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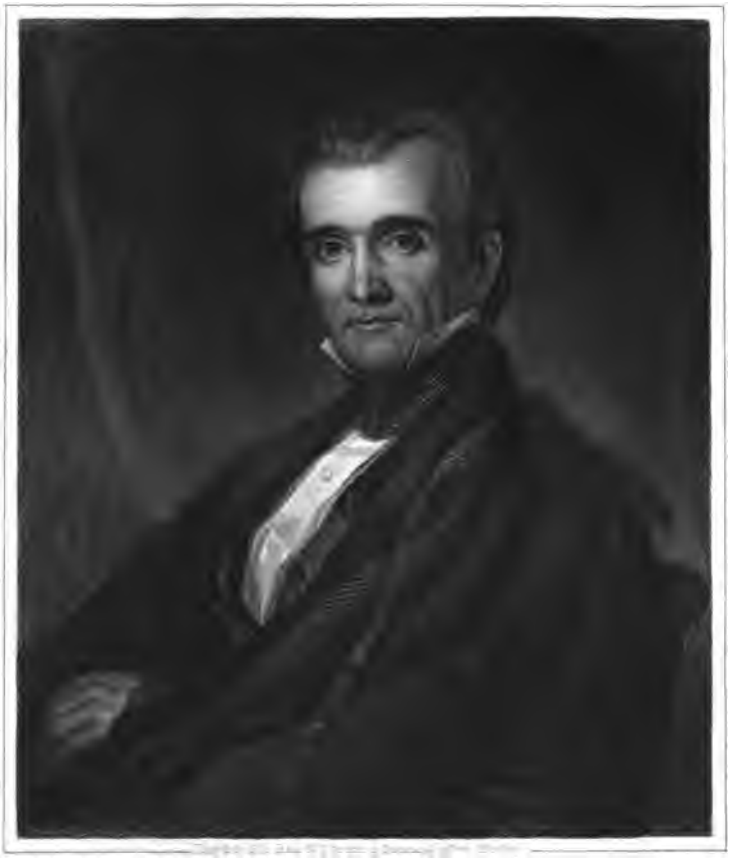

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MOULTRIE, William, patriot, was born in 1731; son of Dr. John Moultrie, who immigrated to America from Scotland in 1733 and attained eminence in Charleston, S.C., as a physician. William distinguished himself as an Indian fighter; and in 1761 was appointed captain in a militia regiment. He was a member of the provincial congress that convened at Charleston in January, 1775, and was chosen colonel of the 2d South Carolina infantry. In June, 1776, he was ordered to complete a fort on Sullivan's Island, Charleston harbor, which he had begun the previous March. On the arrival of the British fleet under Sir Henry Clinton and Admiral Sir Peter Parker, June 28, 1776, a bombardment was begun on the unfinished fortification, but owing to the spongy character of the palmetto wood, of which the fort was constructed, the broadsides had little effect, while the American fire wrought fearful havoc in the fleet, which was forced to withdraw. The fort was subsequently called Fort Moultrie, and Moultrie was commissioned a brigadier-general in the Continental army. In February, 1779, he defended Beaufort, S.C., against a superior force of British under Colonel Gardner. In April, 1779, he delayed the advance of General Augustine Prevost against Charleston until the city could be placed in a condition for defence. Upon the capitulation of Charleston in 1780 he was second in command and was on parole, till 1782, when he was exchanged. He was promoted major-general in 1782, and at the close of the war retired to his home in Charleston. He was governor of South Carolina, 1785–87, and 1794–96. He is the author of *Memoirs of the American Revolution* (2 vols. 1802). He died in Charleston, S.C., Sept. 27, 1805.

MOUNT, James Atwell, governor of Indiana, was born in Montgomery county, Ind., March 23, 1843. He attended country schools, served in Wilder's brigade during the civil war, and completed his education in the Presbyterian academy at Lebanon, Ind., in 1866. He engaged in farming in Montgomery County; was a member of the Indiana senate in 1888–92, and was elected governor on the Republican ticket, serving, 1897–1901. He refused to extradite Governor Taylor of Kentucky, who was charged with complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel of Kentucky, on the ground that he could not have a fair trial in Kentucky. He married, in 1867, Kate Boyd. He was president of the Indiana Wool-Growers' association. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 16, 1901.

MOUNT, Sheppard Alonzo, portrait painter, was born at Setauket, L.I., N.Y., July 17, 1804; son of Thomas S. and Julia (Hawkins) Mount. He learned the trade of coach-making in New Haven, Conn., studied art at the National Academy of Design in New York; was elected an associate in 1833, and an academician in 1842. He married, Oct. 5, 1837, Elizabeth H. Elliott of Sag Harbor, L.I. He devoted himself to portraiture, among his works being a portrait of his brother, William Sidney Mount. He died at Stony Brook, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1868.

MOUNT, William Sidney, portrait painter, was born at Setauket, Long Island, N.Y., Nov. 26, 1807; son of Thomas S. and Julia (Hawkins) Mount. In 1823 he apprenticed himself to a sign-painter in New York city, but in 1826 he entered the National Academy of Design as a student. He exhibited his first picture, a portrait of himself, at the National Academy of Design in 1828, and established his studio in New York in 1829. He was elected an associate of the National Academy in 1831, and an academician in 1832. His many genre pictures include: *A Rustic Dance* (1830); *The Last Visit* (1835); *Farmer's Nooning* (1837); *The Raffle* (1837); *Bargaining for a Horse*, and *The Truant Gamblers* in the New York Historical society; *Boys Trapping* (1839); *Dance of the Haymakers* (1845); *Power of Music* (1847); *Turn of the Leaf* (1849); *Who'll turn the Grindstone?* (1851); *California News* and *Banjo Player* (1858); *Just in Time* (1860); *Early Impressions are Lasting* (1864), and *Mutual Respect* (1868). Many of his pictures were engraved and largely sold. He died at Setauket, L.I., N.Y., Nov. 19, 1868.

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MOUTON, Alexandre, governor of Louisiana, was born on Bayon Carencro, Attakapas (Lafayette parish) La., Nov. 19, 1804; son of Jean Mouton, an Acadian refugee. He attended the local schools, studied law under Judge Simon and was admitted to the Louisiana bar in 1825. He settled in practice in Lafayette parish, represented his district in the Louisiana legislature, 1828–33 and 1836–39, and was speaker of the house for two sessions. He was a Democratic presidential elector at large from Louisiana in 1829, 1833 and 1837; was the defeated Democratic candidate for representative in the 22d congress in 1830; was elected to the U.S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alexander Porter, Jan. 5, 1837, and was re-elected for a full term, serving until March 3, 1842, when he resigned, having been nominated as the Democratic candidate for governor of Louisiana. On Jan. 30, 1843, he was inaugurated first Democratic governor of the state, his term expiring on the adoption of a new state constitution in 1846. He was president of the Southwestern railroad convention, New Orleans, La., January, 1852; a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1856 and 1860; president of the Vigilance committee of Lafayette parish in 1858, and a delegate to and president of the state convention at Baton Rouge that passed the secession ordinance, Jan. 23, 1861. He was a defeated candidate at a joint session of the legislature convened to elect two senators to the Confederate congress, Nov. 29, 1861. He was twice married, first to Lilia, daughter of Jean Jacques Rousseau and granddaughter of Gov. Jacques Dupré; and secondly to Emma, daughter of Col. C. R. Gardner (q.v.), U.S.A. His son Alfred (q.v.) was a Confederate soldier, and his daughter Mathilda married Gen. Franklin Gardner, C.S.A., graduate of West Point, 1843, who defended Port Hudson. He died on his plantation near Vermillionville, La., Feb. 12, 1885.

MOUTON, Alfred, soldier, was born in Opelousas, St. Lundry parish, La., Feb. 18, 1829; son of Alexandre and Lilia (Rousseau) Mouton. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1850, and resigned from the army, Sept. 16, 1850. He served as assistant engineer in the construction of the New Orleans and Great Western railroad, 1852–53, and was brigadier-general in the state militia, 1850–61. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, recruiting a company from the farmers of Lafayette parish, and was commissioned colonel of the 18th Louisiana regiment, taking part in the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862, where he was severely wounded. He commanded a brigade made up of the 18th and 33d Louisiana Crescent and Terrebonne regiments, Ralston's and Semmes's batteries, and the 2d Louisiana cavalry, 1392 strong, and at Georgia Landing, Oct. 27, 1862, when pressed by General Weitzel, evacuated the place, burned the bridges and occupied the Teche country for the winter of 1862–63. He was with Gen. E. Kirby Smith's Trans-Mississippi army in command of the 2d division of Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor's Army of West Louisiana in opposing the advance of General Bank up the Red River, being at Carroll Jones's plantation on March 18, at Natchitoches on the 22d and at Sabine Cross Roads on April 5, where the line of battle was formed on the morning of the 8th. On the first onslaught made by the Federal force he succeeded in driving in the cavalry and struck the head of Franklin's troops, and without waiting for orders from General Taylor drove Franklin back. This movement opened the battle of Mansfield, which Taylor pushed to a complete success, but Mouton fell at the first onset. He died on the field, Mansfield, La., April 8, 1864.

MOWATT, Anna Cora, author, playwright and actress, was born at Bordeaux, France, during the temporary residence of her parents in that place, in 1819; daughter of Samuel Gouverneur and Eliza (Lewis) Ogden, granddaughter of the Rev. Dr. Uzal (q.v.) and Mary (Gouverneur) Ogden, and of Francis Lewis. She was educated at private schools in New York city and at New Rochelle. She was privately married when fifteen years of age to James Mowatt, a lawyer, and her husband directed her education. She published her first book in 1836 using the pen name "Isabel," to the criticisms of which she replied with a satirical work "Reviewers Reviewed." She spent fifteen months in Europe, 1839–40, and in 1840 wrote "Gulzara, the Persian Slave," a play, which was performed privately and afterwards published in the *New World*. Her husband lost his fortune by speculation and to aid him she became a public reader, reading first in Boston, Mass., Oct. 28, 1841, and then in Providence, R.I., and in New York city. Illness compelled her to abandon the profession and she returned to literary work. She contributed to leading American periodicals under the pen name "Helen Berkley," and many of her contributions were copied in the London magazines and several translated into German. Her play, "Fashion," was successfully produced at the Park theatre, New York city, in March, 1845. Her husband again meeting with reverses she made her début as an actress at the Park theatre, New York city, June 13, 1845, as Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons." Her success secured her engagements in other cities and she appeared at the Walnut Street theatre in "The Lady of Lyons" and "Fashion" and in July, 1845, at

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Niblo's Garden, New York, as Juliana in "The Honeymoon." She made a tour of the United States, appearing more than two hundred nights in her first year on the stage. She wrote a play "Armand; or the Peer and the Peasant" in 1847. She appeared in Manchester, England, in 1847, and in London at the Princess's theatre, Jan. 5, 1848, in "The Hunchback" with Mr. E. L. Davenport. Her husband died in London in 1851, and she acted in the United States until June 3, 1854, when she retired. She was married, June 7, 1854, to William Fouché Ritchie of Richmond, Va., and lived in retirement in France, Italy and England, visiting the United States in 1860, being called to the death-bed of her father in New York. She is the author of: *Pelayo, or the Cavern of Covadonga* (1836); *Reviewers Reviewed* (1837); *The Fortune-Hunter, a novel* (1842); *Evelyn; or a Heart Unmasked, A Tale of Domestic Life* (2 vols., 1845) *Autobiography of An Actress* (1854); *Mimic Life, or before and Behind the Curtain* (1855); *Twin Roses* (1857); *Fairy Fingers* (1865); *The Mute Singer* (1866), and *The Clergyman's Wife and Other Sketches* (1867). She died at Henley on the Thames, England, July 28, 1870.

MOWBRAY, George W., inventor, was born in Lewes, England, May 4, 1815. He became a skilful chemist, was employed in the California gold mines, 1853–58, and as a chemist in the oil region of Pennsylvania, 1858–68. He removed to North Adams, Mass., in 1868, where he devoted himself to chemical research and there invented a form of nitroglycerin for blasting purposes and superintended its manufacture and its use in the construction of the Hoosac tunnel. He also improved the method of insulating electric wires, used in discharging the explosive. He invented a smokeless powder and was consulting chemist of the Maxim and Nordenfeld Arms Company of London, England, 1888–91, and chemist of the Zylonite Company of North Adams, 1885–91. He died in North Adams, Mass., June 21, 1891.

MOWBRAY, Henry Siddons, artist, was born in Alexandria, Egypt, Aug. 5, 1858; son of George (q.v.) and Mary Anne Mowbray, while his parents were traveling abroad. He attended the common schools of North Adams, Mass., was appointed a cadet at the U.S. Military academy in 1875, but left after one year and studied painting under Bonnat at Paris. He opened a studio in New York in 1885 and engaged in figure painting and decorating. He was elected a member of the Society of American Artists in 1886 and won the Clark prize at the National Academy of Design in 1888. He was elected a national academician in 1891. Among his paintings are: *Aladdin*; *Evening Breeze; Last Favorite; Le Destin; Iridescence; Persephone and Demeter; Lady in Black;* mural decorations in Appellate Court House, New York; in the board room of the Prudential Life Insurance company at Newark, N.J., and in private residences in New York city.

MOWER, Joseph Anthony, soldier, was born in Woodstock, Vt., Aug. 22, 1827; son of Capt. Samuel Mower (born in Worcester, Mass., in 1782; died in Lowell, Mass., April 1, 1865), and a descendant in the fourth generation from Samuel Mower, who was born in England in 1690 and settled in Malden, Mass., about 1714, later moving to Worcester, Mass., where he died. Joseph Anthony Mower attended the public school, learned the carpenter's trade and was a cadet at Norwich university, 1844–46, leaving that institution to enlist in 1846, under Capt. Alden Partridge, as a private in a battalion of engineers and served in the Mexican war, 1846–47. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the 1st U.S. infantry, June 18, 1855, was promoted first lieutenant, March 13, 1857, and captain, Sept. 9, 1861. He was engaged in the early operations of the Federal army in Missouri, 1861–62, and was appointed colonel of the 11th Missouri volunteers in May, 1862. At the battle of Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862, his regiment with those of Colonels Bormer and Holman was forced back just before dark, but bivouacked on the field and found the enemy gone in the morning, when he commanded the 2d brigade of Stanley's division, Army of the Mississippi, under Rosecrans. In the battle of Corinth, Oct. 3–4, 1862, he was ordered by Rosecrans to discover the position of Lovell, and taking a force from the skirmish line he entered the woods, was shot in the neck and captured, but recaptured a few hours after with the field hospital of the Confederates. He became known as "Fighting Joe Mower." He was brevetted major, May 9, 1862, for his action at Farmington, Miss.; lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 9, 1862, for Iuka, and colonel, May 14, 1863, for the capture of Jackson, Miss. In the Vicksburg campaign he commanded the 2d brigade, 3d division, 15th army corps, May 19–July 4, 1863, and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers for his gallant defence of Millikens Bend, June 6–7, 1863. He took part in the Red River campaign, and in the capture of Fort De Russy, March 14, 1864, rode at the head of his attacking column into the fort. On May 15, 1864, he encountered Whalton and Polignac on Yellow Bayou while in command of the rear-guard of the army, and defeated the Confederate force. He continued to operate with the navy above Alexandria, and was appointed to the command of the 1st division, 16th army corps. On July 13–15, 1864, at Tupelo, Miss., he defeated Forest, and was promoted major-general of volunteers, Aug. 12, 1864. He served with Sherman in Georgia and Carolina, commanded the 1st division, 17th corps, and the 17th corps in South Carolina, and the 20th corps at the battle of Benton-

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ville, March 19–20, 1865, where his corps fell back before General Hardee the night before the army of Johnston fell back across Mill Creek. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at Fort De Russy, La., and major-general on same date for gallant and meritorious services in the passage of the Salkehatchie river, S.C., Feb. 3, 1865. On July 28, 1866, he was promoted colonel U.S.A. and transferred to the 39th infantry and to the 25th infantry, March 15,1869. His last command was the Department of Louisiana, including Arkansas. He died in New Orleans, La., Jan. 6, 1870.

MOWRY, Daniel, delegate, was born in Smithfield, R.I., Aug. 28, 1729; son of Capt. Daniel and Mary (Steere) Mowry; grandson of Capt. Joseph and Alice (Whipple) Mowry and of Thomas and Catherine Steere; great-grandson of Nathaniel and Johannah (Inman) Mowry; great²-grandson of Roger and Mary (Johnson) Mowry, who came from England to Boston in 1631 and whose son Nathaniel settled in Providence, R.I., in 1666. Daniel was brought up on his father's farm and learned the cooper's trade. He represented Smithfield and Glocester in the general assembly of Rhode Island, 1766–76; took an active part in pre-Revolutionary movements and served on many important committees of the Rhode Island Colonial assembly; was one of the census takers, 1774 and 1776; a member of the committee to supervise the erection of forts, 1776; judge of the court of common pleas, 1776–81; a member of the enrollment committee, 1777, and that on appraising taxable property, 1779. He was one of four delegates from Rhode Island to the Continental congress, 1781–82, serving for six months with Senator Varnum. He was also clerk of the town of Smithfield for twenty years. He was thrice married: first, Aug. 27, 1749, to Anne, daughter of Richard and Anne Philips, who died Sept. 13, 1753; secondly, Aug. 19, 1756, to Nancy, widow of Thomas Arnold, and thirdly to Catherine, daughter of Anthony and Rachel Steere, who died, April 4, 1827. He died in Smithfield, R.I., July 6, 1806.

MOWRY, William Augustus, author, was born in Uxbridge, Mass., Aug. 13, 1829; son of Jonathan and Hannah (Brayton) Mowry; grandson of Gideon and Ruth (Wheeler) Mowry; great-grandson of Richard (the preacher) and Huldah (Harris) Mowry; great²-grandson of Joseph and Anne (Whipple) Mowry, and great³-grandson of Captain Daniel and Mary (Steere) Mowry. He attended Phillips academy and Brown university, and was principal of the English high school at Providence, R.I., 1859–64. He served as captain in the 11th R.I. volunteer infantry, 1862–63; was senior principal of the English and Classical school at Providence, 1864–84; superintendent of schools, Cranston, R.I., 1864–66, and editor of the *Journal of Education*, Boston, Mass., 1884–86, and *Education*, 1886–91. He was a member of the school board of Providence, R.I., 1869–75, and of Boston, 1889–91; superintendent of schools at Salem, Mass., 1891–94; president of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, 1864–66; of the American Institute of Instruction, 1880–82; of the Massachusetts council of the American Institute of Civics, 1885–87; of the Martha's Vineyard summer institute from 1878; of the department of higher education, National Educational association, in 1889; became a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the New England Historic Genealogical society, and the National Council of Education in 1880; a corresponding member of the Rhode Island Historical society; of the Oregon Historical society, and was one of the founders and a member of the American Historical society. In 1902 he had given more than two thousand lectures, mostly on historical and educational subjects, in various states, thus addressing over one hundred thousand teachers. He is the author of: *Who Invented the American Steamboat?* (1874); *The Descendants of Nathaniel Mowry* (1878); *A Family History* (1878); *Political Education in the Schools* (1878); *The School Curriculum and Business Life* (1881); *Talks with My Boys* (1884); *Studies in Civil Government* (1888); *A National University* (1889); *Elements of Civil Government* (1890); *Talks with Boys* (revised, 1892); *Annual Report of the Superintendent of Schools, Salem, Mass.* (4 vols., 1891–94); *War Stories* (1892); *Sunshine upon the Psalms* (1892); *Lov'st Thou Me More than These?* (1892); *Art Decorations for School Rooms* (1892); *Difficulties attending the Organization of our National Government in 1789; A History of the United States* (1896); *First Steps in the History of Our Country* (1898); *American Inventions and Inventors* (1900); *Marcus Whitman and the Early Days of Oregon* (1901), and *Territorial Growth of the United States* (1902).

William A. Mowry

MOXOM, Philip Stafford, clergyman and author, was born in Markham, Canada, Aug. 10, 1848; son of the Rev. Job Hibbard and Anne (Turner) Moxom, both natives of England. In 1856 the family moved to Ogle county, Ill., and later to De Kalb. In 1861 Philip went with the 58th Illinois volunteer infantry as "boy" to Cap-

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tain Bewley and was present at the battle of Fort Donelson. In October, 1860, he enlisted in the 17th Illinois cavalry and served until November 29, 1865. He matriculated at Kalamazoo college in the class of 1871, but left after one year and entered Shurtleff college, Upper Alton, Ill., where he remained till the summer of 1870. Meantime he taught school in Macoupin county, Ill., in Barry county, Mich., 1870–71, and then entered the law office of May & Buck in Kalamazoo. He was married, Sept. 6, 1871, to Isabel, daughter of the Hon. Adam Elliott of Barry county, Mich., and their son, Philip W. T. Moxom, graduated at Harvard, M.D., 1901. On Sept. 19, 1871, he was ordained to the Baptist ministry in Bellevue, Mich. After sixteen months' service he was called to Albion, Mich. In 1875 he entered the Theological seminary in Rochester, N.Y., and also became pastor of the Baptist church in Mt. Morris, Livingston county. He graduated in May, 1878, and in 1879 took his degree as A.B., in the University of Rochester and that of A.M. in 1882. He was pastor of the First Baptist church, Cleveland, Ohio, 1879–85, and of the First Baptist church, Boston, Mass., 1885–93. In March, 1894, he accepted a call to the South Congregational church in Springfield, Mass. He was on the staff of university preachers of Harvard, 1894–97, and frequently served as university preacher at Yale, Cornell, Dartmouth, Amherst, Williams, Bowdoin, Wellesley, Vassar, Bryn Mawr and other colleges. He gave a paper on "The Argument for Immortality" before the World's Parliament of Religions in Chicago, 1893, and preached the sermon on "Moral and Social Aspects of War" before the World's Peace congress in the same year. He was a delegate to the International Peace congresses in London, Berne and Antwerp, and to the International Congregational council, 1899. He lectured before the Lowell Institute, Boston, in 1895, and was made a member of the American Oriental society; the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, the Connecticut Valley Biblical club, the American Economic association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and various other literary and scientific societies. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Brown in 1892. He is the author of: *The Aim of Life* (1894); *From Jerusalem to Nicæa: the Church in the First Three Centuries* (Lowell lectures, 1895); *The Religion of Hope* (1896), and numerous articles and pamphlets on religious, social and political subjects.

MOYLAN, Stephen, soldier, was born in Ireland in 1734. One of his brothers was bishop of Cork. His family being wealthy he was well educated, traveled in Europe and resided for a time in England, whence he came to America. He engaged as a merchant in Philadelphia, Pa., and became an early defender of the rights of the colonies. He joined the Revolutionary army at Boston, Mass., in 1775, and was appointed muster-master general in the commissary department, Aug. 11, 1775, through the influence of John Dickinson of Pennsylvania. He won the friendship of General Washington, who appointed him his aide-de-camp, March 6, 1776, and was made quartermaster-general with the rank of colonel, June 5, 1776, which latter office he resigned, Sept. 28, 1776. He raised the 1st Pennsylvania regiment of cavalry, an independent organization, serving as colonel until 1777. He was appointed colonel of the 4th Continental dragoons, Jan. 5, 1777, and served at Valley Forge, 1777–78; on the Hudson river and in Connecticut in 1779; with General Wayne on the expedition to Bull's Ferry in 1780, and in the southern campaign. He was brevetted brigadier-general in the Continental army on his retirement, Nov. 3, 1783. He was U.S. commissioner of loans in Philadelphia for several years. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in Philadelphia in 1771. He had two brothers, Jasper, a lawyer in Philadelphia, and John, a merchant, and U.S. clothier-general during the Revolution. General Moylan died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 11, 1811.

MOYLAN, William, educator, was born in Ireland, June, 22, 1822, of a celebrated Roman Catholic family. He entered the secular priesthood in Canada, and was engaged in missionary work among the Indians and fishermen at Cape Gaspé, Quebec. He was admitted to the Society of Jesus, Nov. 14, 1851; taught in the undergraduate course at St. John's college, Fordham; at St. Francis Xavier's college, New York city, and in San Francisco, Cal. He was appointed president of St. John's college, Fordham, in 1865, and filled the position for three years. During his administration, Senior hall or First Division building was erected and served for many years as the principal college building. He died at Fordham, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1891.

MRAK, Ignatius, R.C. bishop, was born in Hotoula, parish of Poljane, Carniola, Austria, Oct. 10, 1816. He was ordained priest, July 31, 1837, at Laibach, Austria, by Prince Bishop Anthony Aloys Wolff, and served as parish priest at

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Carniola until 1845. He came to the United States in that year as missionary to the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians in northern Michigan and was stationed at Arbre Croche. He was transferred to Eagle Town on Grand Traverse bay in 1855, and there established an Indian school. He also attended to ten other Indian mission stations, which he had organized, and was appointed vicar-general of the diocese of Sault Sainte Marie in 1860. He was consecrated bishop of Marquette and Sault Sainte Marie, Mich., at Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 7, 1869, by Archbishop Purcell, assisted by Bishop Lefevre and Henni, and succeeded Bishop Baraga, who died Jan. 19, 1868. He resigned from his see on account of ill health in July, 1878, and received the titular see of Antinoë in 1881. He died at St. Mary's hospital, Marquette, Mich., Jan. 2, 1901.

MUDGE, Benjamin Franklin, scientist, was born in Orrington, Maine, Aug. 11, 1817; son of James and Ruth (Atwell) Mudge; grandson of Enoch and Lydia (Ingalls) Mudge, and a descendant from Thomas and Marie Mudge. Thomas Mudge was born in Devonshire, England, 1624; arrived in America shortly after 1640, and settled in Malden, Mass. His parents removed to Lynn, Mass., when he was an infant, and he attended the public school and Wilbraham academy. He was graduated at Wesleyan university A.B. and B.S. in 1840. He studied law in Lynn, 1843–44, and was admitted to the bar in 1844, practising in Lynn, 1844–59. He was married in 1846 to Mary Eusebia A. Beckford of Lynn, who with two sons and one daughter survived him. He was associate justice of the police court, 1850–59; mayor of Lynn, 1850; member of state temperance committee, 1854–60, and chemist to oil refineries in Chelsea, Mass., and Cloverport, Ky., 1860–61. He removed to Quindoro, Kan., in 1861; was appointed state geologist in 1864, and was professor of natural science in the State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kansas, 1865–73. He was president of the State Teachers association, 1867; president of the Kansas Natural History society, 1868–79; lecturer in geology, State university, Lawrence, Kan., 1873–79, and made various geological explorations alone and with D.C. Marsh of Yale college for the State Board of Agriculture. The first known toothed bird was discovered by him and presented to Yale college. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The members of the State Academy of Science, of which he was chief founder and president, erected a monument to his memory in Manhattan, Kan. He is the author of: *First Annual Report of the Geology of Kansas* (1866); *Notes on the Tertiary and Cretaceous Periods of Kansas* (1877), and contributions to the *Ladies' Repository*, *American Journal of Science and Arts*, *Transactions* of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, *Transactions* of the Kansas Academy of Science, *Report* U.S. Geographical and Geological Survey and the *Kansas City Review of Science and Industry*. He died in Manhattan, Kan., Nov. 21, 1879.

MUDGE, Enoch, clergyman and author, was born in Lynn, Mass., June 26, 1776; son of Enoch and Lydia (Ingalls) Mudge, and grandson of John and Abigail Ingalls. His father was one of the sentinels who guarded the Old Province house when occupied by Washington as headquarters; his mother was the granddaughter of the first white settler of Lynn, Mass., and his brothers, James and Samuel Mudge, were prominent Methodist laymen of Lynn. Enoch entered the itinerancy of the Methodist church in 1793, traveled through Maine, 1793–99, and was settled over the church at Orrington, Me., 1799–1816. He was twice elected a representative in the Massachusetts general court and obtained a repeal of the law imposing a tax on other religious denominations for the benefit of the Congregationalists. He took up the itinerancy again in 1816, laboring in Boston, Lynn, Portsmouth, N.H., Newport, R.I., and smaller towns, 1816–32, and in 1832 was transferred to the Seaman's chapel, New Bedford, serving, 1832–44. He was a member of the Massachusetts constitutional committee of 1819. He is the author of: *Camp Meeting Hymn Book* (1818); *Notes on the Parables* (1828), *Lynn: a Poem* (1830); *The Parable of Our Lord* (1831); *Lectures to Seamen* (1836); *The Juvenile Exposition* in 70 numbers of *Zion's Herald*, and of prose and verse to current periodicals. He died in Lynn, Mass., April 2, 1850.

MUDGE, James, missionary, was born in West Springfield, Mass., April 5, 1844; son of the Rev. James and Harriet (Goodridge) Mudge, and grandson of James and Ruth (Atwell) Mudge. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1865; was teacher of Latin and Greek at Pennington seminary, N.J., 1865–67; joined the New England conference of the Methodist church, 1868; was stationed at Cambridge, Mass., 1868–69; was graduated at Boston university, B.D., 1870, and was stationed at Wilbraham, Mass., 1870–72. He was transferred to India conference, 1872, and traveled in Europe several months, 1872–73. He was married, April 29, 1873, to Martha M. Wiswell of New Haven, Conn., and three children, Mabel, James Wiswell and Ada, were born to them in India. He remained at Lucknow, India, as editor of the *Lucknow Witness*, 1873–81, and was stationed at Shahjehanpur, 1882. He returned to the United States and rejoined the M.E. conference in 1883, and was stationed at Whitinsville, 1884–86; East Pepperell, 1887–90; Clinton, 1891–93; Lowell,

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1894–97; Natick, 1898–1900, and Webster, from 1901. He was elected secretary of the conference in 1889; secretary and treasurer of the Conference Missionary society in 1886, and lecturer on missions at Boston University School of Theology in 1888. He was a delegate to the general conference of the M.E. church held at Chicago in 1900. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Wesleyan university in 1891. He is the author of: *Handbook of Methodism*, prepared for and dedicated to the Methodist Church of India (Lucknow, 1877); and *History of Methodism* (Lucknow, 1878); and editor of: *Good Stories for the Family Circle and Leisure Hour* (1878); *Good Stories and Best Poems* (1879, 2d ser. 1882); *Spiritual Songs* (1880); *Monitor* (1897), and translation of *Easy Lessons for Infant Scholars*, all published in Lucknow. He is also the author of: *Faber* (1885); *A Memorial Portraiture of the Rev. Z. A. Mudge* (1890); *The Pastor's Missionary Manual* (1891); *Growth in Holiness* (1895); *The Best of Browning* (1898); *Honey from Many Hives* (1899); *China* (1900).

MUDGE, Thomas Hicks, educator, was born in Orrington, Maine, Sept. 27, 1815; son of James and Ruth (Atwell) Mudge. He was graduated at Wesleyan university A.B., 1840, A.M. 1843; studied at Union Theological seminary, New York city, 1840–43; joined the New England conference, 1843, and labored in the itinerancy, 1843–57. He was professor of sacred literature, McKendrie college, Lebanon, Ill., 1857–58; member of the Southern Illinois conference, 1858; of the Missouri conference, 1859–61; was at Manhattan, Kan., 1861–62, and professor of ancient languages and Biblical literature at Baker university, Baldwin City, Kan., 1862. He was married about 1842 to B. Lucinda Grover. He is the author of: *Inquiry into the Meaning of II Peter iii. 13* (1850); *Was Pharaoh Destroyed in the Red Sea?* (1860), published in the *Methodist Quarterly Review* and *Ladies' Repository* respectively. He died in Baldwin City, Kan., July 24, 1862.

MUDGE, Zachariah Atwell, author, was born in Orrington, Maine, July 2, 1813; son of James and Ruth (Atwell) Mudge. He taught school at Topsfield, 1832–34, at Lynn, 1834–35; entered Wesleyan university in 1835, but left in April, 1837, and taught in private families in Mississippi and as principal of the male department, Woodville academy, 1837–40. He was ordained in 1839 and joined the New England conference, 1840, his itinerancy being confined to eastern Massachusetts, 1840–88. He edited *Guide to Holiness*, 1858–62. He was married in 1842 to Caroline Williams Goodridge of Boston, Mass. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Wesleyan in 1882. He is the author of over forty Sunday-school books (1847–1880), including: *The Easy Lesson Book for Infant Scholars*, of which over 100,000 copies were sold, and of *Sketches of Mission Life among the Indians of Oregon* (1854); *The Christian Statesman* (1865); *Witch Hill* (1870); *Arctic Heroes* (1874); *North Pole Voyages* (1875); *History of Suffolk County, Mass.* (1874); *Fur Clad Adventurers* (1880). He died at Westboro, Mass., June 15, 1888.

MUHLENBERG, Frederick Augustus, educator, was born at Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 25, 1818; son of Dr. Frederick Augustus and Eliza (Schaum) Muhlenberg, and grandson of Gotthilf Henry Ernst and Catherine (Hall) Muhlenberg. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1836, and from the Princeton Theological seminary in 1837. He was professor at Franklin college, Lancaster, Pa., 1838–50, and of Greek in Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, Pa., 1850–67. He was ordained to the Lutheran ministry in 1855, and in 1867 became president of the newly organized Muhlenburg college (named for his great-grandfather) at Allentown, Pa., in 1864, also serving as professor of mental and moral science, Greek and evidences of Christianity in 1864–76. He resigned his connection with Muhlenberg college in 1876; was professor of Greek language and literature in the University of Pennsylvania, 1876–88, and was chosen president of Shiel college at Greenville, Pa., 1891. He was married, Aug. 8, 1848, to Catherine Anna, daughter of Maj. Peter and Anna Barbara (Meyer) Muhlenberg. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Pennsylvania college, 1867, and that of LL.D. by Muhlenberg college, and Franklin and Marshall college, in 1887. He is the author of: translations from the German for the *Evangelical Review;* many addresses, including an *Inaugural Address* as president of Mulhenberg college (1867) and *Semi-Centennial Address* at Pennsylvania college (1882). He died in Reading, Pa., March 21, 1901.

MUHLENBERG, Frederick Augustus Conrad, representative, was born in Trappe, Pa., Jan. 1, 1750, second son of the Rev. Henry Melchior and Anna Mary (Weiser) Muhlenberg. He received a collegiate education at Halle, Germany, and was ordained to the Lutheran ministry, Oct. 25, 1770, upon his return with his brother, Gotthilf Heinrich Ernst, from Germany. He assisted his father at Trappe, 1780–83, was pastor of Christ church in New York city, 1773–76, and upon the outbreak of the Revolution was obliged to leave New York on account of his outspoken sympathy for the patriot cause. He resided with his father at Trappe, 1776–77, and then removed to New Hanover, Pa., and was pastor of the Lutheran congregations there, at Oby and at New Goshenhoppen, Pa., until August, 1779, when he retired from the ministry to accept

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the election of delegate to the Continental congress, where he represented the Germans in Pennsylvania, 1778–80. He was subsequently elected to the state legislature, when he served two terms as speaker. He was a representative in the

1st–4th congresses, 1789–97, and was speaker of the house during the 1st and 3rd congresses. He was chairman of the committee of the whole in considering the Jay treaty, and his casting vote carried the treaty into effect. He was president of the council of censors of Pennsylvania; state treasurer; president of the state convention that ratified the Federal constitution, and register of the Pennsylvania land office, 1797–1801. He died at Lancaster, Pa. June, 4, 1801.

MUHLENBERG, Gotthilf Heinrich Ernst, botanist, was born in New Providence, Pa., Nov. 17, 1753; son of the Rev. Henry Melchior and Anna Mary (Weiser) Muhlenberg. He attended the schools of Montgomery county until 1761, when he removed with his parents to Philadelphia. In 1763 he was sent with his two elder brothers to Halle, Germany, where he studied theology, returning to Philadelphia in 1770. He was ordained to the Lutheran ministry and preached in New Jersey, 1770–73, and was pastor of a Lutheran church in Philadelphia, 1774–79. During the Revolutionary war he supported the patriot cause, was twice obliged to flee into the country to escape capture and lost a large part of his estate through loaning money to the government. While in the country he took up the study of botany for amusement, and after the war continued the study in Philadelphia. In July, 1875, he communicated to the American Philosophical society, an outline manuscript calendar of flowers. He discovered and classified various plants, which were named in his honor, and corresponded with and visited the highest authorities on the subject. He received from the University of Pennsylvania, the honorary degree of A.M., in 1780 and that of D.D. in 1784. He was a member of the American Philosophical society and of many foreign scientific bodies. He was married to Catherine, daughter of Philip Hall, and Henry Augustus (q.v.) was their son. He is the author of: *Catalogus Plantarum Americæ Septentrionalis* (1813); *Reduction of all the Genera of Plants contained in the Catalogus Plantarum of Muhlenberg to the Natural Families of De Jussieus System* (1815); *Descriptio uberior Graninum et Plantarium Calamariarum Americæ Septentrionalis Indignarum et Circurum* (1817). He died in Lancaster, Pa., May, 23, 1815.

MUHLENBERG, Henry Augustus, clergyman, was born in Lancaster, Pa., May 13, 1782; son of Gotthilf Heinrich Ernst and Catherine (Hall) Muhlenberg. He was educated under his father, studied theology under the Rev. Dr. Kunze in New York and was ordained to the Lutheran ministry in 1802. He was pastor of Trinity Lutheran church at Reading, Pa., 1802–28, when he was compelled to retire on account of ill health. He was president of the Lutheran ministerium of Pennsylvania, and was a Democratic representative from Pennsylvania in the 21st–25th congresses, 1829–38, resigning Feb. 9, 1838. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania in 1835, and in 1838 declined the office of the secretary of the navy as successor to Mahlon Dickinson, and the mission to Russia as successor to George M. Dallas. He accepted the mission to Austria, being the first U.S. minister accredited to that government, serving 1838–40, and was relieved at his own request, Sept. 18, 1840. He was the Democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania in 1844, but died before the election. He received the degree D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1824. He was married to Rebecca, daughter of Gov. Joseph Hiester of Pennsylvania. He died in Reading, Pa., Aug. 11, 1844.

MUHLENBERG, Henry Melchior, pioneer Lutheran, was born in Einbeck, Hanover, Germany, Sept. 6, 1711; son of Nicholaus Melchior and Anna Maria Muhlenberg, persons of prominent social standing. He attended the schools of Einbeck, and in 1735 entered the University of Göttingen, having been voted a yearly stipend for his collegiate education by the council of his native town. In 1736 he induced several other students to join with him in giving instruction to neglected children, which movement grew into an institution. He studied theology at Göttingen

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and Halle; was ordained to the Lutheran ministry in 1739, and was ordered a deacon in the church and inspector of an orphan home. He was sent as a missionary to German Lutheran congregations in Pennsylvania, in 1742, and sailed from London for Charleston, S.C., and thence by coasting vessel to Philadelphia. He soon extended his field to New York, New Jersey and Maryland and he petitioned his patrons for young and educated Lutheran clergymen. They sent the Rev. Peter Brunnholtz and two theological students, and in a few years the Lutheran church was firmly established in the colonies. He organized the first Lutheran synod in 1748, and arranged friendly relations with the Swedish Lutherans along the Delaware. He was married, April 23, 1745, to Anna Mary daughter of J. Conrad Weiser, the famous Indian interpreter of Tulpeholken, Pa. He preached in New York city to the Dutch and German congregations, 1751–52 and 1759–60. He delivered addresses in German, Dutch, Latin and English. The first Lutheran church in Philadelphia was dedicated in 1748, and in 1762 he reorganized the congregation under a new constitution which became the model of the Lutheran congregations subsequently established. At the outbreak of the Revolution he favored the American cause. He removed to Trappe, Pa., in 1776, where he continued to preach when his health permitted. On the centennial of his death, exercises were held at his grave at Trappe. See *Biographical Sketch of H. M. Muhlenberg*, by J. G. Christian Helmuth (1788); *Memory of the Life and Times of H.M. Muhlenberg, D.D.*, by Martin L. Stoever (1856); *Autobiography of H. M. Muhlenberg* edited by William Germann (1881); *Life and Times of H. M. Muhlenberg*, by Wm. J. Mann (1887). He died at Trappe, Pa., Oct. 7, 1787.

MUHLENBERG, John Peter Gabriel, patriot, was born in Trappe (then New Providence) Pa., Oct. 1, 1746; son of the Rev. Henry Melchior and Anna Mary (Weiser) Muhlenberg. He attended the University of Pennsylvania, 1760–63, but did not graduate, and studied at the University of Halle, Germany, irregularly, 1763–66. While in Germany he joined a regiment of dragoons. He studied theology in Philadelphia, and was pastor of Lutheran churches, New Germantown and Bedminster, N. J. He removed to Woodstock, Va., in 1772, and was ordained a priest of the Church of England in order to take charge of the parish which was composed mostly of Lutherans from Pennsylvania. He was chairman of the committee of safety of Shenandoah county, Va., and a member of the house of burgesses in 1774. In 1775 at the outbreak of the Revolution he accepted a colonel's commission in the patriot army. He was a member of the provincial convention of Virginia in 1776, was put in command of the 8th Virginia regiment, known as the "German regiment," and ordered to the relief of Charleston, S. C. He participated in the battle of Fort Moultrie, June 28, 1776; was promoted brigadier-general in 1777; commanded the 1st brigade of light infantry at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point and Yorktown, and was commissioned major-general in 1783. Upon the disbandment of the Continental army he returned to Pennsylvania; was elected a member of the supreme executive council of the state, and served as vice-president of the council in 1785. He was a presidential elector in 1797; was a representative in the 1st, 2d and 3d congresses, 1789–95, and in the 6th congress, 1799–1801; was elected to the U. S. senate as a Democrat in 1801, but resigned before taking his seat to accept a position of supervisor of revenue tendered him by President Jefferson. He was collector of the port of Philadelphia, 1803–07. He was married to Anna Barbara Meyer of New Jersey. See "Life" by Henry A. Muhlenberg, 1849. He died near Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 1, 1807.

MUHLENBERG, William Augustus, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 16, 1796; son of Henry William and Mary (Sheafe) Muhlenberg, and grandson of Frederick Augustus Conrad Muhlenberg (q. v.). He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, English salutatorian, A. B. 1815, A. M. 1818; studied theology under Bishop White; was ordered deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church, Sept. 18, 1817, and was assistant to Bishop White in Christ church, Philadelphia. He was ordained priest, Oct. 22, 1822, and was rector of St. James's church, Lancaster, Pa., 1822–28. He established the first school of public instruction in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia, and in 1828 founded a school at Flushing, L. I., which in 1838 was merged in St. Paul's college. He was rector of the college, 1828–46, when he became rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, N. Y. city, which had been erected by his sister, and was the earliest free Protestant Episcopal church. On St. Luke's day, 1846, he devoted half of the offertory, amounting to $15.00, to be a nucleus for a hospital in New York. In 1850 the hospital (St. Luke's) was incorporated and the corner stone was laid in 1854 on the block fronting Fifth avenue and bounded by Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and in 1858 the building was ready for occupancy. He was pastor and superintendent of St. Luke's hospital, 1859–77. In 1852 he organized the first Protestant sisterhood in the United States. The sisters subsequently took charge of St. Luke's hospital. In 1866 he began the establishment of an industrial Christian settlement on Long Island, which he named St. Johnland. He was a mem-

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ber of the committee appointed to improve the hymnology for use in Protestant Episcopal worship, and also originated the Memorial movement in the church. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Columbia college in 1884. He is the author of: *Church Poetry* (1828); *Christian Education* (1831); *Music of the Church* (1847); *The People's Psalter* (1847); *Letters on Protestant Sisterhoods* (1853); *Family Prayers* (1861); *St. Johnland, Ideal and Actual* (1867); *Christ and the Bible* (1869); *The Woman and her Accusers* (1870); *"I Would Not Live Alway," with the Story of the Hymn* (1871); *Evangelical Catholic Papers, Addresses, Lectures and Sermons* (2 vols. 1875–77), and several hymns. See "Life" by Anne Ayres, and by the Rev. W. W. Newton, D.D. He died in New York city, April 8, 1877.

MUIR, Jere Taylor, educator, was born in Trimble county, Ky.; son of Robert and Ann M. (Bartlett) Muir, and grandson of Robert and Jane Muir and of William and Dicey (Goode) Bartlett. He attended the public schools, a seminary at Mount Zion, Ill., and the Normal training school, Bloomington, Ill., 1870–73, and was graduated from La Grange college, A.B., 1877, A.M., 1880. He was married, Oct. 2, 1879, to Elma, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Prentiss) Hay. He taught in public schools, in La Grange college and in the state normal school at Kirkville, Mo., 1887–94; was vice-president of the state normal school, and was elected president of La Grange college in 1896. He became a member of the Missouri Academy of Science in 1894, and was president of the State Teachers' association of Missouri, 1894–95. The degree of LL.D. was given him by La Grange college in 1896. In addition to his duties as president of the college, he managed a large stock farm. He is the author of: *Orthoëpy* (1892) and several works on school management, methods and psychology (MS. 1902).

MUIR, John, geologist and explorer, was born in Dunbar, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, April 21, 1838; son of Daniel and Anne (Gilrye) Muir, and a descendant on his mother's side of the Scotch family of Gilderoy. He received a good preparatory education, and in 1849 the family immigrated to the United States and settled near the Fox river in Wisconsin. John helped to clear the land, worked on the farm and attended the University of Wisconsin, 1860–64, paying his tuition with money earned by farming and school teaching. He made extended botanical and geological excursions in Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Canada, and in the southern states. On account of an attack of malarial fever he was obliged to give up a contemplated trip to the headwaters of the Amazon river, South America, but spent a month in Cuba and a short while on the Isthmus of Panama, and in 1868 visited the Yosemite valley, California, exploring and examining its flora and fauna. He lived an isolated life in the Sierra Nevada mountains for ten years, exploring the glacial formations; was a member of an exploring expedition connected with the geodetic survey in the Great Basin, 1876–79; made several trips to the northwest region, and while in Alaska discovered the Glacier bay and the great Glacier which bears his name. He also made a trip to the headwaters of the Yukon and McKenzie rivers, and in 1881 was connected with one of the expeditions to search for the lost *Jeannette* expedition. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1896 and that of LL.D. by the Wisconsin State university in 1897. He was married in 1879 to a daughter of Dr. John Strentzel of California. He edited and contributed to *Picturesque California*, contributed many articles on geological and botanical subjects to the leading magazines and is the author of: *The Mountains of California* (1894), and *Our National Parks* (1901).

MULDOON, Peter James, R. C. bishop, was born in Columbia, Cal., Oct. 10, 1863; son of John J. and Catherine (Coughlin) Muldoon. He received his primary education in Stockton, Cal.; studied the classics at St. Mary's college, Ky.; philosophy and theology at St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, Md., and was ordained priest, Dec. 18, 1886, by Bishop Loughlin in the cathedral, Brooklyn, N.Y. He was appointed at ordination to serve at St. Pius's church, Chicago, Ill., and about 1888 was appointed chancellor and secretary of the diocese, retaining these offices until Oct. 25, 1895, when he was appointed pastor of St. Charles Borromeo's church. He was appointed titular bishop of Tamesus, Cyprus, and auxiliary to the archbishop of Chicago, June 11, 1901, and was consecrated as titular bishop of Tamassensis and auxiliary to Archbishop Feehan of Chicago, at Holy Name cathedral, July 25, 1901, by Cardinal Martinelli, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Henry Cosgrove, D.D., of Davenport, Iowa, and the Rt. Rev. James Ryan, D.D., of Afton, Ill.

MULDROW, Henry Lowndes, representative, was born in Lowndes county, Miss. He was graduated at the University of Mississippi, A.B., 1856, and LL.B. in 1858, was admitted to the bar in 1859 and settled in practice in Starkville. He served in the Confederate army, 1861–65, rising from private to colonel of cavalry. He was district attorney for the sixth judicial district of Mississippi, 1869–71; represented Lowndes county in the state legislature in 1875, and was a Democratic representative from the first Mississippi district in the 45th, 46th and 47th congresses, 1877–85. He was first assistant secretary of the

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U.S. interior department, 1885–89, a trustee of the University of Mississippi and a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1890.

MULFORD, Elisha, clergyman, was born in Montrose, Pa., Nov. 19, 1833; son of Silvanus Sandford and Fanny (Jessup) Mulford; grandson of Elisha and Damaris Howell (Sandford) Mulford of Orient, L.I., of Zebulon and Zeniah (Huntling) Jessup of Southampton, L.I., and a descendant of William Mulford of Maidstone, Kent county, England, who settled in Salem, Mass., and as early as 1648 at Southampton, Long Island, N.Y., and in 1649 at Easthampton, Long Island. Elisha Mulford was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1855, A.M., 1858, studied law under the Hon. William Jessup at Montrose, in 1856, and theology at the Union theological seminary, New York city in 1857, and at Andover theological seminary, Andover, Mass., 1858–59. He was a student at the universities of Halle and Heidelberg, Germany, and also in Italy, 1859–60; was ordered deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church at Middletown, Conn., and had temporary charge of a church at Darien, Conn. He was married, Sept. 17, 1862, to Rachel P. Carmalt of Lakeside, Pa. He was ordained priest by Bishop Odenheimer, March 19, 1862; was rector of the Church of the Holy Communion in South Orange, N.J., 1862–64, and in the latter year retired from his church labors, settled at Lakeside near Montrose, Pa., and engaged in literary work. He was in charge of a mission at Friendsville, Susquehanna county, Pa., 1877–81, and in 1881 removed to Cambridge, Mass., where he served as a lecturer on apologetics and theology in the Episcopal theological school, 1881–85. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1872. He is the author of: *The Nation, The Foundation of Civil Order and Political Life in the United States* (1870); and *The Republic of God, an Institute of Theology* (1881). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 9, 1885.

MULLANY, James Robert Madison, naval officer, was born in New York city, Oct. 26, 1818; son of Col. James R. Mullany, quarter-master-general, U.S.A. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman, Jan. 7, 1832; was promoted passed midshipman, June 23, 1838, and lieutenant, Feb. 29, 1844. He was engaged in the coast survey for deep sea soundings and observations for temperature in the Gulf Stream, 1844–47, and in 1847–48 was engaged in the capture of the city of Tabasco, Mexico, June, 1847. He was attached to the *St. Louis* and the *Brandywine* of the Brazil squadron, 1848–50, and to the *Hancock* on the coast of the United States, and in the West Indies in search of filibustering vessels, 1851. He served on the *Columbia* of the West India squadron, 1852–55; was inspector of ordnance at the New York navy yard, 1855–58; executive officer of the *Niagara*, on special duty on the coast of Africa in 1858; of the *Constellation*, 1859, and of the *Sabine*, West In diasquadron, 1859–60. He commanded successively the *Sabine* and *Wyandotte* in the protection of Fort Pickens, and the storeship *Supply* off Pensacola, 1861, and was inspector of ordnance, 1861–62. He was promoted commander, Oct. 18, 1861; commanded the *Bienville* of the North Atlantic and West Gulf squadron, 1862–65, and the *Bienville* was almost constantly employed in making demonstrations against the forts located in Charleston Harbor, and those at other ports on the southern Atlantic coasts from North Carolina to Florida. He was also alert for blockade runners, and captured the steamers *Stetten* and *Patras*, each sailing under the English flag, laden with munitions of war, in 1862; captured nine schooners from Nassau, all under English flags, and commanded the division of the Western Gulf squadron from Sabine Pass to Rio Grande, April to September, 1863. He was transferred to the command of the *Oneida* by Admiral Farragut, during the battle of Mobile, Aug. 5, 1864, where he was severely wounded, and was inspector in charge of ordnance at the New York navy yard, 1865–68. He was promoted captain, July 25, 1866; commanded the *Richmond*, European squadron, 1868–71; was promoted commodore, Aug. 15, 1870; commanded the Mediterranean squadron, 1870–71; was on court-martial duty, 1871–72; commanded the Philadelphia navy yard, 1872–74, and the naval station at League Island, 1873–74. He was promoted rear-admiral, June 5, 1874; commanded the North Atlantic station, 1874–76; served at Aspinwall with his flagship and one other vessel to protect American interests on the Isthmus, threatened by rebellion, September–October, 1875, and as senior officer commanded the vessels of the South Pacific squadron in the harbor of Panama. He was governor of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, 1876–79, and in 1879 retired and resided in Philadelphia. He died at Bryn Mawr, Pa., Sept. 17, 1887.

U.S.S. RICHMOND.

MULLANY, Patrick John, educator, was born in Killemain, county Tipperary, Ireland, June 29, 1847. He was brought to the United States by his parents in 1850, and was educated in the Academy of the Christian Brothers, Utica, N.Y. He joined the order of the Christian Brothers in New York city in 1862, and completed his classical course at Rock Hill college, Ellicott City, Md., in 1866. He received the religious name Brother

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Azarias; was professor of mathematics and English literature and president for several years, in Rock Hill college, 1866–77, and visited Europe 1867–68, where he studied French and English literature. He was professor of rhetoric and English literature in the De la Salle institute in New York city, 1868–93; was one of the founders of the Catholic summer school at Plattsburgh, N.Y., and a lecturer there. He also lectured on "Psychological Aspects of Education" before the regents of the University of the State of New York (1877); on "Literary and Scientific Habits of Thought" before the International congress of education at the New Orleans exposition (1884); "The Relation of Church and State" before the Framingham School of Philosophy (1890); "Religion in Education" before the New York State teachers association (1891), and read papers on "Dante" and "Aristotle" before the Concord School of Philosophy. He wrote for American and European magazines and reviews, and is the author of: *Philosophy of History* (1874); *Development of English Thought* (1880); *Address on Thinking* (1883); *Culture of the Spiritual Sense* (1887); *Style as found in Herbert Spencer's Works*; *Phases of Thought and Criticism*, and *Aristotle and the Christian Church*. He had in preparation *The History of Education from the Earliest Ages to the Present Day* and a *History of English Literature*. He died at Plattsburg, N.Y., Aug. 20, 1893.

MULLEN, Tobias, R.C. bishop, was born in the parish of Urney, near Castlefin, county Tyrone, Ireland, March 4, 1818; son of Thomas and Mary (Travers) Mullen. He attended Castlefin school, and Maynooth college, where he studied theology and received minor orders. He came to the United States with Bishop O'Connor(q.v.) of Pittsburg, Pa., who was returning from Rome after consecration in 1843; finished his theological studies, and was ordained priest by Bishop O'Connor in St. Paul's Church, Pittsburg, September 1, 1844. He held various pastoral charges in the diocese of Pittsburg; was transferred to the rectorship of St. Peter's church at Allegheny, Pa., in 1854, and served as vicar-general of the diocese of Pittsburg, 1864–68. He was consecrated bishop of Erie, Pa., in St. Paul's church, Pittsburg, Aug. 2, 1868, by Bishop Domenec, assisted by Bishops Wood and Rappe. The Roman Catholic population of his diocese increased under his administration from 30,000 to 60,000; the churches from fifty-five to ninety-nine, and the priests from thirty-five to seventy-three. He also built a college at Northwest, Pa., and established academies for young ladies, under the direction of the Benedictine nuns and sisters of St. Joseph. He celebrated the silver jubilee of his consecration, Aug. 2, 1893, and the golden jubilee of his ordination, Sept. 9, 1894. He was stricken with paralysis in 1897, and was thereafter assisted by Bishop John E. Fitz Maurice. He resigned in 1899, and was appointed to the titular see of Germanicapolis. He died in Erie, Pa., April 22, 1900.

MULLIGAN, James A., soldier, was born in Utica, N.Y., June 25, 1830. His father, a native of Ireland, died when he was a child, and in 1836 his mother removed to Chicago, Ill., where she married Michael Lantry. James was graduated at the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, A.B., 1850, A.M., 1853, being its first graduate. He studied law in the office of Judge Dickey in Chicago, 1850–51; accompanied John Lloyd Stephens on his expedition to Panama and through South America, 1851–52; studied law under J. Y. Scammon in 1852, and in the office of Arnold, Larned & Lay, 1852–54. He also edited the *Western Tablet* in 1854, was admitted to the bar in November, 1855, and was a clerk in the Interior department, Washington, D.C., 1857–58. He was married in 1858 to Marian Nugent of Chicago. He practised law in Chicago with his former partner, Henry S. Fitch, 1858–61. He was a private, lieutenant, and captain in the Shield's Guard, Chicago; raised a volunteer Irish regiment in 1861, and was appointed its major. The regiment was tendered to Governor Yates, who refused it, whereupon Major Mulligan applied to Secretary Cameron, who gave him authority to raise the 23d Illinois volunteers, and it was mustered into the service, June 15, 1861, and at once sent to Missouri, where he conducted the defense of Lexington for nine days against an overwhelming force, commanded by General Sterling Price. The garrison surrendered September 20, 1861, and the officers and men were paroled, with the exception of Colonel Mulligan who refused to sign a parole. He was exchanged for General Frost, November 25, 1861, and returned to Chicago, where he was received and fêted by the city of Chicago, as the hero of Lexington. President Lincoln tendered him a commission as brigadier-general of volunteers which he declined, preferring to remain with his regiment. He was ordered into Western Virginia in 1862, where he engaged in a succession of dangerous enterprises—and although only a colonel, was charged with responsibilities generally assumed only by a major-general. He was severely wounded at the battle of Winchester, Va., July 24, 1864, and was being borne from the field by his men, when he noticed that the colors of the regiment were in danger. He commanded his men to lay him down and save the flag, and on repeating the order he was obeyed, captured by the enemy, and died within their lines. He died at Winchester, Va., July 26, 1864.

MULLINS, Edgar Young, educator, was born in Franklin county, Miss., January 5, 1860; son of Seth Granberry and Cornelia B. (Tillman)

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Mullins, and grandson of William and Sally Mullins and of Stephen and Aseneth Tillman. He attended the common schools of Corsicana, Texas, 1870–76, and the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas, 1876–79. He was graduated from the Southern Baptist Theological seminary in 1885, and was ordained to the ministry the same year. He was married, June 2, 1886, to Isla May, daughter of A. W. and L. M. Hawley of Louisville, Ky. He was pastor of churches at Harrodsburgh, Ky., 1885–88; Baltimore, Md., 1888–95, and at Newton, Mass., 1896–99. He edited the *Evangel*, Baltimore, Md., 1890–95, was secretary of the foreign mission board, 1895–96, and was elected president of the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, Louisville, Ky., in 1899. He received the honorary degree of D.D. and LL.D. from the Southern Baptist Theological seminary.

MUMFORD, Paul, jurist, was born at South Kingstown, R.I., March 5, 1734; son of William and Hannah (Latham) Mumford; grandson of Thomas Mumford, and a descendant of Thomas Mumford who settled at South Kingstown, then known as Pettaquamscut, in 1657. He was graduated from Yale, A.B. 1754, A.M. 1786; was admitted to the bar, and settled in Newport, R.I. He was a representative in the general assembly in 1774, but upon the occupancy of Newport by the British retired to his home at Barrington, Mass. He was a member of the council of war, and on July 7, 1777, was appointed with Stephen Hopkins and William Bradford a committee to attend a convention of the New England states held at Springfield, Mass., to provide for the defence of Rhode Island, and to discuss the currency question in view of the circulation of depreciated paper money. He was judge of the court of common pleas, 1777–78; judge of the superior court, 1778–81; a representative in the general assembly, 1779–81, and chief justice of Rhode Island, 1781–85 and 1786–88. He was state senator, 1801–03, lieutenant governor, 1803–05, and upon the death of Gov. Arthur Fenner, Oct. 15, 1805 became acting governor but served only a few days, when he died and was succeeded by Senator Henry Smith.

MUNDY, Ezekiel Wilson, clergyman and librarian, was born in Metuchen, N.J., June 16, 1833; son of Luther Bloomfield and Frances Eliza (Martin) Mundy, and grandson of Ezekiel and Lovicy Mundy, and of Dr. William and Sarah (Elston) Martin. He attended the academy at Essex, Conn., and was graduated from the Rochester university, A.B. 1860, A.M. 1863, and from the Rochester Theological seminary in 1863. He was pastor of the First Baptist church at Syracuse, 1863–66. In 1866 he helped to organize an independent church of which he was pastor until 1879. He was married, Jan. 15, 1873, to Emily, daughter of Horace and Emily (King) Kendall of Suffield, Conn. In 1882 he was confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal church. He was admitted to the diaconate the same year and to the priesthood in 1884, and was rector of St. Mark's church, Syracuse, N.Y., 1883–94. He was appointed librarian of the Syracuse Central library in 1880; was elected a member of the Historical society of Onondaga county, N.Y., in 1870, and of the Syracuse Historical and Genealogical society in 1898.

MUNDY, Johnson Marchant, sculptor, was born near New Brunswick, N.J., May 13, 1832; son of Frederick and Mary (Marchant) Mundy; grandson of Henry and Humy (Ayers) Mundy of Metuchen, N.J., and a descendant of Nicholas Mundy who settled in Metuchen about 1665. His parents removed to Geneva, N.Y., and he early evinced a talent for art and began to study drawing in crayons in 1844. He later removed to New York city, and engaged in marble cutting until 1854, when he entered the studio of Henry K. Brown, the sculptor, to learn to model in clay. He supported himself by making crayon portraits during his student days, and in 1858 received an order to model a bust in marble of President Benjamin Hale of Hobart college. He settled in Rochester, N.Y., in 1863, and there established the first drawing school and life class. He made his home in Rochester until 1883, and during that time modeled many busts, statuettes and medallions. He became almost blind in 1883, and removed to Tarrytown, where he accomplished his most important works. These consisted of the statue placed on the Soldiers' monument in Sleepy Hollow cemetery, Tarrytown, by the Grand Army veterans in 1890, for which he offered his service free, and the heroic statue of Washington Irving, completed in 1891, which represented the author seated in an arm-chair. This latter was executed almost wholly through his sense of touch. Among his more notable busts are those of Bishop William H. De Lancey; President Martin B. Anderson; Dr. Chester Dewey; Frederick Douglas, and Dr. W. W. Ely. He died in Tarrytown, N.Y., Aug. 16, 1897.

MUNGEN, William, representative, was born at Baltimore, Md., May 12, 1821; son of John and Margaret (McFarland) Mungen; grandson of Donald and Elizabeth (McGraw) Mungen and of Matthew and Fanny (Black) McFarland, and a descendant of Robert and Mary (Kearns) Mungen. He removed with his parents to a farm in Ohio in 1830, attended the public school in winter and studied Latin, German and the physical sciences at home. He was admitted to the bar and practised in Findlay, Ohio, where he published and edited the *Democratic Courier* for several

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years. He was auditor for Hancock county, 1846–50, and a member of the state senate, 1852–54, and declined renomination. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1856, to the Charleston, S.C., and Baltimore, Md., conventions in 1860, and to the Union national convention at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1866. He assisted in raising the 21st Ohio volunteers for three months' service, entering the Union army in July, 1861, as colonel of the 57th Ohio volunteers, which regiment he raised and with which he served in the Army of the Tennessee. He was complimented by General Sherman for bravery at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and for his action in an encounter with Porter's cavalry at Morning Sun, Tenn. In 1863 he resigned on account of ill-health. On recovering he was appointed state agent to visit the Ohio troops in the Department of Tennessee with poll books and tally sheets and in 1864 performed the same duty for the Ohio troops in the Army of the Potomac. He held several local offices in Findlay and was a Democratic representative from the fifth Ohio district in the 40th and 41st congresses, 1867–71. He died at Findlay, Ohio, Sept. 9, 1887.

MUNGER, Theodore Thornton, clergyman, was born in Bainbridge, N.Y., March 5, 1830; son of Ebenezer and Cynthia (Selden) Munger, grandson of Ebenezer Munger of Madison, Conn., and of the Rev. David and Cynthia (May) Selden of Middle Hoddam, Conn.; great grandson of the Rev. Eleazer and Sybil (Huntington) May, and a descendant from Nicholas Munger, a first settler of Madison, Conn., 1639, and also a lineal descendant of John Eliot the apostle. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1851, and at the Yale Divinity school in 1855; was ordained to the ministry of the Congregational church and was pastor of a church in Dorchester, Mass., 1856–60; at Haverhill, Mass., 1862–70, and at Lawrence, Mass., 1870–75. In 1875 he went to California for his health and established a church at San José, where he served as pastor until 1876. He was pastor of the church at North Adams, Mass., 1877–85, and of the United church at New Haven, Conn., from 1885 until 1900, when he resigned and became pastor emeritus. He received the degree of D.D. from Illinois college in 1883 and was made a fellow of Yale, June 27, 1887. He was married, first in 1864, to Elizabeth K., daughter of the Hon. James H. Duncan of Haverhill, Mass., and secondly in 1889 to Harriet K., daughter of John C. Osgood of Salem, Mass. He contributed essays to magazines and reviews and is the author of: *On the Threshold* (1881); *The Freedom of Faith* (1883); *Lamps and Paths* (1885); *The Appeal to Life* (1887); *Character through Inspiration* (London, 1896), all of which volumes are chiefly collections of lectures and sermons; *Plain Living and High Thinking* (1897), and *Horace Bushnell* (1899).

MUNKITTRICK, Richard Kendall, author, was born in Manchester, England, March 5, 1853; son of Richard and Augusta (Thorburn) Munkittrick. He attended Union Hall academy, Jamaica, N.Y., Dr. Stoughton's academy, Summit, N.J., and the public schools, and engaged in literary work. He was married, July 5, 1888, to Jeannette Agnes Turner. He contributed articles in prose and verse to the leading periodicals, was a member of the editorial staff of *Puck*, 1881–89, and on Sept. 1, 1901, assumed the editorship of *Judge*. His articles are chiefly humorous and include: *Farming* (1891); *The Moon Prince and other Nabobs* (1893); *The New Jersey Arabian Nights* (1893); *The Acrobatic Muse*, verse (1896); *The Slambangaree* (1898).

MUNN, Orson Desaix, publisher, was born in Monson, Mass., June 11, 1824; son of Rice and Lavinia (Shaw) Munn; grandson of Reuben and Hannah Mun, and a descendant of Benjamin Mun who in 1637 was a resident of Hartford, Conn., and that year joined an expedition against the Pequot Indians and was at the attack on the fort at Groton, Conn., where a great number were killed. Benjamin Mun served in the army, fighting Indians until he was exempted from military service on account of his old age, in 1665. Orson D. Munn was graduated at Monson academy in 1840; was a clerk in a book store at Springfield, Mass., 1840–42, and a clerk in a country store in Monson, Mass., 1843–46. He removed to New York city in 1846, and in connection with Alfred E. Beach, a former schoolmate, purchased the *Scientific American*, then six months old, from Rufus Porter, the founder, for less than $1000. It was soon placed on a paying basis by the new firm of Munn & Co. They established the *Scientific American Supplement* in 1876, and an *Architect and Builders'* edition in 1885. The publishing house which Mr. Munn founded in 1846 established offices in New York and Washington in 1850, procuring letters patents for new inventions, and more than 150,000 cases passed through their agency before 1902. The following well-known inventors were among their many noted clients: Prof. S. F. B. Morse, Elias Howe, Thomas Blanchard, A. B. Wilson, Peter Cooper, Commodore Stevens, Cyrus H. McCormick, R. J. Gatling and R. P. Parrot. Mr. Munn was married in August, 1849, to Julia Augusta, daughter of Plin Allen of Monson, Mass., and their sons, Henry M. and Charles Allen, after leaving school, entered the offices of Munn & Co., where they became important factors.

MUNRO, Wilfred Harold, educator, was born in Bristol, R.I., Aug. 20, 1849; son of John Bennett and Abby Howland (Batt) Munro; grand-

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son of Bennett and Lucy (Abel) Munro and of James and Hannah (Waldron) Batt, and a descendant maternally from Mary Chilton, and from Richard Warren, both of whom came over in the *Mayflower*. He attended the Bristol, R.I., high school and the Walnut Hill school at Geneva, N.Y., graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1870, A. M., 1873, was a graduate student at Freiburg university, Germany, and at the University of Heidelberg, Germany. He was president of De Veaux college, Suspension Bridge, N.Y., 1881–89; in 1891 was elected associate professor of history and director of the university extension in Brown university, and was subsequently made professor of European history. He became a member of the American Philological association in 1879; the American Historical association in 1898; corresponding member of the Rhode Island Historical society in 1882, and was elected secretary of the Rhode Island Historical society in 1900. He married, Dec. 28, 1875, Susan Wilkinson, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Le Baron and Rebecca (Wilkinson) Goodwin. He is the author of: *History of Bristol, Rhode Island* (1880); and *Picturesque Rhode Island* (1881).

MUNROE, Charles Edward, chemist, was born in Cambridge, Mass., May 24, 1849; son of Enoch and Emeline Elizabeth (Russell) Munroe; grandson of William and Lucy (Frost) Munroe, and of Edward and Elizabeth (Abbot) Russell, and a descendant of William Munroe, born in Scotland in 1625, settled in Lexington, Mass., in 1657. He was graduated at Harvard, S.B., *summa cum laude*, 1871, and after serving as assistant to Professor Wolcott Gibbs, was senior assistant in chemistry at Harvard, 1871–74. He conducted the summer school of instruction in chemistry at Cambridge, Mass., in 1872–74, and lectured on chemistry at the Boston Dental college, 1873–74. He was professor of chemistry at the U.S. Naval academy, Annapolis, Md., 1874–86, lectured in St. John's college, Annapolis, 1883–84, and was chemist to the torpedo corps at the U.S. naval torpedo station and war college, Newport, R.I., 1886–92. He was Lowell Institute lecturer, Boston, Mass., 1890; professor of chemistry at Columbian university, Washington, D.C., from 1892, being dean of the Corcoran Scientific school, 1892–99, and dean of the School of Graduate

Charles E. Munroe

Studies from 1893. He was an authority on explosives, invented a smokeless powder in 1890, and his researches on the subject of explosives appeared in scientific journals in the United States and Europe. He started the mineral cabinet at the U.S. Naval academy during his service there and established a post graduate course for naval officers at the Smithsonian Institution. He was appointed by Presidents Arthur, Cleveland and Harrison, a member of the assay commission to test the United States coinage; served on the U.S. coast and geodetic survey in 1882 to examine the oyster-bearing waters of Chesapeake bay, was a special agent of the U.S. census of 1880 to report on the building stones of Maryland and Virginia, was vice-president of the board of visitors to the U.S. Naval academy, 1898, and expert special agent of the U.S. census of 1900 on the chemical industries of the United States. He was decorated in 1901 by the Sultan of Turkey as commandant of the order of the Medjidji, and in October, 1900, was designated by the Royal Academy of Science of Stockholm, Sweden, to nominate American inventors and discoverers in the science of chemistry desiring to compete for the Nobel prizes, provided by the will of Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite. He was secretary, treasurer and corresponding secretary of the U.S. Naval institute; vice-president of the chemical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; president of the Washington (D.C.) Chemical society; president of the American Chemical society; fellow of the American Academy of Sciences, and a member of the American Philosophical society, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and of the Washington Academy of Science. He was also a fellow of the Berlin and London chemical societies and of the Society of Chemical Industry of England. He received the degree of Ph.D. at Columbian university in 1894. He was married in 1888 to Mary Louise, daughter of Prof. George F. Barker of the University of Pennsylvania. He is the author of over 100 papers on chemistry and explosives; of *Notes on the Literature of Explosives*, published periodically, 1882–1898; of an *Index to the Literature of Explosives* (Part I, 1886, Part II, 1893); *Lectures on Chemistry and Explosives* (1888), and of a *Catechism of Explosives* (1888).

MUNROE, Kirk, author, was born near Prairie du Chien, Wis., Sept. 15, 1850; son of Charles and Susan (Hall) Munroe; grandson of Edmund and Sophia (Seawell) Monroe, and of Isaac and Susan (Mitchell) Hall, all of Boston, Mass., and a descendant of William Munroe of Lexington, Mass., 1651. There were fifteen Monroes in the battle of Lexington, and one of them fired the first shot. The first man killed was a Munroe.

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Kirk attended the public schools at Appleton, Wis., and Cambridge, Mass., and matriculated at Harvard, but did not graduate. He was married, Sept. 15, 1883, to Mary, daughter of Robert and Amelia Edith (Huddleston) Barr. He founded the League of American Wheelmen at Newport, R.I., May 31, 1880, and was for five years commodore of the New York Canoe club. He was the first editor of *Harper's Round Table*, 1879–82, and also edited "Eminent Men of our Time." His published books include: *Wakulla* (1886); *The Flamingo Feather* (1887); *Derrick Sterling* (1888); *Chrystal Jack & Co and Delta Bixby* (1889); *The Golden Days of '49* (1889); *Dorymates* (1890); *Under Orders* (1890); *Prince Dusty* (1891); *Campmates* (1891); *Canoemates* (1892); *Cab and Caboose* (1892); *Raftmates* (1893); *The White Conquerors* (1893); *The Coral Ship* (1893); *The Fur Seal's Tooth* (1894); *Big Cypress* (1894); *Snow Shoes and Sledges* (1895); *At War with Pontiac* (1895); *Rick Dale* (1896); *Through Swamp and Glade* (1896); *The Painted Desert* (1897); *With Crockett and Bowie* (1897); *Ready Rangers* (1897); *The Copper Princess* (1898); *In Private Waters* (1898); *Shine Terrill* (1899); *Forward, March* (1899); *Midshipman Stuart* (1899); *Brethren of the Coast* (1900); *Under the Great Bear* (1900); *The Belt of Seven Totems* (1901), and *A Son of Satsuma* (1901).

MUNSELL, Joel, publisher, was born at Northfield, Mass., April 13, 1808; son of Joel and Cynthia (Paine) Munsell, grandson of Hezekiah and Irene (Bissell) Munsell, and a descendant of Thomas Munsell, who emigrated from England to New London, Conn., about 1680. He was educated in the public schools of Northfield, Mass., and learned the wheelwright's trade under his father, and the printer's trade in Greenfield, Mass., where he became foreman of the office. He was employed as clerk in John Denio's book-store in Albany, N.Y., in 1827, and subsequently became manager of the business, but resigned and engaged as a printer. He established the *Albany Minerva*, in 1828, and issued eight numbers; was employed in various newspaper offices, 1828–34, and in 1834 became associated with Henry D. Stone in publishing the *Microscope*. He purchased a job printing office in Albany in 1836, and engaged in publishing reference papers, pamphlets and books. He published and edited the *New York Mechanic*, a Whig campaign paper, 1841–43, and began to publish *The Lady's Magazine*, *The Northern Star* and *The Freeman's Advocate* in 1842; *The Spectator*, a religious paper, in 1844; the *Guard and Odd Fellows' Journal* in 1845, and afterward, successively, the *Unionist*, the *State Register*, the *Typographical Miscellany*, the *New York Teacher*, the *Albany Morning Express* and the *Albany Daily Statesman*. He also published *Webster's Almanac*, and the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, 1861–64. He made a study and collection of works on the art of printing, part of which was purchased by the New York state library, and projected, edited and annotated an "Historical Series," that proved of great benefit to historical literature. He was one of the founders of the Albany institute and for many years published its *Proceedings*. He was a member of the Connecticut Historical society and of the New England Historic Genealogical society; corresponding member of the New York, Iowa, Maine, Vermont, Buffalo, Western Reserve and Oneida historical societies; an honorary member of the Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Licking county, Ohio, historical societies. He was also an honorary member of the American Antiquarian society, a corresponding member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia and of the New York Genealogical and Biographical society. He was twice married; first, June 17, 1834, to Jane C. Bigelow, and secondly, Sept. 4, 1856, to Mary A., daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Sparrow) Reid, of Montreal. His son, Frank Munsell, born June 19, 1857, succeeded him as Joel Munsell's Son, editing: *Genealogical Index* (1885); *American Ancestry* (1887–1900); *American Genealogist* (1900); is the author of: "Bibliography of Albany and Munsell Genealogy," and retired from business in 1900. Joel Munsell is the author of: *Outlines of the History of Printing* (1839); *Annals of Albany* (10 vols., 1849–59); *Every-Day Book of History and Chronology* (1856); *Chronology of Paper and Paper Making* (1857, enlarged 1864 and 1870), and *A Manual of the 1st Lutheran Church of Albany from 1670 till 1870* (1871). He died in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1880.

MUNSEY, Frank Andrew, publisher, was born in Mercer, Maine, Aug. 21, 1854; son of Andrew C. and Mary J. (Hopkins) Munsey. After attending the district school he became a clerk in a country store; learned telegraphy, and became the manager of the Western Union office in Augusta, Maine. In 1882 he established the *Golden Argosy*, a boys' paper in New York city and issued it weekly, changing to the monthly *Argosy*, and in 1898 purchasing *Peterson's Magazine* established in 1842 and combining it with the *Argosy*. He established *Munsey's Weekly* in February, 1889, connected it with *Munsey's Magazine* in October, 1891, reduced the price in October, 1893, to ten cents and was obliged to organize his own news company to distribute it, which he did so successfully that it became the largest circulating magazine in the United States. He established the *Puritan*, January, 1897, and in October, 1898, merged with it *Godey's Magazine* founded in 1830. He established *The Quaker* in November,

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1897, and changed the name to *The Junior Munsey* in April, 1900, merging with it the *Puritan*, in April, 1901. He purchased the *Washington Times* and the New York *Daily News* in 1901 as the foundation of a proposed chain of daily newspapers to cover the large cities of the United States. He is the author of: *Afloat in the Great City* (1887); *The Boy Broker* (1888); *A Tragedy of Errors* (1889); *Under Fire* (1890), and *Derringforth* (1894).

MUNSON, Thomas Volney, viticulturist, was born near Astoria, Ill., Sept. 26, 1843; son of William and Maria (Linley) Munson, and grandson of Theodore and Lydia (Philbrook) Munson and of Joseph and Savella (Benjamin) Linley. Theodore Munson was the son of Richard Manson, the son of John Manson, Jr., the son of John Manson, Sr., the son of Capt. Richard Manson, who was a Scotch sea captain, of a titled Scotch family, and who settled in Portsmouth, N. H. about 1661. The name became changed in spelling in the family of Richard Manson, his great-grandfather. Thomas Volney Munson was brought up on a farm, attended Futton seminary and Bryant & Stratton's business college, taught school in Illinois three years, was graduated from Kentucky university, B. S., 1870, and filled the chair of science there, 1870–71. He was married in 1870 to Ellen Scott, daughter of C. S. Bell, florist, Lexington, Ky. He resided in Lincoln, Neb., 1873–76, and then settled in Denison, Texas, as a nurseryman and originator of improved fruits, especially grapes. He received the degree of M. Sc. from the State Agricultural and Mechanical college, Ky. in 1883 for a thesis on "Forests and Trees of Texas," and in 1888 he received a diploma and decorations of the Legion of Honor, with the title "Chevalier du Mérite Agricole," for aid to France in viticulture. He became known for his careful botanical classification and hybridization of grapes of which he produced many hundreds of much merit. He was elected a member of the leading American agricultural, horticultural and pomological societies; of the American Academy of Social and Political Science, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the National Agricultural association of France. He is the author of: *Grape Culture in the South* and *Horticulture in Texas* in "Cyclopædia of American Horticulture"; "Bulletin 56" on *Investigation and Improvement of American Grapes*, Texas experimental station (1900); a monograph *American Grapes*, with natural size color plates of all native species for the department of agriculture (1889) and numerous articles on horticultural subjects for leading agricultural journals in the United States and France.

MURDOCH, James Edward, actor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 25, 1811; son of Thomas and Elizabeth Murdoch. Thomas Murdoch was a bookbinder by trade and a volunteer officer of artillery during the war of 1812–15. James Edward learned the bookbinder's trade and early joined an association of amateur actors, and appeared as Glenalvon in "Douglas." He studied elocution under Lemuel G. White and the science of the human voice under Dr. James Rush, and on Oct. 13, 1829, made his professional début at the Arch Street theatre, Philadelphia, as Frederick in "Lovers' Vows." During the winter of 1830–31, he acted in Charleston, S. C., and in other southern cities where he played for a time Pythias to Edwin Forrest's Damon. He was connected with the Arch Street theatre in 1832, and from that year until 1840 appeared in various cities in the United States, making his début in New York city at the Park theatre as Benedick in "Much Ado About Nothing" in 1838. He was stage manager of the Chestnut Street theatre, Philadelphia, 1840–41, and during this season staged the first production of "London Assurance" at the National theatre, Boston, Mass. He withdrew from the stage in 1842 and lectured on Shakespeare in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, taught elocution and pursued a course of study under Prof. William Russell of Boston, 1842–45. He appeared as Hamlet at the Park theatre, New York, 1845, and made a tour of the United States. In 1853 he appeared at the American theatre, San Francisco, with his brother, Dr. Samuel K. Murdoch (1816–1891) who had made his début in San Francisco in 1852, and supported Madame Anna Bishop in German opera. He played with his brother in Baltimore in 1855, and in 1856 played in London and Liverpool and afterward traveled in Germany, Switzerland and Italy. His best parts were Romeo, Charles Surface, Don Felix, Rover, Alfred, Evelyn and Vapid. He left the stage a second time in 1861 and engaged in giving patriotic readings in all the northern cities for the benefit of the U. S. sanitary commission, and for the entertainment of the soldiers in the soldiers' hospitals, in the camps and on the battle fields. He also nursed the sick soldiers and became a volunteer aide on the staff of Gen. William S. Rosecrans. He retired to his farm near Lebanon, Ohio, in

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1865, where he engaged in grape culture, but after a time resumed lecturing on elocution before the School of Oratory in Philadelphia, and was professor of elocution at the Cincinnati College of Music. His last appearance on the stage was as Hamlet and Charles Surface in a benefit given him in Cincinnati, April 23, 1887. He was married in 1831 to Elizabeth Middlecott, daughter of a London silversmith. He is the author of: *Orthophony, or Culture of the Voice*, with William Russell (1845); *The Stage* (1880). He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 19, 1893.

MURDOCH, John, zoölogist, was born in New Orleans, La., July 9, 1852; son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Murdoch; grandson of John and Louise (Ramundeau) Murdoch, and of William and Caroline (Smith) Smith, and a descendant of William and Mary Murdoch, who came to Philadelphia from Armagh, Ireland, about 1738. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1873, A.M., 1876, was appointed naturalist and observer to the U. S. international polar expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska, in 1881, and remained with the expedition till 1883. He was married, July 23, 1884, to Abby De Forest Stuart. He was librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, 1887–92, and in 1896 was appointed assistant in the catalogue department of the Boston Public library. He studied zoölogy at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Harvard, and made a special study of the habits of the Eskimo race. He is the author of: *Natural History*, in the report of the Point Barrow expedition; *Ethnological Results of the Point Barrow Expedition*, and many articles on Eskimo enthnology and linguistics and on zoölogical subjects.

MURFREE, Hardy, soldier, was born in Hertford county, N.C., June 5, 1752; son of William and Mary (Moore) Murfree. His father was a delegate from Hertford county to the convention at Hillsboro, Aug. 21, 1775, and to the congress at Halifax, Nov. 12, 1776, which framed the constitution of the state of North Carolina in force, 1776–1835. He was appointed captain in the 2d North Carolina regiment, Continental line, Col. Robert Howe, Sept. 1, 1775, and served throughout the Revolution, during the early part of the war in the army of General Washington. He was promoted major, Feb. 1, 1777, commanded a North Carolina battalion of picked men at the capture of Stony Point, N.Y., in July, 1779, his "good conduct and intrepidity" being mentioned in General Wayne's letter to President of Congress John Jay, Aug. 10, 1778, and was sent with his command to the South in 1780, to reinforce General Lincoln. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and in 1782 was transferred to the 1st North Carolina regiment, Continental line. He retired to his plantation on the Meherrin river near Murfreesboro, N.C., after the war and in 1807 removed to Tennessee and settled on Murfree's fork of West Harpeth river in Williamson county, which land was granted to him for military services during the Revolution. The towns of Murfreesboro, N.C., and Murfreesboro, Tenn. were named in his honor. He was married, Feb. 17, 1780, to Sally, daughter of Matthias Brickell (by his first marriage) of Hertford county, N.C., who was a lieutenant-colonel of North Carolina militia during the Revolution and a member of the provincial congresses at Hillsboro, Aug. 21, 1775, and Halifax, April 4, 1776. Colonel Murfree died in Williamson county, Tenn., April 6, 1809. On the following July 9 a public funeral with Masonic rites, military honors and a memorial oration, was held at his grave in the garden of his late residence in the presence of a great concourse of people. The Nashville *Clarion* of July 21, 1809, says: "The surrounding hills were covered with vast numbers of people and the awful silence which pervaded such an immense crowd evinced the feelings of the spectators for the memory and virtues of the deceased."

MURFREE, Mary Noailles, author, was born at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 24, 1850; daughter of William Law and Fanny Priscilla (Dickson) Murfree; granddaughter of William Hardy and Elizabeth Mary (Maney) Murfree, and great granddaughter of Col. Hardy Murfree (q.v.), an officer in the Revolutionary army. She became lame in childhood, and thus debarred from active amusements, at an early age devoted herself to books, becoming a hard student, and later earnestly turned her attention to literary work. The family in 1856 removed to Nashville where she was chiefly educated, although she spent some time at school in Philadelphia. In 1872 they returned to Murfreesboro, and from there removed to St. Louis, Mo., in 1881, and back to Murfreesboro in 1890. She spent her summers in the mountains of eastern Tennessee, and devoted herself principally to the portrayal of human character as connected with life in the Tennessee mountains. Her first story, "The Dancin' Party at Harrison's Cove", appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* over the signature "Charles Egbert Craddock." Other stories and novels followed, published also in book form, and she succeeded in concealing her identity until 1885. She is the author of: *In the Tennessee Mountains*, stories (1884); *Where the Battle was Fought*, a novel (1884); *Down the Ravine* (1885); *The Prophet of the great Smoky Mountains* (1885); *In the Clouds* (1886); *The Story of Keedon Bluffs* (1887); *The Despot of Broomsedge Cove* (1888); *In the Stranger-People's Country* (1891); *His Vanished Star* (1894); *The Mystery of Witch-face Mountain and Other Stories* (1895); *The Phantom of the Foot-Bridge and*

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Other Stories (1895); *The Juggler* (1897); *The Young Mountaineers*, short stories (1897); *The Story of Old Fort Loudon* (1899); *The Bushwhackers and Other Stories* (1899); *The Champion* (1902); *A Spectre of Power* (1902), and numerous contributions to leading magazines.

MURFREE, William Hardy, representative, was born in Hertford county, N.C., Oct. 2, 1781; son of Hardy and Sally (Brickell) Murfree, and grandson of William and Mary (Moore) Murfree. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1801, was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession. He represented Hertford county in the North Carolina legislature in 1805, and 1812; was a presidential elector voting for Madison in 1813, and a representative in the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813-17, where he supported Madison's administration and the war of 1812. He removed from Murfreesboro, N.C., in 1823 to his estate in Williamson county, Tenn., where he spent the rest of his life. He was married in 1808 to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of James Maney of Hertford county, N.C. He died in Nashville, Tenn., in 1827.

MURFREE, William Law, author, was born in Murfreesboro, N.C., July 19, 1817; son of William Hardy and Elizabeth Mary (Maney) Murfree, and grandson of Col. Hardy Murfree (q.v). He removed to Tennessee with his parents about 1823, was graduated at the University of Nashville in 1836 and studied law. He was admitted to the bar, and practised in Franklin, Nashville, and Murfreesboro, Tenn. He was married, Nov. 22, 1843, to Fanny Priscilla, daughter of David Dickinson of Murfreesboro, Tenn. He lost his fortune during the civil war and in the financial panic of 1873, and in 1881 removed with his family to St. Louis, Mo., where he devoted himself to professional and literary work. He edited the *Central Law Journal* in St. Louis, 1886-88. Owing to the loss of his eyesight he relinquished active pursuits in 1889 and returned to his home at Murfreesboro, Tenn., where he spent the rest of his life. He contributed sketches of life in Mississippi and Florida and papers on the political and industrial status of the South to leading magazines, also on legal subjects to law journals, and is the author of several notable law-books, including: *A Treatise on the Law of Sheriffs* (1884); *Official Bonds* (1885), and *Practice before the Justice of the Peace* (1886). He died in Murfreesboro, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1892.

MURLIN, Lemuel Herbert, educator, was born in Neptune, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1861; son of Orlando and Esther (Hankins) Murlin. He was graduated from the Convoy high school, had charge of the boys' department in Fort Wayne college, Indiana, 1886-87, and graduated from De Pauw university A.B., 1891, S.T.B., 1892. He was a teacher in De Pauw, 1891-92; pastor of the M.E. church, Vincennes, Ind., 1892-94, and was elected president of Baker university, Baldwin, Kansas, in 1894, when he raised $16,000 in four months to pay the college debt. He was married in 1898 to Ermina Fallas, A.M., Ph.D., at the time of her marriage professor of modern languages at Cornell college, Iowa. He pursued special studies in the University of Pennsylvania and Clark university, 1899, and accompanied by his wife, visited Europe for study and research and as delegate to the general conference of the M.E. church, 1900, and to the ecumenical conference of Methodists, London, 1901. He received the degree S.T.B. from University of Denver in 1897; D.D. from Cornell college, Iowa, in 1897, and B.D. from Garrett Biblical institute in 1899.

MURPHY, Archibald De Bow, statesman, was born near Milton, Caswell county, N.C., in 1777; son of Col. Archibald Murphy. He entered the second class in the University of North Carolina, Jan. 15, 1795; was graduated with the highest distinction in 1799, and remained there as professor of ancient languages, 1800-01. At this time he owned only three books and none on law. He was admitted to the bar in 1802, through the friendship of one of the examining judges, and after admission studied under William Duffy of Hillsborough, and soon took a prominent place at the bar. He was a senator in the general assembly, 1812-18; was chairman of the board of internal improvements, 1818-23, and his annual reports on the public policy of the state of transportation by canals to join together the great sounds on the seaboard were said to have been equalled only by the papers of De Witt Clinton on state canals and of John C. Calhoun on national roads and waterways. On the subject of public education he recommended a system of support for public schools and academies and a state appropriation for the better equipment of the university. In 1818 he was elected by the general assembly a judge of the superior courts and presided in the supreme court in several causes under appointment by the governor. He resigned his seat on the bench in 1820 and resumed practice in Hillsborough. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1802-32. He planned an exhaustive history of the soil, climate, legislation, civil institutions, literature etc. of North Carolina in 1821, and collected a vast mass of material in the state and from the state paper office in London, and in 1826 received authority from the general assembly to raise by lottery a sum sufficient for its publication; but beyond one or two chapters on the Indian tribes he accomplished but little, ruined health and a fortune dissipated by speculation putting an end to his enterprise. He is the author of: *A Memoir*

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of Improvements Contemplated and the Resources and Finances of the State (1819); *An Oration before the University of North Carolina* (1827); *Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, 1804–19* (1826). See Peele's "Lives of Distinguished North Carolinians" (1898). He died in Hillsborough, N.C., Feb. 3, 1832.

MURPHY, Edward, senator, was born in Troy, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1836; son of Edward Murphy, a native of Ireland, who settled in Troy about 1830, and in 1846 established a brewery there. The son was graduated at St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., in 1857, and engaged with his father in business. On the retirement of his father, the firm became Kennedy & Murphy and subsequently the Kennedy & Murphy Malting company, of which he was made vice-president and treasurer. He was a city alderman, 1864–66; fire commissioner 1874–79; mayor, 1875–83; and a member of the Democratic state committee, 1882-95, serving as treasurer, 1884–87, and chairman, 1887–95. He was principal owner and business manager of the Troy *Daily Press*, 1887–89; president of the Troy Gas company, and vice-president of the Manufacturers' National bank. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1880, 1884, 1888, 1892 and 1896 and was U.S. senator from New York, 1893–99. He served in the senate as chairman of the committee on relations with Canada.

MURPHY, Franklin, governor of New Jersey, was born in Jersey City, N.J., January 8, 1846; son of William H. and Abby Elizabeth (Hagar) Murphy; grandson of William Murphy, and a descendant of Robert Murphy, who emigrated from Ireland and settled in Connecticut in 1756. He served in the 13th New Jersey Volunteers, 1862–65, reaching the rank of 1st lieutenant. He established in 1865 the business of Murphy & Company, varnish manufacturers. He was chairman of the Republican state committee in 1892 and in 1900 was a member of the Republican national executive committee. He was a delegate-at-large to the St. Louis Republican national convention of 1896 and 1900, and was a U.S. commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1900. He was president-general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in 1899, and was made a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. In 1901 he was elected governor of New Jersey for the term 1902–5.

MURPHY, Henry Cruse, representative, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., July 5, 1810; son of John Garrison and Clarissa (Runyon) Murphy, and grandson of Dr. Timothy and Mary (Garrison) Murphy of Monmouth county, N.J. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1830; was admitted to the bar in 1833, and practised in Brooklyn in partnership with John A. Lott, 1835, and afterward as Lott, Murphy & Vanderbilt. He was assistant corporation council in 1834, and afterward became city attorney and corporation council. He contributed articles to the *Brooklyn Advocate and Nassau Gazette;* to the *Democratic Review* and to the *North American Review*, and became a proprietor and editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* on its establishment in 1841. He was mayor of Brooklyn, 1842–43; a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1846; a Democratic representative in the 28th and 30th congresses, 1843–45 and 1847–49; was named as an available candidate for the presidency in the Democratic national convention of 1852, and was U.S. minister to The Hague under Buchanan's administration, 1857–61. On his return to King's county he served for six terms in the state senate, 1861–73; raised the 159th New York volunteers in 1862, and was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1867–68. He was a founder of the new Long Island Historical society and of the Brooklyn City library and was president of the East River Bridge company and of the Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island railroad company. He accumulated a valuable library on the the history of America, of which he published a catalogue under the title *A Catalogue of an American Library Chronologically Arranged* (1853). He also published De Vries' *Voyage from Holland to America, A.D., 1632–44*, (translated, 1853); *Broad Advice to the New Netherlands; The First Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church in the United States* (printed privately, 1857); *Henry Hudson in Holland* (1859); *Anthology of the New Netherlands, or Translations from the Early Dutch Poets of New York, with Memoirs of their Lives* (1865); *The Voyage of Verrazano* (printed privately, 1875), and *Memoir of Herman Ernst Ludewig* in "Memorial Biographies of the New England Historic Genealogical Society." He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1882.

MURPHY, Isaac, governor of Arkansas, was born near Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 16, 1802; son of Hugh and Jane (Williams) Murphy. He removed to Montgomery county, Tenn., where he taught school, 1829–34, was married July 31, 1830, to Angelina A. Lockhart of Tennessee, removed to Fayetteville, Ark., with his family in 1834, and taught school and was a leader in promoting education in that section of the state. He was admitted to the bar in 1835, and engaged in the practice of law and in civil engineering. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1848–49, was in California, 1849–54, and in 1854 settled in Huntsville, Ark. He was a state senator in 1856

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and a Union delegate to the Arkansas secession convention, March to May, 1861, where he alone voted against secession. He joined the Union forces in Missouri in April, 1862, and served on the staff of General Curtis, and under General Steele took part in the capture of Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 10, 1863. He was appointed provisional governor of Arkansas in January, 1864; was elected by a vote of the people in March, 1864, and served until April, 1868. He not only paid the expenses of his administration but left $270,000 in the state treasury at the close of his term of office. He died in Huntsville, Ark., Sept. 8, 1882.

MURPHY, Jeremiah, representative, was born in Lowell, Mass., Feb. 19, 1835; son of Timothy and Jerusha (Shattuck) Murphy. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, Mass., and removed with his parents in 1849 to Fond Du Lac county, Wis., and in 1852 to Iowa county, Iowa. He was graduated from the State University of Iowa, LL.B. 1857, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He practised law in partnership with H. M. Martin at Marengo, 1858–67, and in Davenport, 1867–83. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1864 and 1868; a member of the Iowa senate 1874–78, and mayor of Davenport in 1878, and 1879. He was a Democratic representative from the second Iowa district in the 48th and 49th congresses, 1883–87, and while in congress worked unceasingly until an appropriation was secured for the promotion of the Hennepin canal, connecting Lake Michigan with the Mississppi river. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 11, 1893.

MURPHY, John, governor of Alabama, was born in Robeson county, N.C., in 1786; son of Neil and ——— (Downing) Murphy, and a grandson of Murdoch Murphy, who emigrated from Scotland with his wife and children. He removed to South Carolina with his parents, taught school and was graduated at the University of South Carolina in 1808. He was clerk of the state senate, 1810–17, and a trustee of the University, 1809–18. He settled in Monroe county, Ala., in 1818 and was a member of the convention which framed the state constitution in 1819. He was admitted to the bar, but soon retired from practice and turned his attention to planting. He represented Monroe county in the legislature in 1820, was a state senator in 1822, and was Democratic governor of Alabama, 1825–29. He was defeated as the Union candidate for representative in the 21st and 22d congresses, 1828 and 1830, by Dixon H. Lewis, and was a Union Democratic representative in the 23d congress, 1833–35. He was married first to the daughter of Robert Hails of South Carolina and secondly to Mrs. Carter, a sister of Col. John Darrington. He died in Clark county, Ala., Sept. 21, 1841.

MURPHY, John, publisher, was born in Omagh, Ireland, March 12, 1812. He came with his parents to the United States in 1822, and settled at Newcastle, Del., where he attended school, 1822–24, and was clerk in a country store, 1824–26. He was a clerk in Philadelphia, 1826–28; apprentice to a printer there, 1828–33; journeyman printer in Baltimore, Md., 1833–35, and on his own account, 1835–80. In 1840 he combined publishing with his printing business. He published the *United States Catholic Magazine*, edited by Fathers White and Spalding, 1842–49; the *Metropolitan Magazine*, 1853–59, and the *Proceedings* of the Maryland Historical society for over twenty-five years. He published a translation of "Definition of the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception" (1855) and "Proceedings of the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore" (1866); receiving for the first a gold medal from Pope Pius IX, and for the second the honorary title of printer to the pope, a distinction never before accorded a resident of an English speaking nation. He also published the works of Cardinal Gibbons, and of Archbishop Spalding. He was an early member of the Maryland Historical society. He was married, June 17, 1852, to Margaret O'Donoghue, of Georgetown, D.C., and his son Frank succeeded him in business. He died in Baltimore, Md., May 27, 1880.

MURPHY, John Francis, artist, was born in Oswego, N.Y., Dec, 11, 1853. He attended the public schools of Oswego, and early turned his attention to the study of art which he pursued without a teacher. He opened a studio in New York city in 1875, as a landscape painter, and first exhibited his work at the National Academy of Design in 1876. He received the second Hallgarten prize for "Tints of a Vanished Past" in 1885. He was elected a member of the Society of American Artists in 1883; of the American Water Color society; an associate of the National Academy of Design and in 1885, an academician in 1887. He won the Carnegie prize of the Society of American Artists in 1902. Among his paintings are: *Sunny Slopes* (1879); *Upland Cornfield* (1880); *October* (1881); *Woodland* (1882); *Rocky Slope* (1883); *Weedy Brook* (1884); *The Yellow Leaf* (1885); *Indian Summer* (1886); *Sundown* (1886); *Brooks and Fields* (1887), and *October Fog* (foreign 1902).

MURPHY, John J., educator, was born in county Kildare, Ireland, Jan. 17, 1844. He was graduated in philosophy at Carlow college, 1862; studied for the priesthood at Maynooth college, 1862–66, and came to the United States in 1866, where he entered the Society of Jesus. He passed his novitiate at Frederick, Md.,

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1866–68; taught classics in Boston college and at Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass., 1868–72, and completed his theological course in Woodstock college, Md., in 1874. He was ordained priest by Bishop Gibbons of Richmond, Va., June 20, 1874; was prefect and lecturer on Christian doctrine at Georgetown college, D.C., 1875; a teacher of rhetoric at Frederick, Md., 1876; professor of sacred scripture at Woodstock college, Md., 1877, and rector of Holy Trinity church, Georgetown, D.C., 1878. He was professor of philosophy and prefect of studies at Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass., 1879–81; professor of rhetoric, Frederick, Md., 1881–82; president of Gonzaga college, Washington, D.C., 1882–85; president of St. Francis Xavier college, New York city, 1885–88; visited Europe in 1888; was professor of philosophy in Georgetown college, 1889; Philadelphia, Pa., 1890–91, and was rector of Holy Trinity church at Georgetown, D.C., 1891–92. He became a member of the staff of the *Messenger of the Sacred Heart* in 1889 and contributed to that and to the *Georgetown College Journal*. He died in Georgetown, D.C., March 4, 1892.

MURPHY, Nathan Oakes, governor of Arizona, was born in Jefferson, Maine, Oct. 14, 1849; son of B. F. and Lucy A. Murphy, and grandson of John Murphy. He attended the public school; taught school in Wisconsin, 1866–69, and in 1870 removed to California, where he was engaged in mining, law practice, railroad building and mercantile pursuits. He settled in Prescott, Arizona Territory, in 1883, and engaged in mining. He was married Aug. 6, 1884, to Sarah E., daughter of G. W. Banghart of Prescott. He was appointed secretary of Arizona Territory in 1889; was governor of the territory, 1892–94; a delegate to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis, Minn., June 7, 1892; delegate to the 54th congress, 1895–97, and again territorial governor, 1898–1902.

MURPHY, Thomas, clergyman, was born in Randalstown, county Antrim, Ireland, Feb. 6, 1824; son of William and Mary (Rollins) Murphy. His parents removed to the United States in 1834, and settled in New Hartford, N.Y. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, with second honors, A.B., 1845, A.M., 1848, and at the Princeton Theological seminary, B.D., 1848. He was licensed by the presbytery of New Brunswick, Feb. 2, 1848, and ordained by the second presbytery of Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1849. He was pastor of the Frankford Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1849–94, and pastor emeritus, 1894–1900. He was a delegate to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church ten times; a commissioner to the general assemblies of Scotland and Ireland in 1873, and in the Irish assembly offered the resolution which was the first step toward the holding of the Pan-Presbyterian council. He took the lead as chairman in organizing twenty-two new churches in the presbytery of Philadelphia; was a member of the Presbyterian board of publication fourteen years, and was instrumental in organizing the Sabbath-school work of that board. He also presided at the "Log College" anniversary, Sept. 5, 1889. He received the degrees D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1872 and LL.D. from Washington college, Tenn., in 1891. He was married, June 15, 1848, to Ann Sortor, of Blawenburgh, N.J. He is the author of: *Messages to the Seven Churches of Asia; Cradle of the Presbyterian Church in America; A History of the Frankford Presbyterian Church* (1870); *Pastoral Theology* (1877); *Pastor and People* (1886); *Duties of Church Members to the Church; Reminiscences of a Pastor; The Presbytery of the Log College*, and *Memoirs of the Rev. J. C. Ralston*. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 26, 1900.

MURPHY, Thomas Edward, educator, was born in New York city, Jan. 27, 1856. He attended the public schools and St. Francis Xavier college, New York; studied at Sault-au-Récollet, Canada, 1875–76; West Park-on-Hudson, N.Y., 1876–79; took a course in philosophy at Woodstock college, Md., 1879–82, and a course in theology there, 1887–90. He was professor of Latin and Greek at Georgetown university, D.C., 1882–87; vice-president of Georgetown university, 1891–93, and president of St. Francis Xavier college, 1894–1900. He was chosen prefect of studies at Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1900.

MURRAH, William Belton, educator, was born in Pickensville, Ala., May 19, 1852; son of the Rev. William and Mary Susan (Cureton) Murrah, and grandson of William Murrah and of James Cureton. He was graduated from Southern university, Greensboro, Ala., 1874, and joined the North Mississippi conference of the M.E. church south in 1876. He was stationed at Oxford, 1877–81, Winona, 1881–85, and Aberdeen, 1885–86, and was vice-president of Whitworth college, Brookhaven, Mass., 1886–90. He was elected president of Millsaps college, Jackson, Miss., in 1892. He was married in February, 1881, to Beulah Fitzhugh of Oxford. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Centenary college, La., in 1887, and that of LL.D. by Wofford college, S.C., in 1897. He published many sermons, addresses and religious articles.

MURRAY, Alexander, naval officer, was born near Chestertown, Md., July 12, 1755; son of Dr.

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William and Ann (Smith) Murray, and grandson of James and Sally (Thomas) Murray, natives of England, who settled in Barbadoes, W.I. Dr. William Murray came to Maryland from Barbardoes and practised medicine in Chestertown. Alexander left home at an early age as a cabin boy on a coasting vessel and was rapidly promoted, commanding a vessel in the European trade in 1773. At the outbreak of hostilities between England and the colonies in 1775 he was commissioned lieutenant in the Maryland navy, but being unable to obtain command of a ship he accepted a lieutenancy in the 1st Maryland regiment under Colonel Smallwood, and served with Washington's army at Flatbush, White Plains and in other engagements around New York and in the retreat through New Jersey. While in command of the battery at the lower end of Manhattan island engaged in opposing the progress of the British fleet up the Hudson river, the bursting of a gun impaired his hearing, which he never fully recovered. He was promoted captain and was retired on account of ill health. He later resumed his rank as lieutenant in the Maryland navy, and was assigned to the command of different letters of marque and had various engagements with incoming British vessels while in search of plunder. His rank gave him the chief command of all privateering vessels sailing out of the port of Baltimore. While in command of the letter of marque *Revenge*, he sailed for Holland with a fleet of forty vessels, but on gaining the high sea encountered a superior force and was obliged to put back and seek refuge in the Patuxent river. His force was increased to fifty sail, and the commanders agreed to fight their way through the British squadron blockading the port. After putting to sea a fleet of British privateers hove in sight. Commodore Murray's fleet captains did not respond to his signals for assistance and he was left with only a brig and a schooner as support. A severe engagement of an hour resulted in the two British vessels withdrawing from the contest, and Commodore Murray returned to Hampton Roads with his three vessels to refit. He then sailed for the Newfoundland banks, but was overtaken by a fleet of 150 British vessels under escort of a man-of-war, and was easily captured and carried into port. He was exchanged and returned to Philadelphia, where he found the frigate *Trumbull*, Capt. James Nicholson (q.v.), ready for service, and was made lieutenant. He was severely wounded in the engagement with the British frigate *Iris* and the *General Monk*, and was captured. When he recovered from his wounds he was exchanged and congress furnished him with a brig fitted out as a letter-of-marque. He sailed for St. Thomas and on his return captured a British packet. He retained his commission longer than any other officer who served in the U.S. navy during the Revolution. He was 1st lieutenant under Commodore Barry on the frigate *Alliance* and was appointed commodore of the corvette *Montezuma* during the difficulty with France in 1798 and later commanded the frigates *Insurgent* and *Constellation*. During the trouble with the Barbary pirates in 1820 he was given command of a squadron in the Mediterranean and on his return was appointed to the command of the Philadelphia navy yard, ranking as senior officer of the U.S. navy. He died near Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 6, 1821.

MURRAY, Alexander, naval officer, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 2, 1816; son of Magnus M. and Mary (Wilkins) Murray, and grandson of Commodore Alexander Murray, U.S.N. (q.v.). He entered the U.S. naval service in 1835 and served on the east coast of Mexico, 1846–47. He was severely wounded at the capture of Alvarado, and took part in the capture of Tampico, Tabasco, Tuspan and Vera Cruz. He was promoted lieutenant in 1847, and at the outbreak of the civil war was commissioned commander and given charge of the steamer *Louisiana* of the North Atlantic squadron. After defeating the Confederate steamer *Yorktown* off Newport News, he took part in the capture of Roanoke Island and New Berne, N.C., and was left in possession of Edenton, Feb. 12, 1862. He commanded the five vessels left by Commander William Smith on the Pamunkey river to protect McClellan's base of supplies, May, 17, 1862, and was on duty in the North Carolina sounds in 1863. He was promoted captain in 1866; was detailed on special service, 1865–66; was made commodore in 1871; served as light-house inspector, 1873–76, when he was retired with the rank of rear-admiral. He afterward served on the naval board and died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 10, 1884.

MURRAY, David, educator and author, was born in Bovina, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1830; son of William and Jean (Black) Murray. His parents immigrated to America from Scotland in 1818. He was graduated at Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., 1852; was a tutor in Albany academy and professor of mathematics there in 1852–57, and principal, 1857–63. He was professor of mathematics and astronomy in Rutgers college, 1863–73, and was married, Dec. 23, 1867, to Martha Neilson of New York city. In 1873 he went to Japan as adviser to the imperial minister of education. He was superintendent of education in Tokyo, 1873–79, and aided in the establishment of the public school system of Japan. He laid the facts in regard to the Japanese indemnity before the 44th congress in 1875–76, which resulted in its return. He visited the Centennial exposition of 1876 in

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the interests of Japan, and made a collection for its museums. He was secretary of the regents of the University of the State of New York, 1880–89; a lecturer on the history of education in Japan at Johns Hopkins university in 1897, and in 1889 took up his residence in New Brunswick, N.J. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of the State of New York in 1863; LL.D. from Rutgers college in 1873, and from Union college in 1874, and the decoration of the Rising Sun from the Japanese emperor in 1878. He is the author of: a *Manual of Land-Surveying* (1869); *Story of Japan* (1894); *Anti-rent Episode in New York* (1896); *History of Education in New Jersey* (1899), and various pamphlets. He edited *Japanese Education* (1876); prepared and edited the *Centennial History of Delaware County, N.Y.*, (1898).

MURRAY, Eli Houston, governor of Utah, was born in Cloverport, Breckinridge county, Ky., Feb. 10, 1843; son of Col. David R. and Ann Maria (Allen) Crittenden Murray, and grandson of Col. John and Jane (Logan) Allen. He was educated under private tutors, and in 1861 recruited a company for the 3d Kentucky cavalry under Col. S. Jackson, and was elected captain. He was promoted major in November, 1861, and colonel, Aug. 13, 1862, on the death of Colonel Jackson. He was attached to the Army of the Tennessee and served in Mundy's brigade, Kennett's division, Stanley's cavalry corps. At Stone's river, Dec. 31, 1862, his regiment prevented the Confederate cavalry cutting communications in the rear of the Federal army and destroying their supplies, and in November, 1863, he was stationed at Caperton's Ferry, Tenn. In the Atlantic campaign he commanded the 3d brigade, Kilpatrick's 3d division, Elliott's cavalry corps, and in the battle of Resaca, May 13–16, 1864, when General Kilpatrick was detached on special service, commanded the division. He subsequently was with Gen. E. M. McCook's cavalry detachment in western Kentucky and in 1865 was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. He was graduated at the Louisville Law school in 1866, and was U.S. marshal for Kentucky, 1869–67. He was married in 1876 to Evelyn Neale of Louisville. He was manager of the Louisville *Commercial*, 1876–80, and in 1880 was appointed by President Hayes governor of Utah Territory and served under reappointment of President Arthur, until 1885, when he resigned. He laid the foundation for the abolishment of polygamy in Utah by reporting its many evils to congress. He made his home in Bowling Green, Ky., where he died, Nov. 18, 1896.

MURRAY, James Ormsbee, educator, was born in Camden, S.C., Nov. 27, 1827; son of James Syng and Aurelia Powell (Pearce) Murray; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Syng) Murray, and great grandson of Philip Syng, a friend of Benjamin Franklin. His father removed to Springfield, Ohio, in 1836, where he was prepared for college, and he matriculated at Brown university in 1844. He was absent two years on account of ill health, and was graduated valedictorian in 1850. He was an instructor in Greek at Brown university, 1851–52; was graduated from Andover theological seminary in 1854, and was pastor of the Congregational church at South Danvers, Mass., 1854–61. He was married, Sept. 22, 1856, to Julia Richards Houghton of Boston. He was pastor at Cambridgeport, Mass., 1861–65; associate pastor of the Presbyterian "Brick church", New York city, 1865–73, and pastor, 1873–75. He was Holmes professor of belles lettres and English language at Princeton university, 1875–99, and was dean of the faculty, 1886–99. He was a trustee of Princeton theological seminary, 1867–99; a director of the seminary, 1874–99; vice-president of the board of trustees, 1889–99. He

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was also a trustee of Union theological seminary, 1869–82. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1867, that of A.M. in 1896, and that of LL.D. by Brown university in 1886. The Murray chair of English at Princeton was named in his honor. He compiled and edited *The Sacrifice of Praise* (1869); and edited J. Lewis Diman's *Orations and Essays* (1881). He is the author of: *George Ide Chace, a Memorial* (1886); *William Gammell, LL.D., a Biographical Sketch with Selections from his writings* (1890); *Francis Wayland* (1891); *Selections from the Poetical Works of William Cowper* (1898). His lectures and addresses include: *The Debt of Civilization to Literature* (1883); *The Study of English Literature* (1886); *Skepticism in Literature* (1893), and *Religious Belief in Literature* (1895); the last two, Stone lectures delivered at Princeton theological seminary. He died at Princeton, N.J., March 27, 1899.

MURRAY, John, clergyman, was born in Alton, Hampshire, England, Dec. 10, 1741. He removed to Cork, Ireland, 1752, and attended school there.

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He became a Methodist preacher, and in 1760 returned to England where he adopted Universalist doctrines. In 1770 he immigrated to America and preached in several New England cities. Upon the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he was chaplain of a brigade of Rhode Island infantry, but ill health compelled him to return to Gloucester, Mass., where he established a Universalist society. He was a member of the first Universalist convention that met at Oxford, Mass., in 1758, and adopted the name of Independent Christian Universalists. He was in charge of a society in Boston, 1793–1815, and was known as the "Father of Universalism", although his doctrines differed from those afterwards recognized by that denomination. He was married in 1788 to Judith (Sargent) Stevens, a sister of Winthrop Sargent. She contributed to the *Massachusetts Magazine* and the *Boston Weekly Magazine* under the pen name "Constantia" and was editor of the *Repository and Gleaner* (3 vols., 1798), and of *An Autobiography of John Murray* (1816). She died in Natchez, Miss., June 6, 1820. Mr. Murray is the author of *Letters and Sketches*. He died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 3, 1815.

MURRAY, John M'Kane, author, was born in Glenariffe, county Antrim, Ireland, Dec. 12, 1847. He immigrated to New York with his parents, and was educated at St. John's college, Fordham, and was graduated in medicine from the University of the City of New York. He practised medicine in Brooklyn, N.Y., until 1880, also devoting himself to literary work. He became a victim to phthisis, and spent the last five years of his life in seeking health. He spoke and read six languages, and contributed regularly to Roman Catholic periodicals. He answered the attacks made on the Roman Catholic church and its institutions, and was influential in securing the removal of many objectionable references to that church from text books. He revised Kerney's "General History," and was revising Lingard's "History of England" when he died. He received a medal and a letter from Pope Pius IX. for his *Popular History of the Catholic Church in America* (1876). He is also the author of: *The Prose and Poetry of Ireland* (1877); *The Catholic Heroes and Heroines of America* (1878); *Little Lives of the Great Saints* (1879), *The Catholic Pioneers of America* (1881), and *Lessons in English Literature* (1883). He died in Chicago, Ill., July 30, 1885.

MURRAY, Lindley, grammarian, was born in Swatara, Pa., April 22, 1745; son of Robert Murray. His parents were Quakers, and he was educated in the Friends school in Philadelphia. His father settled in New York city in 1753, and he was trained for a mercantile career. He ran away from home in 1759 to escape the severity of his father and began a course of study at Burlington, N.J. He returned to his home in New York shortly afterward, was supplied with a tutor by his father, and with John Jay was a pupil in law under Benjamin Kissam, 1761–65. He was admitted to the bar in 1765, being licensed to practise in all the courts in the province, and shortly afterward went to England, where he remained until 1771. He practised law, 1771–75, and in 1775 retired to Islip, Long Island, and spent four years in out-door employment and pleasure. He returned to New York city in 1779 and under the direction of his father made a fortune in commercial speculation. He retired from active life at the close of the Revolution and resided first on the Hudson and afterward at Bethlehem, Pa., but ill health forced him to live in England and he settled at Holdgate near York, in 1784. He was confined to his room for sixteen years by a muscular affection. He devoted himself to study and literary work, collected a library of historical, philological and theological works, and wrote "Murray's English Grammar" and "Murray's English Reader", introduced into all the English and American schools. He made a study of botany during the last years of his life, and his garden in its variety and rarity excelled the Royal gardens at Kews. The date of his marriage was June 22, 1767. Besides his English and French readers and spelling books he is the author of: *The Power of Religion on the Mind* (1787); *English Grammar* (1795); *Selections from Bishop Home's Commentaries on the Psalms* (1812); *Biographical Sketch of Henry Tuke* (1815); *Compendium of Religious Faith and Practice: designed for Young Persons of the Society of Friends* (1815), and *On the Duty and Benefit of a Daily Perusal of the Scriptures* (1817). See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Lindley Murray in a Series of Letters written by himself, with a Preface and Continuation by Elizabeth Frank* (1826). He died at Holdgate, near York, England, Feb. 16, 1826.

MURRAY, Nicholas, clergyman, was born in Ballynaskea, county Westmeath, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1802; son of Nicholas and Judith (Magum) Murray. He attended school in Ireland until 1814, when he was apprenticed for three years as a merchant's clerk, and being cruelly treated ran away, and in July, 1818, arrived in New York city. His mother it is said had him cursed from the altar of the Roman Catholic church for his disobedience. He entered the employ of Harper and Brothers, printers, and resided with the family. He was converted to the Methodist and later to the Presbyterian faith and deciding to enter the ministry he attended the academy at Amherst, Mass., 1821–22, was graduated at Williams college, A.B., 1826, A.M., 1829, and studied at Princeton theological seminary, 1826–28. He

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served as an agent for the American Tract society during his student days, and was ordained by the presbytery of Susquehanna, Nov. 4, 1829. He was pastor at Wilkesbarre and Kingston, Pa., 1829–33; and at Elizabethtown, N.J., 1853–61. He was secretary of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in 1835, moderator of the general assembly, 1849, and a founder of the New Jersey Historical society. He was a trustee of Princeton theological seminary, 1835–61: a director, 1836–61; and a trustee of Williams college, 1860–61. He received the degree D.D. from Williams college in 1843. In 1847 he wrote over the signature "Kirwan" a series of letters published in the New York *Observer*, to Archbishop Hughes, in which he attacked the doctrine of the Roman Catholic church. These resulted in a controversy between the two, Bishop Hughes's letters being published in the *Freeman's Journal*. He delivered several lectures on "Popery," and in 1851 and 1860 visited Ireland, where he preached and lectured against the Roman Catholic church. He was married in January, 1830, to Eliza J., daughter of the Rev. Morgan John Rhees of Pennsylvania. He is the author of: *Notes, Historical and Biographical, concerning Elizabethtown, N.J.* (1844); *Letters to the Right Rev. John Hughes* (1848, enlarged edition 1855); *Romanism at Home* (1852); *Men and Things as I saw them in Europe* (1853); *Parish and Pencillings* (1854); *The Happy Home* (1859); *Preachers and Preaching* (1860), and *A Dying Legacy to the People of my Beloved Charge*, sermon (1861). See *Memoir* by Samuel I. Prime (1862). He died in Elizabethtown, N.J., Feb. 4, 1861.

MURRAY, Robert, surgeon-general, was born in Howard county, Md., Aug. 6, 1822; son of Daniel and Mary (Dorsey) Murray; grandson of Dr. James and Sarah (Maynadier) Murray and of Edward and Elizabeth Dorsey, and a descendant of Dr. William Murray, born in Scotland, who came to Cambridge, Maryland, in 1716, and of Col. Edward Dorsey, born in Essex county, England, who came to St. Mary's county, Md., about 1645. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1843; was appointed assistant surgeon U.S.A., June 29, 1846; captain and assistant surgeon in 1851, and major and surgeon, June 23, 1860. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He was appointed assistant medical purveyor and lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., 1866; was promoted colonel and surgeon, June 20, 1876; colonel and assistant surgeon-general, Dec. 14, 1882; brigadier-general and surgeon-general, Nov. 23, 1883, and was retired from active service in the army, Aug. 6, 1886, by operation of law. After 1886 he made his home at Eldridge, Md.

MURRAY, Thomas Hamilton, journalist and historian, was born in Brookline, Mass., May 25, 1857; son of Robert and Margaret (McGinnis) Murray; grandson of Thomas and Ellen (McCarthy) Murray, and great-grandson of Luke and Mary (Porter) Murray. His father was born in Cork county, Ireland, and his mother at Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, of Irish parentage. He was educated in the schools of Brookline, Newton, Cambridge and Boston, Mass.; engaged in daily journalism at Boston for several years; edited daily papers in Providence, R.I., Bridgeport and Meriden, Conn., Lawrence, Mass., and Woonsocket, R.I.; was one of the founders of the American-Irish Historical society in 1897, and was elected secretary-general of the same. He was married, April 13, 1885, to Mary H. Sullivan of Boston, Mass. He is the author of many papers on historical, genealogical, literary and educational subjects, and in collaboration with the Hon. John C. Linehan of Concord, N.H., wrote: *Irish Schoolmasters in the American Colonies, 1640–1775* (1898), and with George Washington of Dublin, Ireland, *The Irish Washingtons at Home and Abroad* (1898). Among his published papers are: *The Libraries of Boston* (1882); *The Old Schoolmasters of Boston* (1884); *The Mason Name in New England History* (1884); *The Thayers in America* (1884); *Thirty Historic American Families* (1889); *The Irish Chapter in the History of Brown University* (1896); *The Irish Soldiers in King Philip's War, 1675–6* (1896); *The Dempsey Name, Old and Puissant* (1896); *Some Patricks of the American Revolution* (1897); *Five Colonial Rhode Islanders* (1897); *The Irish Murrays and Their American Descendants* (1900); *The Romance of Sarah Alexander* (mother of Commodore Perry) (1901); *The Story of Miss Fitzgerald, Dartmouth, Mass., 1687* (1901); *Richard Dexter, Irishman, Massachusetts Bay Colonist, 1641* (1902).

MURRAY, William Henry Harrison, author, was born in Guilford, Conn., April 26, 1841; son of Dickinson and Sally (Munger) Murray; grandson of Calvin and Diadema (Norton) Murray and of Chauncey Munger; great-grandson of John Murray, and a descendant of John Murray, a Scottish Highlander, who came to America in 1635, and of Theodore Munger, who came over with the original settlers to Guilford in 1638. He was fitted for college at Guilford institute; was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1862; studied theology at East Windsor, Conn., and under private instructors, and became a Congregational minister in 1863. He preached in Connecticut, 1863–68, being acting pastor at Washington, 1863–64; pastor at Greenwich, 1864–66, and at Meriden, 1866–68. He was pastor of the Park Street church, Boston, Mass., until 1874, when he re-

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signed and engaged in literary work for one year. He was preacher and pastor of the Independent Congregational church worshipping in Music Hall, Boston, 1875–78, and then retired from the ministry to devote himself to travel and authorship. He was married in 1886 to Frances Mary Rivers, and had four daughters. His published works include: *Adventures in the Wilderness* (1868); *Sermons Delivered in Park Street Church and Music Hall, Boston* (1870–78); *Words Fitly Spoken* (1873); *The Perfect Horse* (1873); *Adirondack Tales* (6 vols., 1877–97); *Daylight Land* (1888); *Canadian Idyls, Mamelons* (1890); *Canadian Idyls, Ungava* (1890); *Holiday Tales* (1897); *Apple Tree's Easter* (1900); *How I am Educating My Daughters* (1901).

MURRAY, William Vans, diplomatist, was born in Cambridge, Md., in 1762; son of Henry Murray; grandson of William Murray, who came from Scotland to Cambridge, Md., in 1716, and a descendant on his mother's side of Bartholomew Ennalls, who came to Maryland about 1669. William Vans Murray was educated in Maryland until 1783, when he went to London, England, and studied law in the Temple. He returned to Maryland in 1785, practised law and represented Dorchester county in the Maryland legislature. He was a Federalist representative in the 2d, 3d and 4th congresses and served from Oct. 24, 1791, to March 3, 1797. In 1797 he was appointed by President Washington U.S. minister to the Netherlands, where he restored the harmony which had been interrupted through the influence of France. He was appointed by President Adams sole envoy-extraordinary to France in 1799, but was afterward associated with Judge Oliver Ellsworth and Gov. William R. Davie. The Convention of Paris, Sept. 30, 1800, which put an end to the difficulty between France and the United States, was accomplished mainly through his efforts. He returned to his duties in the Netherlands in October, 1800, and in 1801 resigned and returned to Maryland. He published *The Constitution and Laws of the United States*, a pamphlet. He died at Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md., Dec. 11, 1803.

MUSGRAVE, George Washington, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 19, 1804; son of Joseph and Catharine (Schaumenkessel) Musgrave. He was prepared for the junior class of the College of New Jersey at Dr. Samuel B. Wylie's classical academy, but ill health prevented his entering, and he continued his studies privately and attended Princeton Theological seminary, 1826–27. He was licensed by the presbytery of Baltimore, Nov. 5, 1828, and engaged in city mission work. He was ordained pastor of the 3d Presbyterian church of Baltimore, July 25, 1830, and served, 1830–52; was corresponding secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, 1852–53, and of the Board of Domestic Missions, 1853–61 and 1868. He was pastor of the North Penn church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1863–68; moderator of the General assembly, 1868; president of the Presbyterian Alliance, Philadelphia, 1870–82, and was chairman of the joint committee on reconstruction between the old and new school branches of the church. He was president of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Historical society, 1876–82; of the Presbyterian hospital for several years; a director of the Princeton Theological seminary, 1837–82, and a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1859–82. The honorary degree of S.T.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1845 and that of LL.D. by the University of Indiana in 1862. He is the author of: *Polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States* (1843); sermons: *Sermon on the death of Maj. James Owen Law* (1847); *Vindication of Religious Liberty* (1834); *Brief Exposition and Vindication of the Doctrine of the Divine Decrees* (1842); *Sermon on the Death of the Rev. Dr. William Nevins* (1835). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 24, 1882.

MUSICK, John Roy, author, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 28, 1849. He was graduated at Northern Missouri State Normal school, B.S., 1874, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He practised in Kirkville, Mo., 1877–82, and was U.S. commissioner there for ten years. In 1882 he gave up the practice of law to devote himself to literature. He was married, June 13, 1876, to Augusta P. Roszelle. He was a member of the Society of American Authors; of the Western Authors' Club of Kansas City, and of the Authors' Guild of New York, of which he was twice elected president. He is the author of: *Brother against Brother; Banker of Bedford; Calamity Row; Columbian Historical Novels* (12 vols. 1891 et seq.); *History Stories of Missouri* (1897); *Hawaii: Our New Possessions* (1898); *The War with Spain* (1898); *Lights and Shadows of the War with Spain* (1898); *His Brother's Crime; Cuba Libre.* He died in Omaha, Neb., from injuries received while rescuing the injured after a cyclone at Kirkville, Mo., April 14, 1901.

MUSSEY, Ellen Spencer, educator and lawyer, was born in Geneva, Ohio, May 13, 1850; daughter of Platt R. and Persis (Duty) Spencer; granddaughter of Caleb Spencer, a Revolutionary soldier, and a descendant on the maternal side from Moses Warren, an officer of the war of the Revolution, and on the paternal side from the English Spencer family. Her father was author of the Spencerian system of penmanship. She attended private academies, was principal of the ladies department, Spencerian college, D.C., and married in 1871 Gen. Reuben D. Mussey. She

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studied law and was associated with her husband in practice in Washington, D.C., until his death in 1892, when she continued the practice alone. She was attorney for several foreign legations; for many national, patriotic and labor organizations; was an incorporator of, and attorney for, the American National Red Cross society, and was appointed a delegate to the seventh international conference of the society at St. Petersburg, May, 1902. She was president of the Legion of Loyal Women; founder and dean of the Washington College of Law, and professor of the law of torts and of corporation law at the college. She secured the passage of the bill giving to each parent the same right to their children; also, giving married women the right to engage in business and control their own earnings, and secured the first appropriation for a public kindergarten in the District of Columbia. The degree of LL.M. was conferred on her by Washington College of Law, in 1899.

MUSSEY, Reuben Dimond, surgeon and educator, was born at Pelham, Hillsboro county, N.H., June 23, 1780; son of Dr. John and Beulah (Butler) Mussey. He taught school and worked on a farm to obtain money to complete his education. He was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1803, A.M., 1806, M.D., 1806, and practised in Essex, 1806–09, meanwhile attending a course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated M.D., 1809. He removed to Salem, Mass., where he practised medicine and surgery with Dr. Daniel Oliver, 1809–14. He was professor of theory and practice of medicine at Dartmouth, 1814–20, and professor of anatomy and surgery, 1822–38, meanwhile engaging in general practice in Hanover and lecturing occasionally on materia medica and obstetrics. In 1818 he delivered a course of lectures on chemistry at Middlebury college, Vt., and also lectured on anatomy and surgery at Bowdoin college, 1833–35, and at the medical college at Fairfield, N.Y. He was professor of surgery at the Ohio Medical college, 1838–53, and at Miami Medical college, 1852–58. He resided in Boston, Mass., 1858–66. He was the first to prove that intra-capsular fractures could be united; the first to tie both carotid arteries, and in 1877 removed the entire shoulder-blade and collar-bone of an osteo-sarcoma patient. He was president of the New Hampshire Medical society; a fellow of Philadelphia Medical college; honorary member of the Massachusetts Medical society, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was twice married; first to Mary Sewall, and secondly to Hetty, daughter of Dr. Osgood of Salem, Mass. Of his children, William Heberdon (1818–1882) became an eminent surgeon in Cincinnati, Ohio, was professor of operative and chemical surgery at Miami Medical college, 1865–82; surgeon-general of Ohio; manager of the public library of Cincinnati, 1876–81, and founder of the Mussey scientific and medical library there, a memorial to his father. Another son, Gen. Reuben D., was a soldier in the civil war, a lawyer in Washington, D.C., and the husband of Ellen Spencer Mussey (q.v.) Dr. Musssey received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1809, and that of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1854. He is the author of *Health: Its Friends and Foes* (1862). He died in Boston, Mass., June 21, 1866.

MUTCHLER, William, representative, was born at Chain Dam, near Easton, Pa., Dec. 21, 1831; son of John (1792–1838), and Margaret (Melick) Mutchler; grandson of Valentine and Catharine (Steinbach) Mutchler, and great-grandson of Valentine Mutchler, who came from near Hamburg, Germany, with two brothers, on the ship *Duke of Bedford* and landed in Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1751. William Mutchler studied law with his elder brother, Henry Melick Mutchler, and practised in Easton, Pa., 1853–93. He was prothonotary of Northampton county, 1860–66; assessor of internal revenue, 1867–69; chairman of the Democratic state committee, 1869–70; delegate to all the Democratic national conventions from 1876 until his death, and a Democratic representative from the eighth district of Pennsylvania in the 44th, 47th, 48th, 51st and 52d congresses, 1875–77, 1881–85 and 1889–93. In 1892 he was elected to the 53d congress but did not live to take his seat. His son, Howard Mutchler, proprietor and editor of the Easton *Daily Express* and of the *Northampton Democrat*, succeeded to his seat in the 53d, 1893–95. William Mutchler died in Easton, Pa., June 23, 1893.

MUTCHMORE, Samuel Alexander, clergyman and editor, was born in Ohio, May 12, 1830; son of Alexander and Mary Brady (McCune) Mutchmore, and grandson of Col. Thomas and Mary (Brady) McCune. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812 and his maternal grandmother a sister of Gen. Hugh and Col. Samuel Brady. He was a student at Ohio university and in the junior class of Indiana university, 1853, and was graduated at Centre college, Ky., 1854. He was a student in the Danville Theological seminary, 1854–57; was home missionary at Bowling Green for southern Kentucky, 1858–59; was ordained at Columbia, Mo., 1859; pastor at Fulton, Mo., 1860–62; at Carondelet, Mo., 1863–66; of Cohocksink church, Philadelphia, 1866–75; of Alexander Presbyterian church, 1875–82, and of Memorial church, 1882–98. He founded also a Collegiate chapel, 19th and York streets, Philadelphia, Pa. He purchased a half interest in *The Presbyterian* in 1873; became one of the work-

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ing editors, and was sole proprietor and chief editor at the time of his death. He was moderator of the Presbyterian synod of Pennsylvania, 1891, and moderator of the general assembly at Saratoga, N.Y., 1894. He was married, July 27, 1882, to Mary (Burtis) Reynolds of Wilkesbarre, Pa. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Lafayette college in 1871 and that of LL. D. from Centre college, Ky., in 1894. He is the author of: *Mites against Millions* (1882;) *The Moghul, The Mongol, The Mikado and The Missionary* (1887); *Spiritual Volapuk* (1890). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 30, 1898.

MUZZEY, Artemas Bowers, clergyman and author, was born in Lexington, Mass., Sept. 21, 1802; son of Amos and Lydia (Boutelle) Muzzey; grandson of Amos and Abegail (Bowers) Muzzey, and of Timothy Boutelle, and a descendant of Benjamin and Alice (Dexter) Muzzy. He was graduated at Harvard A.B., 1824, A.M., 1827, B.D., 1828. He was ordained to the Unitarian ministry, June 10, 1830; was pastor at Framingham, Mass., 1830–33; at Cambridgeport, 1834–54; at Concord, N.H., 1854–57, and at Newburyport, Mass., 1857–65. He retired in the latter year to Cambridge, Mass., and devoted himself to literary work, and also filled the pulpit at Chestnut Hill, Brookline, Mass., for several years. He was an overseer at Harvard, 1860–66; a member of the state board of education, and received the degree D.D. from Tufts in 1890. He was married, June 26, 1831, to Hepsabeth, daughter of Enoch Patterson of Boston, Mass., and secondly to Lucy J. Moseley of Newburyport, Mass. He is the author of: *The Young Man's Friend* (1836); *Sunday-School Guide* (1837); *Moral Teacher* (1839); *The Young Maiden* (1840); *Man, a Soul* (1842); *The Fireside* (1849); *The Sabboth School Hymn and Time-Book* (1855); *Christ in the Will, the Heart, and the Life,* sermons (1861); *The Blade and the Ear, Thoughts for a Young Man* (1864); *Value of Study of Intellectual Philosophy to the Minister* (1869); *The Higher Education* (1871); *Personal Recollections of the Rev. Dr. Channing* (1874–75); *Immortality in the Sight of Scripture and Science* (1876); *Personal Recollections of Men in the Battle of Lexington* (1877); *Truths Consequent on Belief in a God* (1879); *Reminiscences of Men of the Revolution and their Families* (1882); *Education of Old Age* (1884), and *Prime Movers of the Revolution known to the Writer* (1890). He died in Cambridge, Mass., April 21, 1892.

MYER, Albert James, scientist, was born in Newburgh, N.Y., Sept. 20, 1827; son of Henry Beekman and Elinor Pope (McClanahan) Myer; grandson of Simon Johnson and Cornelia (Thorn) Myer and of Robert and Elinor (Baird) McClanahan, and a descendant of Jan Dircksen and Tryntje Andriesse (Grevenraet) Myer, who emigrated from Amsterdam to New Amsterdam previous to 1652. He was graduated at Hobart college, A.B., 1847, A.M., 1850, and at Buffalo Medical college in 1851. He entered the U.S. army as an assistant surgeon, Sept. 18, 1854, and served in Texas, 1854–57. He was married, Aug. 24, 1857, to Catherine, daughter of Judge Ebenezer and Susan (Marvin) Walden. He was on special signal service duty, 1858–60, when he devised a system for signalling messages with accuracy and rapidity for many miles, by the use of flags during the day and torches at night. He was promoted major and signal officer of the U.S. army, June 27, 1860; served on the department staff, June to October, 1860, and in the department of New Mexico until May, 1861, when he engaged in expeditions against the Navajo Indians. He was signal officer on the staff of General Butler; organized and commanded the signal camp at Fort Monroe, Va.; served as aide-de-camp to General McDowell, and was engaged in the first battle of Bull Run. He was chief signal officer on the staff of General McClellan, established camps of instruction, organized signal parties and introduced the system of signalling at the U.S. Naval academy. He commanded the signal corps of the Army of the Potomac, participated in the advance on Manassas, the siege of Yorktown and the battles of Williamsburg, West Point, Hanover Court House, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, South Mountain and Antietam. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, May 27, 1862, and colonel, July 2, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at Hanover Court House and Malvern Hill, Va. He had charge of the signal office at Washington, D.C. from March to November, 1863; was promoted colonel, March 3, 1863; introduced the study of military signals into the U.S. Military academy in that year, and was a member of the central board of examination for admittance to the U.S. signal corps. He served on reconnoissance of the Mississippi river between Cairo, Ill., and Memphis, Tenn., December, 1863, to May, 1864; was chief signal officer of the military division of West Mississippi from May, 1864, to the close of the war; served on the staff of General Canby, and participated in the capture of Fort Gaines. He was brevetted brigadier-general of the U.S. army, March 13, 1865, for distinguished services in organizing, instructing and commanding the signal corps of the army and for its special service, Oct. 5, 1864, when the post and provision at Allatoona, Ga., were saved from capture through the aid of the signals. He was promoted chief signal officer with the rank of colonel, July 28, 1866, and on Nov. 1, 1870, having

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been entrusted with the experiments in telegraphing and signalling the approach and force of storms, made his first observations which were received at twenty-four stations at twenty-five minutes of eight in the morning and on November 8, telegraphed his first storm warning to the stations on the Great Lakes. He represented the United States at the international congress of meteorologists in Vienna in 1873, and at the meteorological congress at Rome in 1879. He was promoted brigadier-general by congress, June 16, 1880, as a reward for his services. In 1875 he established a daily international bulletin and in 1878 a daily international chart in connection with the signal service bureau; a system of day and night signals for navigation, and a system of reports for the benefit of interior commerce and for farmers. Hobart conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1872 and Union that of Ph.D. in 1875. He is the author of *Manual of Signals for the U.S. Army and Navy* (1868). He died in Buffalo, N.Y. Aug. 24, 1880.

MYER, Isaac, lawyer and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 5, 1836; son of Isaac and Margaretta (Shade) Myer; grandson of Benjamin and Sarah (Riggs) Myer and of Peter and Susannah (Warner) Shade, and a descendant of Martin Janszen Myer and of Edward Riggs, whose son Sargeant, Edward Riggs, fought in the Pequot war with the men from Roxbury, and settled in Newark, N.J., in 1666. Martin Janszen Myer emigrated to America from Holland in 1653 or earlier, and was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, and Edward Riggs emigrated from Nazing parish, Waltham Abbey, Essex county, England, in the spring of 1633, and settled in Roxbury, Mass. He was originally of the Anglican Church but emigrated as a Puritan. Isaac attended the academies of Philadelphia, was graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1857, and practised in Philadelphia and New York. He was married in June, 1889, to Mary H. (Abbott) Sharpsteen, then of New York. He was U.S. commissioner of western Pennsylvania in 1863 et seq. He was elected to membership in numerous societies, including the Numismatic and Antiquarian society; the Royal Numismatic society of Belgium; the New England society, the Holland society, the Society of Colonial wars, the Huguenot Society of America; the American Oriental society; the New York and Pennsylvania historical societies, and the Society of American Authors. His library, which was rich in Oriental subjects and included many valuable manuscripts of his own, he bequeathed to the Lenox library. He devoted himself to literary and archæological work and is the author of: *Presidential Power over Personal Liberty* (1862); *The Waterloo Medal* (1885); *The Qabbalah*; *The Philosophy of Ibn Gebirol, or Avicebron* (1888); *On Dreams by Synesius* (1888); *Scarabs* (1894); *The Oldest Books in the World; Taken from the Papyri and Monuments* (1900). He died at Narragansett Pier, R.I., Aug. 2, 1902.

MYERS, Carl Edgar, aëronautical engineer, was born at Fort Herkimer, N.Y., March 2, 1842, son of Abram H. and Eliza Ann (Cristman) Myers; and grandson of Michael Frederick and Margaret Myers and of Jacob and Mary Elizabeth (Small) Cristman. After attending the common schools he was employed as carpenter, mechanician, plumber, electrician and chemist, to 1864; banker, 1861–67; photographer, 1864–80; printer, 1876–86, and devoted his attention chiefly to aëronautical engineering after 1878. He became known as the inventor of new or improved systems for generating gases, and as the constructor of hydrogen balloons and airships, including the aërial velocipede, gas kite, sky-cycle and electrical aërial torpedo. He married, Nov. 8, 1871, Mary Breed Hawley, the air current navigator "Carlotta." He wrote *Aërial Adventures of Carlotta* (1883) and many contributions to periodicals.

MYERS, Edward Howell, educator, was born in Orange county, N.Y., in 1816. He removed to Florida with his parents and attended school there; was graduated from Randolph-Macon college, Va., 2d in the class of 1838, A.M., in 1841. He taught in the Georgia Conference Manual Labor school at Oxford, Ga., an institution which subsequently became Emory college. He was admitted to the Georgia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in January, 1841, and was an itinerant preacher, 1841–45. He was professor of national science at the Wesleyan Female college, Macon, Ga., 1845–51, and president of the college, 1851–54 and 1871–74. He was editor of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, Charleston, S.C., 1854–71. He was pastor of Trinity church, Savannah, Ga., 1874–76; was chairman of the Southern commission that met at Cape May, N.J., in 1876 to bring about a reunion of the Northern and Southern Methodist Episcopal churches, and had about completed this mission when the yellow fever broke out in Savannah, and he immediately rejoined his congregation and died of fever in Savanah, Ga., Sept. 26, 1876.

MYERS, Henry van Schoonhoven, clergyman, was born in New York city, May 27, 1842; son of James and Mary Skidmore (Wright) Myers; grandson of Peter Michael and Mary (Van Schoonhoven) Myers and of Benjamin and Martha (Herriman) Wright, and great-grandson of Michael Myers, a soldier in the Continental army, wounded at the battle of Johnstown. He prepared for college at the Polytechnic institute, Brooklyn, N.Y., was a student at the University of the City of New York, 1860–63, and was grad-

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uated from Williams college, A.B., 1865, A.M., 1868. He was pastor of the Reformed Dutch church at Upper Red Hook, N.Y., 1871–74; of the South Reformed church of Brooklyn, N.Y., 1874–82; the American Reformed church at Newburg, N.Y., 1882–91; the Union Reformed church of New York city, 1891–94, and was installed as pastor of the Church of the Comforter, New York city, in 1894. The University of the City of New York gave him the degree of D.D. in 1885. He was married, April 4, 1871, to Margaret Blanche Martin of New York city, and of his children, Angie Martin Myers became a physician and labored in Amoy, China, and Charles Morris Myers devoted himself to missionary work in Steele college, Nagasaki, Japan.

MYERS, Leonard, representative, was born near Attleborough, Bucks county, Pa., Nov. 13, 1827; son of Arnault and Fleurette (Gottschalk) Myers. He attended the University of Pennsylvania, 1842–43; studied law, and practised in Philadelphia, Pa. He was a Republican representative in the 38th–43d congresses, 1863–75. During the threatened invasion of Pennsylvania in September, 1862, he served as major of the 9th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers. He was married, in 1853, to Hettie de Benneville, daughter of John May Keim of Reading, Pa. He was solicitor of two of the municipal districts of Philadelphia before the consolidation, and is the author of: *The Village Doctor* (1847); *Money Bags and Titles* (1850); *A Digest of the Ordinances for the Consolidation of the City of Philadelphia* (1874); translations from the French, and many articles from the leading magazines and newspapers. His last service politically was as a presidential elector on the McKinley and Hobart ticket, serving, in January, 1897, as president of the Pennsylvania electorial college. On retiring from public life, Mr Myers resumed the practice of law in Philadelphia.

MYERS, Philip Van Ness, educator, was born in Tribes Hill, N.Y., Aug. 10, 1846; son of Jacob and Catharine L. (Morris) Myers. He attended Gilmore academy, Ballston Spa, N.Y., was graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1871, A.M., 1874, and studied at Yale law school, 1873–74. He was principal of Pompey academy, N.Y., 1869–70, and of Naples academy, N.Y., 1870–71. He was married at Pompey, N.Y., in 1875, to Ida Cornelia Miller. He was president of Farmers (later Belmont) college, Ohio, 1879–91, and was elected professor of history and political economy at the University of Cincinnati, in 1891. He was made a member of the American Historical association about 1885. The degree of LL.B. was conferred on him by Yale university in 1890, and that of L.H.D. by Miami university in 1891. He is the author of: *Remains of Lost Empires* (1874); *Ancient History* (1882); *Mediæval and Modern History* (1885); *General History* (1889); *History of Greece* (1895), and *Rome, Its Rise and Fall* (1900).

MYERS, William Shields, educator, was born in Albany, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1866, son of Benjamin F. Myers. He attended the Albany academy, 1881–85; was graduated from Rutgers college B.D., 1889, M.D., 1894; and studied in Munich, Berlin and London, 1890–93. He was married at New Brunswick, N.J., Sept. 11, 1889, to Annie Tayler Lambert. He joined the state geological survey in 1893 and was appointed professor of chemistry at Rutgers college the same year. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain; the American Chemical society, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and a fellow of the Chemical society of London. He is the author of several papers on chemistry contributed to scientific journals.

MYLES, Samuel, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1664; son of John and Ann (Humfrey) Myles. His father, a Baptist minister, came from Swansea, Wales; became pastor in Rehoboth, Mass., in 1663, and died Feb. 3, 1683. Samuel graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1684, A.M., 1687, and taught school in Charlestown, Mass., 1684–87. He visited England, and there is presumed to have received ordination to the Anglican ministry. He was the first rector of King's chapel, Boston, 1689–92; was in England, 1693–96, where he received grants of communion plate from Queen Anne, and also the royal bounty, and an annuity of £100 for the support of an assistant minister for King's chapel. He returned in 1696

with the Rev. Joseph Dansey, who was to be his assistant, but who died on the voyage, and in 1698 he married Ann, the widow of his deceased assistant. She died on March 17, 1728. He laid the corner stone of Christ church, Boston, in 1723, of which church the Rev. Dr. Timothy Cutler was the first rector. He retired as rector of King's chapel on account of ill health, in 1727. He received the degree of A.M. from Oxford in 1693. He died in Boston, Mass., March 4, 1728.

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NAGLE, James, soldier, was born in Reading, Pa., April 5, 1822. He enlisted in the 1st Pennsylvania volunteers upon the outbreak of the war with Mexico, and was stationed at Perote Castle in command of a regiment, to keep open communication with Vera Cruz during the siege. He was present at the battles of Huamantla, Puebla and Atlixco, and after the capture of the city of Mexico, Sept. 14, 1837, was stationed at San Angel. He was mustered out of service at Philadelphia, Pa., July 27, 1848, and was presented with a sword by the citizens of Schuylkill county, Pa. He was commissioned colonel of the 6th Pennsylvania regiment in 1861, and later in the year organized the 48th Pennsylvania regiment, of which he was made colonel. He commanded the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 9th army corps, Army of the Potomac, and was engaged in the battles of South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862; Crampton's Gap., Sept 14, 1862, and Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. He made a gallant effort to approach and cross Antietam bridge, which, although futile, prepared the way for the subsequent capture of the bridge. He was commissioned brigadier-general, Sept. 10, 1862, and on March 13, 1863, his commission was renewed, and he served in Kentucky until May 9, 1863, when he resigned. He organized the 39th Pennsylvania regiment in June, 1863, and was commissioned its colonel. He commanded a brigade during Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, and was honorably mustered out of service, Aug. 2, 1863. He organized and was colonel of the 149th Pennsylvania regiment in 1864, and guarded the approaches to Baltimore. He died in Pottsville, Pa., Aug. 22, 1866.

NAGLEE, Henry Morris, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15, 1815. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1835, and was appointed to the 5th infantry. He resigned his commission, Dec. 31, 1835, and engaged as a civil engineer, 1835–46. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico, he was commissioned a captain in the 1st New York volunteers, Aug. 15, 1846. He served throughout the war in California, and engaged in the banking business in San Francisco, 1849–61. He was re-appointed to the U.S. army, as lieutenant-colonel of the 16th U.S. infantry, May 14, 1861, and resigned, Jan. 10, 1862, to accept appointment as brigadier-general in the volunteer service, Feb. 4, 1862. He took part in the defence of Washington; in the Peninsula campaign of 1862, where he commanded the 1st brigade, 3d division, 4th army corps, at Williamsburg, Va., May 6, 1862, and was charged with the defence of White Oak crossing. He commanded the 1st brigade, 2d division, 4th army corps, at the battle of Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, where he was severely wounded, and the same brigade in the seven days battle about Richmond, Va., June 26—July 2, 1862. He commanded a division in the department of North and South Carolina, in 1863, and was in command of the 7th army corps, July to August, 1863, at Harper's Ferry, Va., and in command of the District of Virginia, August and September, 1863. He was on waiting orders at Cincinnati, Ohio, November, 1863, to April 4, 1864, when he was mustered out of service. He returned to San Francisco where he resumed his banking business; established vineyards in San José, Cal., and engaged in distilling brandy. He died in San Francisco, Cal., March 5, 1886.

NANCE, Albinus, governor of Nebraska, was born at Lafayette, Ill., March 30, 1848; son of Hiram and Sarah (Smith) Nance; grandson of William and Nancy (Smith) Nance, and of French Huguenot ancestry. He prepared for college in the schools of Lafayette and Kewanee, Ill.; enlisted as a private in company H., 9th Illinois volunteer cavalry, April 24, 1864, and served until the close of the civil war. He matriculated at Knox college, Galesburg, in the class of 1870, but left at the close of his freshman year and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1872 and practised in Osceola, Neb. He was married, Sept. 30, 1875, to Sarah, daughter of Egbert and Mary White of Farragut, Iowa. He was elected governor of Nebraska in 1879, and after the close of his second term in 1883, engaged as a banker and broker in Chicago, Ill.

NAPHEN, Henry Francis, representative, was born in Ireland, Aug. 14, 1852. He immigrated to America with his parents in his youth and settled in Lowell, Mass. He attended the public schools; pursued a course of study under private tutors; was graduated at Harvard Law school, LL.B., 1878; took a post-graduate course there, and subsequently attended Boston University Law school. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 and practised in Boston. He was a member of the school committee of the city, 1882–85; state senator, 1885–86; was appointed bail commissioner by the justice of the superior court, and was a Democratic representative in the 56th and 57th congresses, 1899–1903.

NASH, Abner, delegate, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., Aug. 8, 1716, of Welsh ancestry. He removed with his parents to New Berne, N.C., where he attended school, studied

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law and practised with great success. He was a representative in the first provincial congress which met in New Berne, Aug. 25, 1774, and was a delegate to the succeeding provincial congresses in 1775. In February, 1776, he was a member of a committee sent to Charleston to devise measures to unite the southern colonies. He was a member of the council, served on the committee that drew up the state constitution and was the first speaker of the new state senate. He was a representative in the provincial congress which met at Halifax, April 4, 1776, and was speaker of the state senate in 1777 and in 1779. In 1777 Nash county was formed and named in his honor, and Jones county in honor of the maiden name of his wife. He was governor of North Carolina, 1779–81. He resigned in the spring of 1781, as the legislature refused to support him in prosecuting the war, and was succeeded by Thomas Burke. He was a member of the state assembly, 1782–85, and was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1782–86. While on the way to New York to take his seat in congress, he died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 2, 1786.

NASH, Charles Ellwood, educator, was born in Allamuchy, Warren county, N.J., March 31, 1855; son of Charles Pitman and Sarah Ann (Wade) Nash; grandson of Anson and Hester (Huffman) Nash, and of Homer and Julia K. (Reeves) Wade. He was educated in the public schools of Bay City, Mich., and at Curry's academy, Newton, Iowa, and was graduated at Lombard university, Galesburg, Ill., A.B., 1875, A.M., 1878. He was graduated B.D., from Tufts College Divinity school, Mass., in 1878, and was ordained to the Universalist ministry at Stamford, Conn., June 10, 1878. He was married, December 31, 1878, to Clara Maria, daughter of Nathan Hale Sawtelle of Livermore, Maine. He was pastor at Abington, Mass., 1877–78; at Stamford, Conn., 1878–81; at Newtonville, Mass., 1881–84; at Akron, Ohio, 1884–91, and at Brooklyn, N.Y., 1891–95. He was elected president of Lombard university (now Lombard college), Galesburg, Ill., in 1895. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Tufts college in 1891. He contributed to *The Columbian Congress* of the Universalist church in 1893, and to *Our Word and Work* for missions in 1894, and is the author of: *The Saviour of the World* (1895).

NASH, Francis, soldier, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., May 10, 1720; brother of Abner Nash (q.v.). He removed with his parents to New Berne, N.C.; was clerk of the superior court of Orange county, and held a captain's commission in the British army. He opposed the Regulators at the battle of Alamance in 1771; was a member of the Provincial congress of North Carolina in August, 1775, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 1st North Carolina regiment. He was promoted brigadier-general by the Continental congress in February, 1777; commanded a brigade in the battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777, and was mortally wounded. Congress voted $500 for a monument to his memory, which was never erected. He died at Germantown, Pa., Oct. 7, 1777.

NASH, Frederick, jurist, was born in New Berne, N.C., Feb. 8, 1781; son of Gov. Abner and ——— (Jones) Nash, and a nephew of Gen. Francis Nash (q.v.). He attended school at Williamsboro and New Berne, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1799, A.M., 1802. He practised law in New Berne; was representative in the state legislature, 1804–05, 1814–15 and 1827–28; judge of the superior court, 1819–44, and was transferred to the supreme court in 1844, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Gaston. He succeeded Judge Ruffin, resigned, as chief justice of the supreme court, 1852–58, and on his death in 1858, was succeeded by Judge Ruffin, reappointed. The University of North Carolina, of which he was a trustee, 1807–57, conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1853. He was married in 1803 to Mary Kollock of Elizabethtown, N. J., and their son, Henry Kollock Nash (University of North Carolina A.B., 1836), was a lawyer and member of the general assembly. Judge Frederick Nash died at Hillsborough, N.C., Dec. 4, 1858.

NASH, George Kilburn, governor of Ohio, was born in Medina county, Ohio, Aug. 14, 1842; son of Asa and Electa (Branch) Nash; grandson of Capt. Asa Nash, and a descendant of Thomas Nash. He was a student at Oberlin college, 1862–64; on leaving college entered the army, and then studied law. He removed to Columbus, Ohio, in 1865; was admitted to the bar in 1867, and practised law in Columbus. He was chief clerk in the office of the secretary of state of Ohio, 1869; prosecuting attorney of Franklin county, 1870–74, and attorney-general of the state, 1880–83. He was married in April, 1882, to Ada M. Dishler, widow of W. K. Dishler. He was a member of the state supreme court commission, 1883–85; chairman of the Republican executive committee in 1880, 1881 and 1897; unsuccessful candidate for the nomination as governor of Ohio in 1895, but was nominated in June, 1899. He was elected to the office, Nov. 7, 1899, and re-elected in 1901, his second term expiring, January, 1904.

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NASON, Elias, clergyman and author, was born in Wrentham, Mass., April 21, 1811. He was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1835, A.M., 1836, and taught in Cambridge, Mass., 1835–36, and in Augusta, Ga., 1836–40. He edited the *Georgia Courier* and delivered lectures on the flora of the south. He edited the *Watch Tower*, Newburyport, Mass.; was a teacher of the Latin and high school, 1840–49, and master of the high school at Milford, Mass., 1849–52. He was pastor of the First church (Congregational) at Natick, 1852–58; pastor at Medford, 1858–60; Exeter, N.H., 1860–65; resided at North Billerica, Mass., 1865–87; was pastor at Dracut, Mass., 1865–77, and at Lowell, Mass., 1877–85. He served as a member of the Christian commission during the civil war; was a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society; of the New York Historical society, and of the American Antiquarian society. He edited the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* and is the author of: *Songs for the School Room* (1842); *Christomathie Française* (1849); *Memoir of Rev. Nathaniel Howe* (1851); *Thou Shalt Not Steal* (1852); *Strength and Beauty of the Sanctuary* (1854); *Congregational Hymn Book* (1857); *Hymn and Tune Book* (1858); *Our Obligations to Defend Our Country, and Sermons on the War* (1861); *Songs for Social and Public Worship* (1862); *Eulogy on Edward Everett* (1865); *Fountains of Salvation* (1865); *Eulogy on Abraham Lincoln* (1865); *Life of Sir Charles Henry Frankland* (1865); *Gazetteer of Massachusetts* (1872); *Life of Henry Wilson* (1872); *Lives of Moody and Sankey* (1872); *History of Middlesex County* (1872), and left in manuscript a *History of Hopkinton* and *History of the Nason Family.* He died in North Billerica, Mass., June 17, 1887.

NASSAU, Charles William, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 12, 1804; son of William and Ann (Parkinson) Nassau; grandson of Charles William and Hester (Clymer) Nassau, and great-grandson of Charles John Von Nassau, the immigrant, who came from the Duchy of Nassau and settled in Pennsylvania, 1745. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1821, A.M., 1824; attended Princeton Theological seminary in 1822, and was ordained by the presbytery of Philadelphia, Nov. 16, 1825. He was married in May, 1828, to Hannah, daughter of Robert and Isabella (Todd) Hamill, and granddaughter of Col. Andrew Todd. He was pastor at Norristown, Pa., 1825–28; was teacher of a school for boys in Montgomery Square, Pa., 1829–32, and pastor in various parts of Pennsylvania, 1832–33. He was professor of Latin and Greek at Marion college, Mo., 1836–38, and at Lafayette college, 1841–50, and vice-president of the latter, 1841–49. Upon the resignation of President Junkin in 1848, he succeeded him as acting president and professor of mental and moral philosophy, and was president elect of the college, but was never inaugurated, and resigned in September, 1850. During his presidency the college was connected with the synod of Philadelphia and became a Presbyterian institution. He was proprietor and principal of a young ladies' seminary at Lawrenceville, N. J., 1850–75. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Jefferson college in 1850.

NAST, Thomas, caricaturist, was born at Landau, Bavaria, Sept. 27, 1840. He accompanied his father to New York in 1846, and studied drawing for six months under Theodore Kaufman. He was employed by Frank Leslie, and in 1860 was sent to England to make sketches of a prize fight for the New York *Illustrated News.* He followed Garibaldi's army in Italy, making war sketches for New York, London and Paris illustrated newspapers. On his return to New York in 1861, he was employed to make war sketches for *Harper's Weekly.* He attained eminence by his caricature work, for *Harper's Weekly* aimed to ridicule slavery, to support the administration during the civil war and to promote municipal reform. He began a course of lectures in 1873, and drew his illustrations in chalk on a black surface. He appeared again on the lecture platform in 1885 and 1887, and executed in the presence of his audience paintings in oil colors and other sketches, with astonishing rapidity. He illustrated several books, including those of Petroleum V. Nasby, and *Nast's Illustrated Almanac*, in 1872, and issued a series of sixty caricatures in water colors for *Bal d'opéra*, in 1866. By his caricatures he rendered important service in the overthrow of the Tweed ring in New York city. He was presented with a silver cup by his friends in the army and navy as a testimonial, in 1879. His oil paintings include: *Departure of the Seventh Regiment for the War, April 19, 1861; The Surrender of Appomattox, Peace in Union, April 9, 1865; The Immortal Light of Genius, Shakespeare*, commission from Sir Henry Irving, and other subjects. He was appointed by President Roosevelt in May, 1902, U.S. consul-general to Guayaquil, Ecuador, where he died, Dec. 7, 1902.

NAST, William, educator, was born in Stuttgart, Germany, June 15, 1807. He was graduated from the University of Tübingen, studied theology, immigrated to the United States in 1828, and was a teacher at the U.S. Military academy. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1835; was licensed to preach at the general conference of 1837; was appointed to establish a German mission in Cincinnati, Ohio, and subsequently German Methodist churches were established all

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over the United States, and in Germany, Norway and Sweden. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him. He edited the German publications of the Methodist Episcopal church including the *Christian Apologist*, 1837–99. He is the author of: *Christological Meditations* (1858); *A Commentary on the New Testament in German* (1860); *Gospel Records* (1866); *Christologische, Betrachtungen* (1866), and *Das Christenthum und seine Gegensätze* (1883). He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 16, 1899.

NAUDAIN, Arnold, senator, was born near Dover, Del., Jan. 6, 1790. His grandfather, a Huguenot, emigrated from France to America and settled in Delaware. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1806, A.M., 1809, and from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., in 1810. He served during the war of 1812, as surgeon-general of the Delaware militia; was speaker of the Delaware house of representatives in 1826; was elected to the U.S. senate in 1829 to fill the term of Louis McLane (q.v.), resigned; was elected for a full term in 1832, and resigned in 1836, when he was succeeded by R. H. Bayard (q.v.). He was collector of the port of Wilmington, Del., 1841–45. He removed to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1845, where he engaged in medical practice. He died in Odessa, Del., Jan. 4, 1872.

NAVARRO, Mary Anderson de. See Anderson, Mary.

NEAGLE, John, portrait painter, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 4, 1796. His parents were residents of Philadelphia, Pa., and he was educated in that city. He studied drawing for a short time and took a few lessons in painting. He devoted himself to portrait painting in 1818; established studios successively in Lexington and Louisville, Ky., and New Orleans, La., and returned to Philadelphia in 1820. He was married in 1820 to a daughter of Thomas Sully, the artist. He was a director of the Pennsylvannia Academy of Fine Arts, 1830–31, and first president of the Artists' Fund Society of Philadelphia, 1835–44. Among his most prominent portraits are those of William Russell Buck; Matthew Cary; Thomas Pym Cope; Dr. Wm. Potts Dewees; Dr. William Gibson; John Grigg; Rev. Richard Drason Hall; Prof. W. E. Homer; Chief Justice George Sharswood; William Short; Gilbert Stuart; Andrew Wallace; Mrs. Julia Wood; Samuel B. Wylie; Henry Clay, and Patrick Lyon. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 17, 1865.

NEAL, David (Dalhoff), artist, was born in Lowell, Mass., Oct. 20, 1838; son of Stephen Bryant and Mary (Dalhoff) Neal, and grandson of Stephen Neal and of David Dalhoff. His first ancestor in America, Christoph Logadin Dalhoff, immigrated to New Amsterdam from Holland in 1830. He attended the high school at Lawrence, Mass., and a private academy in Andover, N.H. Deciding to devote himself to the study of art, he removed to San Francisco, Cal., where he made drawings on wood. He studied in the Royal academy, Munich, and under Maximilian Ainmüller and Alexander Wagner. He was married, Dec. 9, 1862, to Marie, daughter of Maximilian Ainmüller of Munich. She died Sept. 29, 1897. In 1870, under the direction of Carl von Pilotz, he gave his attention entirely to figure painting. Among his earlier paintings are: *The Chapel of the Nonberg Convent, Salzburg* (1864); *Chapel of the Kings, Westminster* (1869); *St. Marks* (1869); *On the Grand Canal Venice* (1869). His figure subjects of later period include: *Retour du Chasse* (1870); *James Watt* (1873); *The Burgomaster* (1873); *The First Meeting of Mary Stuart and Rizzio* (1876), which received the highest award at the Royal academy of Munich; *Oliver Cromwell Visits John Milton* (1883); *Nuns at Prayer* (belonging to the Royal Gallery, Stuttgart) (1884); *Admiral du Quesne receives Louis XIV. on board the flagship Louis Le Grand, at Cherbourg* (1885); *Boy with Violin* (1887). His later and more noteworthy work consists of portraits, the most important being those of: Countess Lerchenfeld, the Rev. Mark Hopkins, Mrs. W. C. Whitney, Mrs. Harrison Garrett, the Hon. Adolph Sutro (Paris, 1890), Governor Nesmith, Judge Ogden Hoffman (for the U.S. District Court room, San Francisco, Cal)., Rev. Dr. William Henry Green (for the Lenox Library, Princeton university), D. O. Mills, the Misses Mills, Whitelaw Reid, Miss Reid. Mr. Neal made his home in Europe, visiting America occasionally.

NEAL, Henry Safford, representative, was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, Aug. 25, 1828; son of Henry H. and Lydia (Safford) Neal; grandson of John Neal, resident of Parkersburg, Va., and of Dr. Jonas and Joanna (Merrill) Safford, who immigrated to Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1811; a descendant of James O'Neill, a native of Ireland, who immigrated to Virginia with two brothers before the Revolution, changed his name to "Neal" and was captain in the 13th Virginia regiment in the Continental army, and also a lineal descendant of Thomas Safford, who came to Ipswich, Mass., from England in 1641. Henry Safford Neal graduated from Marietta college in 1847, engaged in mercantile business as his father's clerk, studied law under Simeon Nash, state senator and a prominent jurist of southern Ohio, and settled in practice in Ironton, Ohio, in 1851. He was prosecuting attorney of Lawrence county, 1853–57; a state senator from the eighth district, 1862–66; U.S. consul to Lisbon, Portugal, from July, 1869, to January, 1870, and chargé d'affaires to that kingdom from December, 1869, to July, 1870. He was chairman of the commission ap-

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pointed in 1871 to investigate alleged frauds under the treaties with the Chippewa Indians, and a member of the Ohio constitutional convention of 1872–73. He was a Republican representative from the eleventh district of Ohio in the 45th, 46th and 47th congresses, 1877–83, and served as chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia and as a member of the committee on territories. He was solicitor of the U.S. treasury, 1883–85. He was married in 1861 to Mary J., daughter of John Campbell, an iron manufacturer of Ironton, Ohio, and secondly to Mrs. L. C. Gibbs of Zanesville, Ohio. He was a resident of Ironton in 1902.

NEAL, John, author, was born in Portland, Maine, Aug. 25, 1793. His parents were members of the Society of Friends and he remained in that body until 1818. He attended school until 1805 when he obtained employment in a mercantile house, and afterward taught penmanship, drawing and painting. He engaged in the dry goods trade in Boston, Mass., and subsequently with John Pierpont in Baltimore, Md., and upon the failure of the house in 1816, studied law and engaged in literature. He was admitted to the Maryland bar in 1819 and practised until 1823, when he visited England, where he succeeded in drawing the attention of the English public to American literature, hitherto practically ignored in the old world. He was the first American writer to contribute to the English and Scotch quarterlies and his sketches of the five American Presidents and of the five unsuccessful candidates, which appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, established his reputation. He became a secretary to Jeremy Bentham at whose house he met the notable English literary men of that day. In 1827 he returned to the United States and opened a law office in Portland. He made a study of physical training, established the first gymnasium in America and gave lessons in boxing, fencing, and other physical exercises. He founded *The Yankee* and was its editor, 1828–76; contributed largely to magazines and newspapers, and is the author of: *Keep Cool* (1817); *The Battle of Niagara* (1818); *Goldan and other Poems* (1818); *Otho, a Tragedy* (1819); *Errata* (1823); *Randolph* (1823); *Seventy-Six* (1823); *Logan* (1823); *Brother Jonathan* (1825); *Rachel Dyer* (1828); *Bentham's Morals and Legislation* (1830); *The Down Easters* (1833); *One Word More* (1854); *True Womanhood* (1859); *Wandering Recollections of a Somewhat Busy Life* (1869), and *Great Mysteries and Little Plagues* (1870). He died in Portland, Maine, June 21, 1876.

NEAL, Joseph Clay, satirist, was born in Greenland, N.H., Feb. 3, 1807; son of a retired clergyman and schoolteacher, who died in 1809. Joseph attended school in Pottsville, Pa., and after 1830, in Philadelphia. He published articles in various periodicals; edited the *Pennsylvanian*, 1831–44; traveled in Europe for his health, 1842, and on his return established and edited *Neal's Saturday Gazette*. He was married in 1846 to Alice Bradley (see Haven, Alice Bradley). He contributed satirical sketches to the *Democratic Review* and is the author of: *Charcoal Sketches or Scenes in a Metropolis* (1837); *Peter Ploddy and other Oddities* (1844), and *Charcoal Sketches* (2d series, 1849). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 18, 1847.

NEAL, Lawrence Talbott, representative, was born in Parkersburg, Va., Sept. 22, 1844; son of Lawrence Perry and Mary Hall (Talbott) Neal. His great grandfather, Captain Neal, built a blockhouse known as Neal's Station on the site of Parkersburg. Lawrence T. Neal attended the public schools and in 1862 obtained employment in a dry goods store. He studied law with Judge W. H. Stafford at Chillicothe, Ohio, 1863–66; was admitted to the bar in 1866, and entered into practice at Chillicothe in 1867. He was city solicitor, 1867–68; a Democratic representative in the state legislature, 1868–69, and prosecuting attorney for Ross county, 1869–72. He was a Democratic representative from the seventh district of Ohio in the 43d and 44th congresses, 1873–77, and was defeated in 1876 and 1878 for the 45th and 46th congresses. He was also defeated for state senator in 1887. He was a delegate from Ohio to the Democratic national convention of 1888, and one of the four delegates-at-large from that state to the Democratic national convention in 1892. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio in 1893, being defeated by William McKinley. He retired from active political life and continued the practice of law in Chillicothe.

NEALE, Leonard, archbishop, was born near Port Tobacco, Charles county, Md., Oct. 15, 1746; a descendant of Capt. James and Ann Neal, who came from England to Maryland before 1642. He purchased the vast tract of land known as Cob Neck and was prominent in colonial affairs, a member of the governor's council and of the colonial legislature. Leonard attended the college of St. Omer, France, and the theological seminaries at Bruges and Liége. He became a member of the Society of Jesus at Ghent, Sept. 7, 1767; was ordained priest, June 5, 1773, at Liége, Belgium; was a professor in the Jesuit college, Bruges, when it was seized by the Austro-Belgian government, and was expelled with the other Jesuits. He had charge of a small congregation in England and in 1779 was sent as a missionary to Demerara, British Guiana, where he labored until 1783, when he returned to Maryland. He had charge of the congregation at St. Thomas

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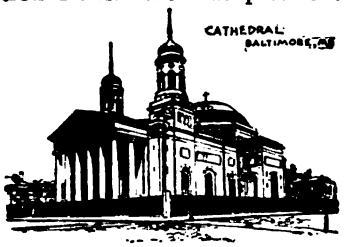
Manor, Charles county, 1783–93; and administered to the yellow fever patients, Philadelphia, Pa., 1793–94 and 1797–98, meanwhile serving as vicar-general of the northern state. He induced Miss Lalor to open a school in Georgetown, D.C., which was the foundation of the order of Visitation Nuns. He was president of Georgetown college, 1798–1806, and was consecrated titular bishop of "Gortyna" i.p.i. and coadjutor to the Bishop of Baltimore, Dec. 7, 1800, by Bishop John Carroll, and succeeded to the archdiocese of Baltimore, Dec. 3, 1815, receiving the pallium, Nov. 19, 1816. He obtained from the pope power to establish the Convent and Academy of the Visitation in Georgetown, and the order instituted by Miss Lalor thus became the foundation of the order of Visitation Nuns in the United States. He died at the convent of the Visitation, Georgetown, D.C., June 18, 1817.



NECKERE, Leo Raymond de, R.C. bishop, was born in Wevelghem, Belgium, June 6, 1800. He was graduated from the College of Rouhers in 1817, and studied theology at the Seminary of Ghent, Belgium. He emigrated from Bordeaux in September, 1817, visited Charles Carroll at Carrollton, Md., and joined Bishop Dubourg on his journey to Kentucky. He attended the theological seminary at Bardstown, Ky., for one year, and in 1820 joined the Lazarists at the Barrens, near St. Louis, Mo. He was ordained priest, Oct. 13, 1822, at the C.M. Seminary (the Barrens); was a professor in the seminary and also did missionary work, and in 1826 was appointed superior of the seminary during the absence of Bishop Rosati. Ill health obliged him to go to New Orleans, but he soon returned to St. Louis. He visited Europe for his health in 1827 and was pre-canonized by the pope for the diocese of New Orleans in 1828, was appointed, Aug. 4, 1829, and on May 24, 1830, was consecrated at St. Louis's cathedral, New Orleans, by Bishop Rosati. He donated a magnificent organ to St. Mary's church in New Orleans. He was spending the summer of 1833 in retirement at St. Michael's when the yellow fever broke out in New Orleans, and he returned to the city and labored among the sick until he finally succumbed to the disease. He died in New Orleans, La., Sept. 4, 1833.

NEEDHAM, Charles Austin, artist, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 30, 1844; son of Elias Parkman (q.v.) and Lorana (Newberry) Needham. In 1848 his father removed to New York city, where Charles attended the public schools and entered the Free academy, receiving the Pell medal for proficiency in natural history. He studied art at the Art Students' league and with August Will. In 1868 he was received in his father's organ factory as co-partner, but while devoting himself to the requirements of his position, his love of art found expression in many pictures. He finally retired from business and devoted himself to art, painting chiefly in oils. His pictures were exhibited at the Society of American Artists, the National Academy of Design, the American Water Color society, the Boston Art club, the New York Water Color club, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Art Institution of Chicago, the Detroit Museum of Art, the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts, the Art Institution of Terre Haute, the Art Institution of Indianapolis. He was married, Oct. 29, 1868, to Fanny Montross of New York city. He became a member of the New York Water Color club, the National Arts club, the Salmagundi club and the Kit Kat club, all of New York. He received honorable mention and a medal at the International exposition, Atlanta, Ga., 1895, and at the State fair, Syracuse, N.Y., 1898, and a bronze medal at the Paris exposition, 1900.

NEEDHAM, Charles Willis, lawyer and educator, was born in Castile, N.Y., Sept. 30, 1848; son of Charles Rollin and Arvilla (Reed) Needham. He was graduated from the Albany Law school in 1870; was married, Nov. 2, 1870, to Caroline Mary, daughter of Charles S. Beach of Castile, N.Y., and removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1874, where he practised law until 1890. He drafted the charter of the Chicago university and was a member of its first board of trustees. He removed his practice to Washington, D.C., in 1890; was elected dean of the Schools of Law of Columbia University, Washington, D.C., 1891, and professor of law at Columbia university in 1897. He organized the School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy at Washington, and in 1897 was chosen its dean and professor of common law, transportation and interstate commerce. In June, 1901, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the University of Rochester, New York.

NEEDHAM, Elias Parkman, inventor, was born in Delhi, N.Y., Sept. 29, 1812; son of Daniel and Betsey (Fisk) Needham; grandson of Elias and Mercy (Stocking) Needham and of Joseph Fisk, and a descendant of Parkman Needham, who came from England to America with his family in the 18th century. In 1815 his father, a house carpenter, removed to Erie county, where he carried on his trade and cultivated a farm. Elias left home before reaching his majority,

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worked as a carpenter in Buffalo, N.Y., and there had as a fellow craftsman, Jeremiah Carhart (q.v.). They established a melodeon manufactory in 1846, which they removed to New York city in 1848, and which under later inventions made by Needham became one of the most extensive manufactories of reeds and reed organs in the world. He patented, in 1864, a pneumatic tube capable of transmitting not only parcels, but cars laden with passengers, by means of his novel principle of a continuous circuit of air. In 1878 he received fifteen patents covering the principle of the application of perforated paper to the construction of automatic musical intruments, and developed the organette, since known as the æolian and by other titles. He was married in 1840 to Lorana, daughter of William and Millana (Johnson) Newberry. His widow died, April 16, 1900. He died in New York city, Nov. 28, 1889.

NEEDHAM, James Carson, representative, was born in Carson City, Nev., Sept. 17, 1864; son of Charles E. and Olive L. (Drake) Needham; grandson of Charles and Minerva (Porter) Needham, and of David and Sally (Bigelow) Drake. His parents were *en route* to California in an emigrant wagon at the time of his birth. He was graduated from the University of the Pacific, Ph.B., 1886, and from the law department of the University of Michigan, LL.B., 1889. He was clerk in the adjutant-general's office at Washington, D.C., 1887–88; opened a law office in Modesto, Cal., in 1889, and in 1890 was an unsuccessful candidate for state senator. He was married, July 1, 1894, to Dora Deetta Parsons. He was chairman of the Republican county committee; a member of the state central committee and of the national congressional committee, and was a Republican representative from the seventh California district in the 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1899–1905.

NEELY, Henry Adams, second bishop of Maine, and 83d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Fayetteville, N.Y., May 14, 1830; son of Albert and Phœbe (Pearsall) Neely. He was graduated from Hobart college, A.B., 1849, A.M., 1852, and was a tutor there, 1850–52. He studied theology under Bishop Wm. H. De Lancey; was admitted to the diaconate in Trinity church, Geneva, N.Y., in 1852, and was ordained a priest in 1854. He was rector of Calvary church, Utica, N.Y., 1853–55; Christ church, Rochester, N.Y., 1855–62; chaplain of Hobart college, 1862–64, and assistant minister in Trinity parish, New York city, with special charge of Trinity chapel, 1864–67. He was married, Nov. 4, 1858, to Mary, daughter of Harriott and John Delafield. He was elected bishop of Maine to succeed Bishop Burgess, who died, April 23, 1866, and was consecrated in Trinity chapel, N.Y., Jan. 25, 1867, by Bishop Potter of New York, assisted by Bishops Williams, Odenheimer, Clarkson and Randall. In connection with his bishopric he was rector of St. Luke's, the cathedral church of the diocese. Through his efforts St. Luke's cathedral was erected on State street, Portland, 1867–68, and was entirely paid for in 1876. He also established St. Catharine's Hall, a seminary for young women, at Augusta, Maine, and St. John's school for boys at Presque Isle. He was chairman of the house of bishops for six years. The 25th anniversary of his consecration was celebrated in 1892. The honorary degree of S.T.D. was conferred on him by Hobart college in 1866, and by Bishop's college, Lennoxville, Ont., in 1872. He was a member of the Maine Historical society, 1870–99. He died inPortland, Maine, Oct. 31, 1899.

Henry A. Neely

NEGLEY, James Scott, soldier, was born in East Liberty, Allegheny county, Pa., Dec. 22, 1826; son of Jacob and Mary Ann (Scott) Negley; grandson of Jacob Negley, and of Swiss ancestry. He was graduated from the Western Universityof Pennsylvania at Allegheny, in 1846, and enlisted as a private in the 1st Pennsylvania regiment for service in the Mexican war. In April, 1861, he raised and equipped a brigade of volunteers and with three regiments reported to the governor at Harrisburg, April 28, 1861, and was assigned to the corps commanded by Gen. Robert Patterson. His first battle was at Falling Waters, Va., July 2, 1861, where he followed up the retreating forces of Gen. T. J. Jackson to Martinsburg, and gained permission from General Patterson to cut the Confederate communications between Winchester and Bull Run, but after he had proceeded on the expedition, was ordered to return and the disastrous battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, followed. At the end of his three months' service he was re-commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers and was placed in command of the volunteer camp at Harrisburg, but was soon after ordered to Pittsburg to hold his brigade in readiness to join General Rosecrans in western Virginia. He was, however, ordered by the President to re-inforce General Sherman at Louisville, Ky., and subsequently served under General Buell in northern Alabama and Tennessee, where he commanded one of the columns of Mitchell's force, comprised of about

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6000 men. In May, 1862, he surprised the Confederate cavalry under Col. Wirt Adams, at Sweeden's Cave, killing and capturing a large number and putting the remainder to flight. He was then ordered to take the town of Chattanooga, and after shelling the place was unable to cross the river from need of boats, and was ordered back by General Mitchell, June 9. He was promoted major-general of volunteers for gallantry at Stone's river, Nov. 29, 1862, where he commanded the second (late eighth) division, 14th army corps, Gen. George H. Thomas, and occupied the centre of the line of battle, where he greatly distinguished himself. He was also present at the battle of Chattanooga, Sept. 19–20, 1863, where he re-captured 50 pieces of artillery abandoned by the right wing of Rosecrans' army, and was charged with disobedience of orders, but was exonerated by a court-martial convened at his request. He was honorably discharged, Jan. 19, 1865, returned to Pittsburg and engaged in business. He was the Republican representative from the twenty-second Pennsylvania district in the 41st, 42d, 44th and 49th congresses, 1869–73, 1875–77, and 1885–87. He was a manager of the National Home for Volunteers for fifteen years; president of the National Union League of America; a member of the G.A.R. Veteran legion; Scott's legion; Military Order of Foreign Wars, and other patriotic orders. He was twice married; first to Kate Losey of Pittsburg, and secondly in 1869, to Grace Ashton of Philadelphia, who with three daughters survived him. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey, in 1875. He died in Plainfield, N.J., Aug. 7, 1901.

NEHLIG, Victor, artist, was born in Paris, France, in 1830. He studied art under Leon Cogniet and Abel de Pujol, and immigrated to the United States in 1856. He opened a studio in New York city, where he remained until 1872, when he returned to Paris. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1863, and an academician in 1870. His works, principally figure pieces, illustrative of American history, include: *The Cavalry Charge of St. Harry B. Hidden* (1863), owned by the New York Historical society; *The Artist's Dream; The Captive Huguenot; Gertrude of Wyoming; Hiawatha and Minnehaha; Armorer in the Olden Time; Battle at Antietam; Battle of Gettysburg; Waiting for my Enemy; Serenade; Pocahontas* (1869–72); *The Bravo* (1870); *Mahogany Cutting* (1871); *The Princess*, and book illustrations.

NEILL, Edward Duffield, educationist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 9, 1823; son of Dr. Henry and Martha Rebecca (Duffield) Neill; grandson of Dr. John and Elizabeth (Martin) Neill, and of Dr. Benjamin and Rebecca (Potts) Duffield, and a descendant of John Neill, a lawyer, who emigrated from the north of Ireland to America about 1739, and settled in Delaware. He attended the University of Pennsylvania, 1837–38; was graduated at Amherst college, Mass., 1842; studied theology in Andover Theological seminary in 1843, and completed his studies under the Rev. Albert Barnes and Dr. Thomas Brainerd of Philadelphia. He was married in October, 1847, to Nancy, daughter of Richard Hall of Worcester county, Md. He was home missionary at Elizabeth, Ill., 1847–49; was ordained in 1848; in 1849 established a Presbyterian church in St. Paul, Minnesota Territory; was pastor, 1849–55, and of the Second Presbyterian church known as the House of Hope, 1855–60. He was influential in establishing the first public schools in St. Paul; was first territorial superintendent of instruction, 1851–53; chancellor of the University of Minnesota, 1858–61; secretary of the city board of education, and superintendent of the public schools for several years. He served as chaplain to the 1st Minnesota volunteers, 1861–62, and as hospital chaplain to the U.S. Army at the South Street military hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 1862–64. He was appointed to read and arrange the correspondence of President Lincoln, was his secretary to sign land patents in February, 1864, and served in the executive mansion after the President's assassination until 1868. He was appointed U.S. consul at Dublin, Ireland, by President Grant, serving, 1869–70; returned to St. Paul in 1871, where he established Macalester college, was its president, 1873–84, and professor of history and political science there, 1884–93. He joined the Reformed Episcopal church in 1874, and was rector of the Cavalry Reformed Episcopal church in St. Paul for several years, but subsequently returned to the Presbyterian church. He was a member of the American Historical association; the Historical Society of Wisconsin; a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical society, and of the New England Historic Genealogical society. He received the degree D.D. from Lafayette college in 1886. He is the author of: *A History of Minnesota* (1858); *Terra Mariæ, or, Threads of Maryland Colonial History* (1867); *Virginian Company of London* (1868);

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English Colonization of America (1871); *Founders of Maryland* (1876); *Virginia Vetusta, the Colony Under James I.* (1885); *Virginia Carolorum* (1886); *A Concise History of Minnesota* (1887). He died in St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 26, 1893.

NEILL, John, surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 9, 1819; son of Dr. Henry and Martha Rebecca (Duffield) Neill. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1837, A.M. and M.D., 1840. He settled in practice in Philadelphia. He was married, Sept. 24, 1844, to Anna Maria Wharton, daughter of Samuel Hallingsworth of Philadelphia. He was assistant demonstrator and demonstrator of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, 1842–46; lecturer on anatomy in the Philadelphia Medical institute, 1846–50; professor of surgery in Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, 1854–59, professor of clinical surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, 1874–77, and emeritus professor, 1877–80. He served as contract surgeon in the U.S. army; had charge of the U.S. Military hospitals at Philadelphia, 1861–62, and organized the first eight general hospitals of that city. He was appointed medical director of the Home Guards of Philadelphia in 1862, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for meritorious services in 1863. He established a military hospital at Dickinson college after the bombardment at Carlisle, and others at Hagerstown, and was post surgeon of the U.S. army at Philadelphia, 1865–76. He was a resident surgeon at Wills eye hospital, 1840–41, and surgeon there in 1847; surgeon to the Philadelphia hospital and Southeast cholera hospital in 1849; to the Pennsylvania hospital, 1852–59; to the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb in 1865, and to the Presbyterian hospital. He was a mem- of the Philadelphia Medical society, and its vice-president in 1859; a member of the American Medical association; the Philadelphia County Medical association; the American Philosophical society, and a fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians. He contributed to medical journals and is the author of: *Neill and Smith's Compend of Medicine with Prof. Francis G. Smith* (1848), and *Neill on the Veins* (1852). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 11, 1880.

NEILL, Robert, representative, was born in Independence county, Ark., Nov. 12, 1838; son of Henry and Dorcas (Stark) Neill; grandson of Robert and Magdalene (Black) Neill, and a descendant of John and Bethia Neill of Sussex county, Del. He received a good English education in private schools and took a course in land surveying in Ohio in 1859. He was surveyor of Independence county, 1860–61; a private, lieutenant and captain in the 1st Arkansas mounted riflemen, Confederate army, 1861–65, serving in Gen. Ben. McCulloch's Army of the West and afterward in the Army of Tennessee. He was clerk of the circuit court of Independence county, 1866–68; was admitted to the bar in 1868, and settled in active practice in Batesville, Ark., in 1872. He was married, April 27, 1869, to Mary Adelia, daughter of John H. and Esther Byers, natives of Ohio. He held the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Arkansas state guards, 1874–77, and brigadier-general of state militia, 1877–82; was a delegate and vice-president for Arkansas in the Democratic national convention at St. Louis in 1888; was a member of the Democratic state central committee, and a Democratic representative from the sixth Arkansas district in the 53d and 54th congresses, 1893–97.

NEILL, Thomas Hewson, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 9, 1826; son of Dr. Henry and Martha Rebecca (Duffield) Neill. He attended the University of Pennsylvania, 1841–42, was graduated at the U.S. military academy and assigned to the 4th infantry, July 1, 1847. He served in the war with Mexico, 1847–48; was promoted 2d. lieutenant and transferred to the 5th infantry, Sept. 8, 1847, served in garrison and on frontier duty, 1848–53. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 31, 1850; was assistant professor of drawing at the U.S. military academy, 1853–55; principal assistant professor of drawing, 1855–57; was promoted captain of the 5th infantry, April 1, 1857; served in the Utah expedition, 1857–60, and in New Mexico, 1860–61. He was acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of General Cadwalader, 1861–62; was commissioned colonel of the 23d Pennsylvania volunteers, Feb. 17, 1862; served with the Army of the Potomac, March to August, 1862, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Savage's Station and Malvern Hill, and was brevetted major, July 1, 1852, for gallant and meritorious services at Malvern Hill. He commanded his regiment in the 3d brigade, 1st division, 4th army corps, in the Maryland campaign, and was promoted brigadier general, U.S. volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862. He commanded the 3d brigade, 2d division, 6th army corps, at Fredricksburg, after Gen. F. L. Vinton and Col. R. F. Taylor were wounded, and also in the Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Richmond campaigns of 1863–64. He was promoted major of the 11th infantry, Aug. 26, 1863, and commanded the 2d division, 6th corps, at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, May 3, 1863, and colonel, May 12, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania. He served as acting inspector general in the Shenandoah campaign, 1864, being engaged in the battle of Cedar Creek and several skirmishes. He was brevetted brigadier-general U. S. A. and major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for

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gallant and meritorious services during the war, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Aug. 24, 1865. He commanded Fort Independence, Boston, Mass., 1865–66; a battalion at Richmond, Va., 1866–67, and was transferred to the 20th infantry, Sept. 21, 1866. He was a member of the examining board of U.S. officers, 1867–69, and inspector general of the U.S. army stationed at New Orleans. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and transferred to the 1st infantry, Feb. 22, 1869; commanded the general recruiting station at Governor's Island, N.Y., 1869–71, and was assigned to the 6th cavalry, Dec. 15, 1870. He served on the frontier and against the Cheyenne Indians in the west, 1871–75; was commandant of cadets at the U.S. military academy, 1875–79; was promoted colonel and transferred to the 8th cavalry, April 2, 1879, and was retired from active service, April 3, 1883. He made two trips to Europe while on leave of absence, and resided in Philadelphia after his retirement. He was married, Nov. 20, 1873, to Eva D. Looney. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 10, 1885.

NEILL, William, educator, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1778. His parents were massacred by the Indians when he was a child, and he was adopted in his sister's family. He attended Jefferson academy, Canonsburg, Pa.; was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1803, A.M., 1806; remained there as a student of theology and was a tutor, 1803–05; was licensed by the presbytery of New Brunswick in October, 1805, and ordained by the presbytery of Oneida in September, 1806. He was pastor at Cooperstown, N.Y., 1805–09; of the First church, Albany, N.Y., 1809–16; of the Sixth church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1816–24, and was moderator of the General Assembly in 1815. He was the sixth president of Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., 1824–29; secretary and general agent of the Presbyterian board of education, 1829–31, and pastor at Germantown, Pa., 1831–42. He resided in Philadelphia, Pa., 1842–60, where he devoted himself to literary and city missionary work. He received the degree D.D. from Union college, N.Y., in 1812. He edited the *Presbyterian* for several years, contributed to other religious periodicals and is the author of: *Lectures on Biblical History* (1846); *Exposition of the Epistle to the Ephesians* (1850); *Divine Origin of the Christian Religion* (1854), and *Ministry of Fifty Years with Anecdotes and Reminiscences* (1857). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 8, 1860.

NEILSON, John, delegate, was born at Raritan Landing, N.Y., March 11, 1745; son of Dr. John, a native of Belfast, Ireland, and Joanna (Coeymaus) Neilson. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and engaged as a shipping merchant at New Brunswick, N.J. He raised a company of militia in 1775, of which he was appointed captain in July of that year. He was appointed colonel of a regiment of minute-men, Aug. 31, 1775; colonel of the 2d regiment of militia from Middlesex county, N.J., in August, 1776, and brigadier-general of militia, Feb. 21, 1777. He was engaged in repelling British inroads; planned and surprised the British at Bennett's Island, and in 1779 commanded the New Jersey militia in the northern part of the state. He was a delegate from New Jersey to the Continental congress, 1778–79, and was deputy quartermaster-general for New Jersey, 1780–83. He was elected a delegate to the Federal constitutional convention in 1787, but failed to attend; was a member of the state convention that ratified the Federal constitution in 1790, and represented New Brunswick in the New Jersey assembly, 1800–01. Lafayette presented him with a sword in 1824. He was president of the board of trustees, Rutgers college, 1782–1833. He was married to Catharine, daughter of John Voorhees. He died in New Brunswick, N.J., March 8, 1833.

NELSON, Charles Alexander, librarian, was born in Calais, Maine, April 14, 1839; son of Israel Potter and Jane (Capen) Nelson; grandson of Jonathan and Lydia (Potter) Nelson, and a descendant of Bernard Capen of Dorchester, Mass., admitted freeman, May 16, 1636. He was a student and librarian at Gorham academy, Maine, 1854–55, and librarian of the Washington Irving Literary association, Cambridge, Mass., 1856–61. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1860, A.M., 1863; studied civil engineering at the Lawrence scientific school, 1861–62, and library science at Harvard college library, 1857–64. He taught school, 1861–64; was a civil engineer in the quartermaster's department of the U.S. army at New Berne, N.C., 1864–65, and a delegate to the Republican state convention at Raleigh, N.C., 1865. He engaged in business in New Berne, 1865–74; was in the book business in Boston, Mass., 1874–79, and also occupied himself with library, literary and editorial work. He was professor of Greek and librarian in Drury college, Springfield, Mo., 1877–80; manager of the Old South book-store, Boston, Mass., and editor of its publication, 1878–81; catalogue librarian of the Astor library, New York city, 1881–88; librarian of the Howard Memorial library, New Orleans, La., 1888–91; assistant librarian of the Newberry library, Chicago, Ill., 1891–93, and in 1893 became deputy librarian at Columbia university, New York city. He made a special study of library enconomy; was elected a member and secretary of the American Library asso-

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ciation; was a founder, secretary and president of the New York library club, and at the Pan-American exposition, 1901, was awarded "honorable mention" for his catalogue of the Astor library. He was married, July 25, 1872, to Emma, daughter of Benson and Eliza (Quick) Norris of Slaterville Springs, N.Y. He was the Boston correspondent of the *American Bookseller*, 1875–81; a member of the editorial staff of *The Watchman* and of *Zion's Herald*, 1876–88; compiled and edited *Catalogue of the Astor Library* (4 vols., 1886–88); edited *Catalogue of the Avery Memorial Library* (1895); compiled *Books on Education in the Libraries of Columbia University* (1901), and is the author of: *Waltham, Past and Present* (1879); *Weston*, in Samuel A. Drake's "History of Middlesex County, Mass." (1888), and *The Manuscripts and Early Printed Books Bequeathed to the Long Island Historical Society by S. B. Duryea* (1897).

NELSON, Cleland Kinloch, third bishop of Georgia and 160th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Greenwood, near Cobham, Albemarle county, Va., May 23, 1852; son of Keating S. and Julia (Rogers) Nelson, and a lineal descendant of William Nelson, president of Virginia colony, and of Gen. Thomas Nelson, signer of the Declaration of Independence and governor of Virginia. He was graduated at St. John's college, 1872; studied for the priesthood under his uncle, the Rev. Dr. C. K. Nelson, and at the Berkeley divinity school, Conn. He was ordained deacon in the church of the Ascension, Washington, D.C., Sept. 19, 1875, and priest in Holy Trinity church, Philadelphia, Pa., June 22, 1876. He was rector of the church of St. John the Baptist, Germantown, Pa., 1876–82, and of the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, Pa., 1882–92. He was elected bishop of Georgia, Nov. 12, 1891, and was consecrated in St. Luke's cathedral, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 24, 1892, by Bishops Quintard, W. B. W. Howe, Lyman, Whitehead, Rulison, Coleman, Jackson and Watson.

NELSON, David, educator, was born near Jonesborough, Tenn., Sept. 24, 1793; son of Henry and Anna (Kelsey) Nelson. He was a student at Washington college, Tenn.; studied medicine at Danville, Ky., and in Philadelphia, and was a surgeon in the war of 1812, in Canada and in Alabama and Florida. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Holston in April, 1825, and while preaching in Tennessee conducted the *Calvinistic Magazine*, Rogersville. On the death of his brother, Samuel Kelsey Nelson, May 27, 1827, he succeeded him as pastor of the church at Danville, Ky. He was a trustee of Centre college, 1827–30. He founded Marion college, near Palmyra, Mo., in 1830, and was its president, 1830–36. In 1836 he removed to Quincy, Ill., and established a school for young men. He is the author of *Cause and Cure of Infidelity* (1836.) He died in Oakland, Ill., Oct. 17, 1844.

NELSON, Hugh, representative, was born in Yorktown, Va., Sept. 30, 1768; son of Gov. Thomas and Lucy (Grymes) Nelson; grandson of Gov. William Nelson, and of Philip and Mary (Randolph) Grymes, and a great-grandson of Thomas Nelson, a native of Scotland, who settled in Virginia in 1690, and founded the town of York in 1705. Hugh Nelson was graduated at the College of William and Mary in 1790, was a member of the house of delegates in the Virginia legislature, speaker of the house and a judge of the general court. He was married in 1799 to Eliza Kinlock. He was a presidential elector on the Pinckney and King ticket in 1808, and was a Republican representative in the 12th–18th congresses, serving from Nov. 4, 1811, to Jan. 14, 1823. He resigned to accept the appointment by President Monroe of U.S. minister to Spain, and held the office until Nov. 23, 1824. He died in Albemarle county, Va., March 18, 1836.

NELSON, Jeremiah, representative, was born at Rowley, Mass., Sept. 18, 1768; son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Mighill) Nelson; grandson of Solomon and Mercy (Chaplin) Nelson, and a descendant of Thomas Nelson, who emigrated from England to America in Mr. Rogers's company, and settled in Rowley, Mass., where he was made freeman, May 23, 1639. Jeremiah Nelson was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1790, A.M., 1793. He studied law, settling in Newburyport, Mass., as a merchant, became engaged in the West India trade, and in marine and fire insurance. He was the first president of the Newburyport Mutual Fire Insurance company, 1829–36; treasurer of the Newburyport Institution of Savings, 1827–38; chairman of the selectmen of the town at the time of the great fire of 1811, and held several other important local offices. He married Mary, daughter of John Balch of Newburyport. He became a leader in Federal politics; was a representative to the general court in 1804; a presidential elector in 1812; a Federalist representative in the 9th congress, 1805–07, succeeding Rev. Manasseh Cutler in 1805, and a Whig representative in the 14th–18th congresses, 1815–25, and in the second session of the 22d congress, from Dec. 6, 1832, to March 2, 1833, to fill the unexpired term of Rufus Choate, resigned. He was chairman of the committee on public buildings, 1821–24. From 1830 to 1836 he was prominently engaged in the prosecution of Spanish and French claims, being attorney for most of the claimants in Newburyport and vicinity. He died at Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 2, 1838.

NELSON, John, cabinet officer, was born in Fredericktown, Md., June 1, 1791; son of Roger

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Nelson (q.v.). He was graduated at the College of William and Mary in 1811, and was admitted to the bar in 1813. He settled in practice in Fredericktown; was a Republican representative to the 17th congress, 1821–23; was appointed U.S. minister to Naples by President Jackson, serving, 1831–32, and attorney-general in President Tyler's cabinet, to succeed Hugh S. Legaré and served, 1843–45. He died in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 8, 1860.

NELSON, Knute, senator, was born in Vossevangen parish, Norway, Feb. 2, 1843. He immigrated to the United States with his mother in 1849, and resided in Chicago, Ill., 1849–50, and in Walworth and Dane counties, Wis., 1850–71.

He was graduated from Albion academy, Wis., in 1865; enlisted in the 4th Wisconsin infantry, and served, 1861–65, being wounded and taken prisoner at the siege of Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and was a member of the Wisconsin assembly, 1868–69. He removed to Alexandria, Minn., in 1871; was county attorney for Douglas county, 1872–74; state senator, 1875–78; presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1880; was a member of the state board of University regents, 1882–93, and a Republican representative in the 48th, 49th and 50th congresses, 1883–89. He was governor of Minnesota, 1892–94, U.S. senator, 1895–1901, and by re-election, 1901–07. In the senate he was chairman of the committee on improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

NELSON, Rensselaer Russel, jurist, was born in Cooperstown, N.Y., May 12, 1826; son of Judge Samuel and Catherine Ann (Russell) Nelson; grandson of John Rogers and Jean (McArthur) Nelson and of John and Elizabeth (Williams) Russell, and a descendant of John Nelson, who emigrated from Ballingarry, Ireland, and settled in Salem, N.Y., in 1762. He was graduated at Yale, 1846; was admitted to the bar in 1849; began practice in Buffalo, N.Y.; in 1850 removed to St. Paul, Minn., and engaged in practice there. He was appointed associate judge of the supreme court of Minnesota territory in 1857, and upon its admission as a state was appointed district judge of Minnesota by President Buchanan, May 11, 1858, holding the office until May 16, 1896, when he resigned. He was at the time the oldest Federal judge in the service of the United States. He was married, Nov. 3, 1858, to Emma, daughter of Washington Beebee of New York state. In 1901 he was made the candidate of the Democratic party in the Minnesota legislature for U.S. senator.

NELSON, Roger, soldier, was born in Fredericktown, Md., in 1735; son of John Nelson. He entered the Continental army and was commissioned 2d lieutenant of the 5th Maryland regiment in 1779. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 15, 1780, was seriously wounded and left for dead, and made a prisoner at the battle of Camden, S.C., Aug. 16, 1780. He was exchanged in December, 1780, and transferred to Baylor's regiment of Continental dragoons, Nov. 9, 1782, where he served till the close of the war. After the war he became prominent as a lawyer; was elected a representative from Maryland in the 8th congress to take the place of Daniel Hiester, deceased, and was re-elected to the 9th, 10th, and 11th congresses, serving from Nov. 5, 1804, till May 14, 1810, when he resigned to accept the appointment of associate justice of the 5th judicial circuit of Maryland. He died in Fredericktown, Md., June 7, 1815.

NELSON, Samuel, jurist, was born in Hebron, Washington county, N.Y., Nov. 10, 1792; son of John Rogers and Jean (McArthur) Nelson. He was graduated at Middlebury college in 1813, studied law in Granville, N.Y., under Chief-Justice Savage and was admitted to the bar in 1817. He settled in practice in Cortland, N.Y., and in trying his first suit won his case through superior knowledge of the law by which he obtained a stay. He was a presidential elector on the Monroe and Tompkins ticket in 1820 and postmaster of Cortland, 1820–23. He was married in 1819 to Pamella, daughter of Judge Andrew S. Wood of Bath, N.Y., and secondly, in 1825, to Catharine Ann, daughter of Judge Russell of Cooperstown, N.Y. In 1829 he made his home at Fenimore, where he was a friend and neighbor of Cooper, the novelist. He was a member of the state constitutional conventions in 1822 and 1844; judge of the sixth circuit court of New York, 1823–31; associate justice of the supreme court of New York, 1831–37, and chief justice, 1837–45. He was appointed associate justice of the U.S. supreme court by President Tyler in 1845, as successor to Justice Smith Thompson, deceased, and served until October, 1872, when he resigned. When the "Dred Scott" decision was pronounced by the U.S. supreme court in 1857, he concurred with Chief-Justice Taney. In 1871

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he was appointed by President Grant a member of the joint high commission that met in Washington, D.C., to arbitrate the Alabama claims, and while in attendance on that commission contracted a cold that forced him to resign his seat on the supreme bench. His name was before several Democratic national conventions as an available nominee for president. He received the degree of LL.D. from Geneva in 1837, from Middlebury in 1841, from Columbia in 1841 and from Hamilton in 1870. He died in Cooperstown, N.Y., Dec. 13, 1873.

NELSON, Samuel Kelsey, clergyman, was born near Jonesborough, Tenn., Oct. 9, 1787; son of Henry and Anna (Kelsey) Nelson. He was graduated at Washington college, Tenn., in 1803, taught school in Kentucky for a short time and also studied law. He studied theology under Dr. Samuel Doak, president of Washington college, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Holston in 1807. He preached in South Carolina and Tennessee, 1807–'9, and was pastor of the church in Danville, Ky., 1809–27. He was one of the principal founders of Centre college at Danville, Ky., chartered in 1819, and of the Kentucky Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. He went to Florida to found a like institution in 1827. He was a charter trustee of Centre college, 1819–27, and received the degree D.D., probably from Washington college. He died in Tallahassee, Fla., May 7, 1827.

NELSON, Thomas, Jr., signer, was born in Yorktown, Va., Dec. 26, 1738; son of Judge William Nelson (1711–1772) (q.v.). He received his preliminary education at Nelson House, under the Rev. Mr. Yates; was placed in a preparatory school at Hackney, England, in 1752, and was graduated at Trinity college, Cambridge, returning to Virginia in 1761, where, in 1762, he was married to Lucy, daughter of Col. Philip and Mary (Randolph) Grimes of Middlesex county. He was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses in 1761, and in 1774, when that body was dissolved by Lord Dunmore, he was among the protestants against the action of the governor; urged the appointment of deputies to a general congress, and was returned to the next house. He was a member of the convention that met at Williamsburg, Aug. 1, 1774, and that of March, 1775, where he proposed to meet British aggression with armed opposition, and was appointed colonel of the 3d Virginia regiment by the convention in July, 1775. On his election as a delegate to the Continental congress from Virginia in 1775, he resigned his commission as colonel and served in congress, 1775–77, signing the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776. He was a member of the Virginia constitutional convention of May, 1776. He resigned his seat in congress in May, 1777, on account of temporary illness, and in August, 1777, was appointed commander of the Virginia state forces, and in response to an appeal from congress raised and equipped a troop of cavalrymen, accompanying them to Philadelphia. He expended a large sum of money in this patriotic purpose, but as the troop was not called into service he was never repaid for his outlay except by the act of Aug. 8, 1778, in which it was "resolved that the thanks of congress be given to the Honorable General Nelson and to the officers and gentlemen for their brave, generous and patriotic efforts in the cause of their country." He was returned to congress from Virginia in 1779, and served for a few months, but another sudden illness forced him to resign. When the invasion of Virginia was threatened in May, 1779, he organized the militia and subsequently at his own expense sent two regiments to the south, guaranteeing the payment of their arrears to secure their service. In June, 1780, when Virginia resolved to borrow $2,000,000 for the Continental treasury to provide for the maintenance of the French fleet, he secured a large part of the amount by personal endorsement, which he was obliged to pay. He was elected governor of Virginia, June 12, 1781; commanded the Virginia militia in the siege of Yorktown; ordered the artillery to open upon his own house, which he supposed was the headquarters of the British general; was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, and received the thanks of Washington in general orders. He retired from the office of governor, Nov. 30, 1781, whereupon he was accused of mal-administration for assuming dictatorial powers during the perilous term of his administration. He was, however, exonerated by the state legislature. He spent the remainder of his life in retirement and poverty, his fortune having been expended for his country, and no recompense was ever made by the government to his family. His grave at Yorktown, Va., was not marked, but his statue was placed in the group on the Washington monument at Richmond, Va. He died at "Offley", Hanover county, Va., Jan. 4, 1789.

NELSON, Thomas Amos Rogers, representative, was born in Roane county, Tenn., March 19, 1812; son of David and Phoebe (White)

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Nelson, and grandson of John Nelson of Rockbridge county, Va. He was graduated at East Tennessee college in 1828; was admitted to the bar in 1832, and settled in practice in Washington county. He was married, July 30, 1839, to Ann E., daughter of Montgomery Stuart of Washington county, Tenn. He was attorney and solicitor-general for the first district of Tennessee, 1833; attorney-general, first district, 1841–47; a presidential elector on the Clay and Frelinghuysen ticket in 1844, and on the Taylor and Fillmore ticket in 1848. He declined the U.S. consulship to China in 1851, was defeated by James C. Jones by one vote in the Whig caucus for the U.S. senatorship, 1851, and by John Bell in 1853; was a Whig representative from the first Tennessee district in the 36th congress, 1859–61, and was re-elected to the 37th congress. In endeavoring to make his way to Washington to take his seat he was captured by Confederate scouts in southwestern Virginia, taken to Richmond, and obtained his parole upon condition that he would return home and not engage in hostilities against the Confederate States while they had possession of Tennessee. He was president of East Tennessee Union conventions at Knoxville and Greenville in 1861; removed to Knoxville in 1863; was a trustee of East Tennessee university, 1865; counsel for President Johnson in the impeachment trial, 1868; a delegate to the Democratic national convention at New York in 1868; judge of the state supreme court, 1870–71, and resigned in 1871. He is the author of the poems: *East Tennessee; King Caucus*, and *Secession*. He died in Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 24, 1873.

NELSON, William, president of Virginia, was born in 1711; son of Thomas Nelson (1677–1745), a native of Penriff, Scotland, who emigrated to America about 1690; settled in Virginia, where he was known as "Scotch Tom;" founded and laid out the town of York in 1705; built the first custom house in the colonies; founded Nelson House, which was rebuilt by his son William in 1740, and was still in possession of the Nelson family in 1902, and married a Miss Reid and afterward a Mrs. Tucker. William inherited his father's fortune and added to it by his own mercantile ventures and through the purchase of large landed estate. He was president of the Virginia council for a long term of years, and acting governor of Virginia from Oct. 15, 1770, to August, 1771, between the death of Lord Botetourt and the coming of the Earl of Dunmore. He also presided over the general or supreme court of law and equity for the province. He dispensed a liberal hospitality and his charities were extensive and judicious. He married Miss Burwell of Virginia, granddaughter of Robin Carter. He died in Yorktown, Va., Nov. 19, 1772.

NELSON, William, soldier, was born near Maysville, Ky., in 1825. He entered the U.S. navy as a midshipman, Jan. 28, 1840; was promoted passed midshipman, July 11, 1846; commanded a battery at the siege of Vera Cruz, Mexico, March 9–29, 1847, and afterward served in the Mediterranean squadron. He was promoted master, Sept. 19, 1854; lieutenant, April 18, 1855, and was attached to the *Niagara* in 1858, in which vessel the negroes taken from the slave-ship *Echo* were returned to Africa. He was serving on ordnance duty at Washington, D.C., early in 1861; was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1861, and had charge of the gunboats on the Ohio river. He notified President Lincoln that to hold Kentucky to the Union it would be necessary to send to the state 10,000 stands of arms, as the secessionists had taken possession of the state arms, and at the same time he offered his services to recruit and equip a Union home guard. His services were promptly accepted and the arms furnished, and on the day after the August election, 1861, the recruits began to gather at Camp Dick Robinson, and by September 1, there were four Kentucky regiments. Lieutenant Nelson was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers and resigned from the navy. He had also gathered from eastern Tennessee 2000 volunteers under Captain Carter, and some difficulty arising as to the distribution of troops, Gen. George H. Thomas succeeded to the command of Camp Dick Robinson and General Nelson was sent on raids in eastern Kentucky. On Nov. 8, 1861, he engaged with two Ohio regiments re-enforced by detachments from several Kentucky regiments, in checking the advance of Col. John S. Williams on Prestonburg and forced the Confederate leader to retreat into Virginia. Nelson was then ordered to join the column in front of Louisville, where he was assigned to the command of the 4th division under Gen. D. C. Buell, who had assumed command of the Army of the Ohio, Nov. 15, 1861. In the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 6–7, 1862, he took a conspicuous part as commander of the 4th division, and was promoted major-general of volunteers, occupying Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1862, after which he joined in repelling the raids of Morgan in Kentucky. He was defeated at Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30, 1862, and defended Louisville against Bragg's threatened attack. In a dispute with Gen. Jefferson C. Davis at the Galt House in Louisville, while in command of that city, General Davis, either intentionally or otherwise, flipped a small wad of paper in General Nelson's

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face and Nelson thereupon slapped Davis's face with the back of his hand. When they next met General Davis drew a pistol and shot Nelson, who died within half an hour. General Davis was arrested, but had no trial. General Nelson died in Galt House, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 29, 1862.

NELSON, William, author, was born in Newark, N.J., Feb. 10, 1847; son of William and Susan (Cherry) Nelson, and grandson of Thomas Nelson. He was educated in the public schools of Newark, and engaged in journalism in Newark, and Paterson, N.J. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, and settled in practice in Paterson. He was elected secretary of the New Jersey historical society in 1880; a member of the board of managers of the Society of American Authors, and an honorary and corresponding member of many historical, literary and scientific societies in Europe and the United States. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Princeton university in 1896. He was married, July 25, 1889, to Salome W., daughter of Henry C. Doremus of Paterson, N.J. He edited the *New Jersey Archives*, 1885–1901, and is the author of: *The Indians of New Jersey* (1894); *The Doremus Family in America* (1897); *History of the City of Paterson* (1901), and numerous legal, biographical and scientific monographs.

NERAZ, John Claude, R.C. bishop, was born in Anse, Rhône, France, Jan. 12, 1828. He was educated in the college of St. Godard and in the seminary of St. Jodard at Alix, and completed his theological studies in the Sulpitian seminary at Lyons, France, in 1852. He was ordained subdeacon and deacon by Bishop Odin, at Galveston, in September, 1852, and engaged in missionary work at Nacogdoches, Texas. He was ordained priest at Galveston, Feb. 19, 1853, by Bishop Odin; engaged in missionary work in Liberty county, Texas, 1854–66; served as an assistant priest in San Antonio, Texas, 1866–68; engaged in missionary work at Laredo, 1868–73, where he completed a church and convent, and was rector of the church of San Fernando, San Antonio, Texas, 1873–75. He was vicar-general and chancellor of the diocese of San Antonio, 1874–80; administrator of the diocese of San Antonio, after the death of Bishop Pellicer, April 14, 1880, and was consecrated bishop of San Antonio, May 8, 1881, by Bishop Fitzgerald. He also served as administrator of the vicariate-apostolic of Brownsville, on the promotion of Bishop Manucy in 1884, and as acting vicar-apostolic after the death of the bishop, Dec. 4, 1885, until the appointment of Bishop Verdaguer, July 3, 1890. He attended the third plenary council of Baltimore in 1884. He was influential in founding a college in Travis county and a seminary at Hallettsville. He died at San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 15, 1894.

NES, Henry, representative, was born in York, Pa., in 1799. He studied medicine and settled in practice in his native place. He filled many local offices, and was an Independent Whig representative in the 28th congress, 1843–45, and a Whig representative in the 30th and 31st congresses, 1847–50. He attended the venerable John Quincy Adams, when he fell in the hall of the House of Representatives, in 1848, stricken with apoplexy. He was married to Elizabeth Weiser of York county, Pa., and their son, Dr. Charles Martin Nes, in conjunction with other scientific men, discovered the steel-making properties of magnetic silicate of iron ore when combined with pig and scrap iron, patented this product as silicon steel, and formed a company to develop the discovery. Henry Nes died in York, Pa., Sept. 10, 1850.

NESMITH, James Willis, senator, was born in Washington county, Maine, July 23, 1820; son of William Morrison and Harriet (Willis) Nesmith, and was of Irish and Scotch ancestry. His parents removed to New Hampshire, where he attended school. In 1838 he went to the Western Reserve and made his home with his uncle Joseph G. Willis, near Cincinnati, Ohio. He started for Oregon in 1842, joined the Applegate party at Fort Scott, and settled in Salem, Oregon, in 1843, where he was influential in forming the provisional government. He studied law, 1843–45, and was appointed judge in 1845. He married Pauline Goff in 1846. He commanded a company on expeditions against the Indians, 1848 and 1853, was U. S. marshal for Oregon territory, 1853–55; superintendent of Indian affairs, 1857–61, and was elected senator by the Republican legislature as successor to Joseph Lane, serving, 1861–67. He was a member of the committee on military affairs, Indian affairs and of the special committees on commerce and Revolutionary claims, and of a committee appointed to visit the Indian tribes of the west. He also served as a visitor to the U.S. military academy and as an attendant on the funeral of General Scott. He was a delegate to the National Union convention at Philadelphia, in 1866, and was appointed by President Johnson, U.S. minister to Austria in 1867, but his appointment was not confirmed by the senate. He settled in Rickreall, Polk county, Oregon, as a farmer and stock raiser; and was Democratic representative in the 43d congress, 1873–75. He died at Rickreall, Oregon, June 17, 1885.

NETTLETON, Alured Bayard, soldier, was born in Berlin, Delaware county, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1838; son of Hiram and Lavina (James) Nettleton, who were among the earliest settlers in central Ohio. His first ancestor in America, John Nettleton, came from Kenilworth, England, and was one of the founders of Killingworth, Conn., 1663. His immediate paternal ancestors lived in

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Newport, N.H. On his mother's side he descended from Elijah Janes, an officer of dragoons and afterward paymaster in the Revolutionary army. Until 1852 he lived on his father's farm, and attended the district school and a local academy. While book-keeper for a lumber milling company in Michigan, 1853–56, he studied evenings, and was a student at Oberlin college, 1857–61, being meantime active in antislavery agitation. In April, 1861, on the fall of Fort Sumter, he volunteered in a company of students, but Ohio's quota being full they were not mustered. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 2d Ohio cavalry, was elected first lieutenant of his company, was promoted through the intermediate grades to colonel of the regiment, and served continuously in the field to the close of the war, being mustered out in June, 1865. His most active service was in Custer's division of the cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, including Grant's battles of the Wilderness, Sheridan's several raids and his Shenandoah campaign and the siege of Richmond and Petersburg. His army record shows him to have served in fourteen states and one territory; to have participated in seventy-two battles and minor engagements; to have had three horses shot under him in action, and to have been brevetted brigadier-general by the President for gallant and meritorious services under Sheridan. He was married, in 1863, to Melissa, daughter of Dr. Luman Tenney of Ohio, and had two daughters and one son. He received his diploma in arts from Oberlin in 1863 and his A.M. degree in 1866; was a trustee of Oberlin college, 1870–92, and a trustee of Carleton college (Minn.), 1885–6. He studied law at Albany Law school, 1865–6; was editor and joint owner of the Sandusky *Daily Register*, 1867–9; published the Chicago *Advance*, 1869–70; was managing editor of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, 1878, and founder, editor and proprietor of the Minneapolis *Daily Tribune*, 1880–85. He resided in Philadelphia and was associated with Jay Cooke in the projection and construction of the Northern Pacific railroad, 1870–76, and in mining and other enterprises, 1875–80; removed to Minnesota in 1880, and in 1890 was appointed assistant secretary of the treasury and served through President Harrison's administration. He was acting secretary of the treasury from the death of Secretary Windom, Jan. 29, 1891, until the accession of Charles Foster in March following. He was the financial member of the board of management of the government department, Columbian exposition, 1890–93. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention, 1868; a member of the anti-saloon Republican national committee, 1884–89, and in 1900 became joint owner of extensive sugar plantations in Sinaloa, Mexico. He was a contributor to magazines and author of: *Trusts or Competition* (1900).

NEUENDORFF, Adolph Henry Anthony Magnus, musician and composer, was born in Hamburg, Germany, June 13, 1843. He came to New York with his parents in June, 1855, and began immediately the study of the violin with Matka, and theory and composition with Gustave Schilling. In the spring of 1859 he made his first appearance as a pianist in a concert at Dodworth Hall, New York. He also became connected with orchestras as a violinist. In 1860 he accompanied his father to Brazil, where he gave violin recitals in every important town in the empire. On his return to the United States in 1863 he became musical director of the German theatre in Milwaukee, Wis., remaining there until the spring of 1864, when he studied theory and composition under Carl Anschuetz in New York city, who trained him as chorus-master and operatic conductor. In the fall of 1864, Neuendorff succeeded Anschuetz as conductor of the German opera, which he directed, 1864–67. He was director of the New York Stadt-Theatre, 1867–71, and produced a large number of operas, including some of Wagner's works, notably, "Lohengrin" in its first production in the United States. In the fall of 1871 he brought Wachtel, the tenor, and Pauline Lucca to America, and in the following year was associated with Carl Rosa in the management of a season at the Academy of Music, when he presented Parepa-Rosa, Adelaide Phillips, Wachtel and Santly. He managed the Germania theatre in New York, 1872–84. In 1875 he gave another long season of opera at the Academy of Music, introducing Wachtel and Mme. Pappenheim, and in 1876 conducted the Beethoven centennial performances there. In the summer of 1876 he went to Bayreuth to

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attend the first Wagner festival as correspondent of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*. In 1877 he conducted the Wagner festival in New York city, when "The Flying Dutchman," "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin" were performed: also the "Walkyre," for the first time in the United States. He was elected conductor of the Philharmonic Society of New York in 1878, as successor to Theodore Thomas. He inaugurated popular promenade concerts at Boston music hall, which he successfully carried on for five seasons, 1880–85. He conducted the summer concerts at the Central Park Garden, New York, in 1886, and introduced Josef Hofman, the boy pianist. He was conductor of an English opera company, 1889–97, in a tour over the United States and Mexico, producing the Wagner operas. He composed two symphonies; a number of overtures and cantatas; four operas: *Der Minstrel* (1879); *The Rat Catcher of Hamelin* (1880); *Don Quixote* (1882); *Waldmeister's Brautfahrt* (1887); a mass, and many songs and quartettes for male and female voices. He married a singer whose stage name was Georgine Von Januschowski, who survived him. He died in New York city, Dec. 4, 1897.

NEUMANN, John Nepomucene, R. C. bishop, was born at Prachatitz, Bohemia, Austria, March 28, 1811; son of Philip and Agnes (Lebis) Neumann. He attended the college and the theological seminary at Budweis, 1823–33, and the seminary at Prague, 1833–35. He was ordained priest, June 25, 1836, by Bishop Dubois in St. Patrick's cathedral, New York city. He was missionary to the district of Niagara Falls with headquarters at Williamsville, 1836–40, and built a church in that vicinity. He studied medicine and gathered together a large collection of botanical specimens, which he sent to the museum at Munich. He entered the order of the Redemptorists at Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 18, 1840, and on Jan. 16, 1842, made his profession in St. James's church, Baltimore, Md., the first profession in the order made in the United States. He was attached to the church of St. James in Baltimore for which he did missionary work in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, 1842–44. On March 5, 1844, he was appointed superior of the Redemptorist convent at Pittsburgh, built the church of St. Philomena and commenced a new pastoral residence to serve as a convent for the fathers as well as for a novitiate. He was appointed vice-provincial by Father de Held of Belgia, Dec. 15, 1846, and in this capacity organized and maintained schools, asylums and benevolent and religious societies and also established churches in various cities. He retired from office in 1849, was made consultor to the Provincial that succeeded him and served as pastor of St. Alphonsus' church, Baltimore, in 1851. He was appointed bishop of Philadelphia in 1851, by command of Pius IX., and was consecrated at Baltimore on Passion Sunday, March 28, 1852, by Archbishop Francis Patrick Kenrick, assisted by Bishop O'Reilly of Hartford, and Rev. Francis L'Homme. He attended the first plenary council in Baltimore in 1852. During the first five years of his episcopacy he established over fifty new churches and parochial schools, St. Joseph's college in Susquehanna county, St. Vincent's home for orphans, a German hospital, various academies and industrial schools for girls and a preparatory seminary for theological students. He visited Rome in 1854 to take part in the deliberations on the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary; paid

KATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

a visit to his home and in 1858 opened the new cathedral. He wrote a Bible history and manuals for devotions. See "Life of The Right Reverend John Neumann, D.D.", by Rev. Eugene Grimm, C.SS.R., from German of Rev. John A. Berger, C.SS.R. (1884). During 1886–88, the preparatory process of his beatification was instituted at Philadelphia. He was declared "Venerable" by the authorities of Rome, Dec. 15, 1896. In October, 1897, the "Apostolic Process" of his beatification and canonization was begun in Philadelphia; and the final preliminary act, that of opening his tomb by a special ecclesiastical court, was made April 22, 1902, in order to identify his body and report to Rome. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 5, 1860.

NEVADA, Emma, prima donna, was born in Austin, Nev., in 1861; daughter of Dr. Wixon. She was educated in Mills seminary at Oakland, Cal., and early evinced musical talent. She returned to Austin, Nev., and received a preparatory training in vocal and instrumental music there and in San Francisco. In 1877 she went to Europe, where she studied under Marchesi until 1880. She adopted Emma Nevada as a stage name, and made her début in the Italian opera "La Sonnambula" in London, England, in 1880, in the Mapleson opera company, gaining immediate recognition. She sang with pronounced

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success in Italy, and appeared in Paris in David's "Perle du Bresil" and in Thomas's "Mignon" at the Opera Comique, in 1883. In 1884 she sang in "Lucia di Lammermoor" and other operas with the Italian opera company, and in the same year appeared at the Norwich festival, in England, and at a concert of the Sacred Harmonic society, in London. She made a concert tour of the United States, Portugal, Spain, and a second tour of Italy, 1885–87, and in 1887 joined the Italian opera company at Covent Garden, London. Her voice, a soprano of great range, enabled her to render her parts with intense dramatic effect and her repertory included all the standard operas. She was married, Oct. 1, 1885, to Dr. Raymond Palmer and they made their home in Paris. In 1901–02 she made a concert tour through the principal American cities.

NEVILLE, William, representative, was born in Washington county, Ill., Dec. 29, 1843; son of Capt. Harvey and Aly (Harrimann) Neville; grandson of John and Milly (Neville) Neville, and great-grandson of William Neville and of James Neville, who were born on Potomac river, in Virginia, about 1750 and 1752, and whose parents came from Durham, England. His parents removed to Randolph county, Ill., in 1851, where he was a student at McKendree college, Lebanon, Ill. He served in the Federal army as sergeant, 142d Illinois volunteer infantry, 1864–65. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, and practised in Omaha and North Platte, Neb. He was a representative in the Illinois legislature in 1872; removed to Omaha, Neb., in 1874, and was a representative in the Nebraska legislature in 1876. He settled at North Platte, Neb., in 1877, and was married in 1882 to Mary Ann Keith, who died in 1884, and he was married secondly in 1886, to Irene Morrison Rector, granddaughter of Gen. Pitcairn Morrison, U.S.A. He was defeated for the 49th congress in 1884, by G. W. E. Dorsey; was judge of the 13th judicial district, 1891–95, and was elected judge of the Nebraska supreme court in 1896, but as the amendment of the constitution providing for an increased court did not pass, he did not take his seat. He was elected by the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans of the sixth district of Nebraska, a representative in the 56th congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. L. Greene, and was re-elected by the Democrats in 1900 to the 57th congress, serving, 1899–1903.

NEVIN, Alfred, editor and author, was born in Shippensburg, Pa., March 14, 1816; son of Maj. David and Mary (Pierce) Nevin, and grandson of Daniel and Margaret (Williamson) Reynolds Nevin. Daniel Nevin came from England with his brother, and settled in Cumberland Valley, Pa., before 1800. Maj. David Nevin was a merchant; served in the war of 1812, and was a member of the Pennsylvania constitutional convention of 1837. Alfred Nevin was graduated at Jefferson college, A.B., 1833, A.M., 1838; was admitted to the bar in 1837; abandoned law, and was graduated at Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., in 1840. He was ordained by the presbytery of New Castle in May, 1840, pastor at Cedar Grove, Pa., where he served, 1840–45. He was married, May, 6, 1841, to Sarah J., daughter of the Hon. Robert Jenkins of Lancaster county, Pa. He was pastor of the German Reformed church at Chambersburg, Pa., 1845–52; of the Second church at Lancaster, Pa., 1852–57; of Alexander church at Philadelphia, Pa., 1857–61, and was moderator of the synod of Philadelphia in 1856. He edited *The Standard*, 1861–66, which was merged into the *Northwestern Presbyterian*, Chicago, Ill., in 1866, and the *Presbyterian Weekly*, 1872–74, and was chief editor of the *Presbyterian Journal*, 1875–80. He lectured in the National School of Oratory in Philadelphia, Pa., 1878–80, and was frequently a commissioner to the general assemblies and synods of the Presbyterian church. He was a member of the Presbyterian, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin historical societies, a member of the Presbyterian board of publication, and a trustee of Lafayette college, 1863–65. He received the degree of D.D. from Lafayette college in 1855, and LL.D. from Western Theological seminary in 1878. He edited the *Presbyterian Encyclopædia* (1884), and the *Presbyterian Year Book for 1887–88* (1887), and is the author of: *Christian's Rest* (1843); *Spiritual Progression* (1848); *Churches of the Valley* (1852); *Guide to the Oracles* (1857); *Words of Comfort for Doubting Hearts* (1867); *Commentary on Luke* (1867); *The Age Question* (1868); *Popular Commentary* (1868); *The Voice of God* (1873): *Sabbath-School Help* (1874); *Notes on Exodus* (1874); *Men of Mark of Cumberland Valley, Pa.* (1876); *Notes on the Shorter Catechism* (1878); *Glimpses of the Coming World* (1880); *Triumph of Truth* (1880); *Prayer-Meeting Talks* (1880); *Parables of Jesus* (1881); *Letters to Col. Robert G. Ingersoll* (1882); *How They Died* (1883); *Folded Leaves* (1885), and *Twelve Revival Sermons* (1885). He died in Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 2, 1890.

NEVIN, Blanche, sculptor, was born in Mercersburg, Pa., Sept. 25, 1841; daughter of the Rev. John Williamson (q.v.) and of Martha (Jenkins) Nevin. She studied art in Philadelphia, making a specialty of sculpture, and in Rome, Venice and Florence. She opened a studio in Philadelphia, Pa., where she executed in addition to portrait busts, statues of: *Maud Muller* (1865); *Eve* (1876); *Cinderella* (1876), and *Gen. Peter Muhlenberg* (1887), placed in the capitol at Washington.

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NEVIN, Edwin Henry, clergyman and educator, was born in Shippensburg, Pa., May 9, 1814; son of Maj. David and Mary (Pierce) Nevin. He was graduated at Jefferson college in 1833; attended Western Theological seminary, 1833–34, and Princeton Theological seminary, 1834–36. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Philadelphia in 1836; ordained by the presbytery of Mahoning, June 25, 1839; was pastor at Portsmouth, Ohio, 1836–39, and at Poland, Ohio, 1839–41. He was the first president of Franklin college, New Athens, Ohio, under its departure as an antislavery institution, and as the old building was purchased by the pro-slavery party and named Providence college, he erected a new college building. While serving as president of Franklin college, he was also pastor of the Presbyterian churches at New Athens and Mount Vernon. He was pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church, Cleveland, Ohio, 1848–53; of Congregational churches in Walpole, Edgartown and Chelsea, Mass., 1853–62; of a Reformed church in Lancaster, Pa., 1865–70, and of the Reformed (German) church in Philadelphia, Pa., 1870–75. He devoted himself entirely to literary work, 1875–89, and in recognition of his achievements, was elected an honorary member of the Victorian Institute and Philosophical Society of Great Britian. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Franklin college in 1870. He was married, July 6, 1837, to Ruth C., daughter of Abner G. Little of Hollis, N.H. He is the author of: *Mode of Baptism* (1847); *Warning Against Popery* (1851); *Faith in God, the Foundation of Individual and National Greatness* (1852); *The Men of Faith* (1856); *The City of God* (1868); *The Minister's Handbook* (1872); *History of all Religions* (in collaboration with his son, William Channing) (1871); *Humanity and its Responsibility* (1872); *Thoughts About Christ* (1882); *A Handbook of Church History* (1884), and *Carmina Cordis*, poems (1885). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 2, 1889.

NEVIN, Ethelbert, composer, was born at the family home Vine-acre, in the Sewickley valley, Allegheny county, Pa., Nov. 25, 1862; son of Robert and Elizabeth (Oliphant) Nevin; grandson of John and Martha (McCracken) Nevin, and a descendant of Daniel Nevin, who came from north Ireland about 1740–50, and of John Williamson, who came from England to Chester, Pa., in 1730. He attended the common school at Edgeworth, and after a brief clerkship decided to become a concert pianist. He studied the pianoforte under B. J. Lang of Boston, and harmony under Stephen Emery at the same time. In 1884–87 he was in Berlin, where he studied under Karl Klindworth and von Bülow, and was persuaded by Klindworth to give his attention solely to composition. He was in Boston, 1887–90; in France and Germany, 1890–92; again in Boston, 1892–94, and in Europe, 1894–98. He was married in 1888 to Anne Paul of Pittsburg, Pa. A few weeks before his death, he removed to New Haven to lead a quiet life and devote himself to composition. *Narcissus*, said to be the most popular of his pianoforte compositions, had received a sale exceeding 125,000 copies before his death, and one of his most widely known songs, *The Rosary*, also reached a phenomenal sale. Among his early compositions are *Good Night, Good Night, Beloved* (1875), and *O That We Two Were Maying* (1877). His better known pianoforte compositions include: *A Day in Venice; Water Sketches; A Sketch Book*, and *May in Tuscany*, the last being his most ambitious work. His compositions number over 250, and many of his songs and piano pieces became exceedingly popular, the former being considered by critics to be generally more meritorious. He died in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 17, 1901.

NEVIN, George Balch, composer, was born at Shippensburg, Pa., March 15, 1859; son of Samuel Williamson and Harriet (Macomb) Nevin; grandson of Maj. David and Mary (Pierce) Nevin, and a descendant of Daniel Nevin, the immigrant, He attended the Cumberland Valley state normal school, and matriculated at Lafayette college in the class of 1883. He studied music and in 1883 engaged in the wholesale paper trade in Easton, Pa., but still continued his musical studies. He composed among others the songs: *The Hills of God; The Song of Eternity; At the Cross; The Minster Song; The Phantom Horseman*, and the duets *My Faith Looks up to Thee, Eventide* and *Twilight*. He also wrote numerous part songs and anthems much used by vocal teachers, singing clubs and in churches. He composed the music for which the Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook (q.v.) wrote the national hymn, "God Guard Columbia." He was married, April, 25, 1888, to Lillias C., daughter of the Rev. William Hawley Dean of California.

NEVIN, John Williamson, educator, was born at Herrons Branch near Shippensburg, Pa., Feb. 20, 1803; son of John and Martha (McCracken) Nevin; grandson of Daniel and Margaret (Williamson) Nevin, and a descendant of Daniel Nevin, emigrant, and of John Williamson, who came from England to Chester, Pa., 1730. He was graduated from Union college in 1821 and from the Princeton Theological seminary in 1826. He was instructor in oriental and biblical literature at the Princeton Theological seminary during the absence of Dr. Charles Hodge in Europe, 1826–28; supplied pulpits at Big Spring, Pa., 1829, and was professor of biblical literature at Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., 1829–40.

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He was married to Martha Nevin, daughter of the Hon. Robert and Catharine (Carmichael) Jenkins of Lancaster county; granddaughter of the Rev. John Carmichael of Brandywine Manor, and great-great-granddaughter of David Jenkins, a native of Wales. He was ordained an evangelist by the presbytery of Ohio, April 22, 1835. He was professor at the German Reformed Theological seminary at Mercersburg, Pa., 1840–53; president of Marshall college, Pa., 1841–53; professor of æsthetics and history at Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa., 1861–66, professor of mental and moral philosophy, 1868–76, and president of the college, 1866–76. He retired to private life in 1876. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Jefferson college, Pa., in 1839, and that of LL.D. by Union college, N.Y., in 1873. He edited the *Mercersburg Review* at Chambersburg, Pa., 1849–53, and is the author of: *Biblical Antiquities* (2 vols., 1827); *The Anxious Bench* (1844): *The Mystical Presence* (1846), and *The History and Genius of the Heidelberg Catechism* (1847). He also assisted in the preparation of *A Liturgy or Order of Worship for the use of the German Reformed Church in the United States of America* and *An Order of Worship for the Reformed Church* (1867). He died in Lancaster, Pa., June 6, 1886.

NEVIN, Robert Jenkins, clergyman, was born in Allegheny, Pa., Nov. 24, 1839; son of the Rev. John Williamson and Martha (Jenkins) Nevin. He was graduated at Franklin and Marshall college in 1859, served in the 122d Pennsylvania volunteers, 1861–62, in the Pennsylvania volunteer artillery, 1862–65, and was mustered out as captain with the brevet rank of major. He was graduated at the General Theological seminary in 1867, was admitted to the diaconate in 1867 and ordained priest in 1868. He was rector of the church of the Nativity at Bethlehem, Pa., 1868–69, and in 1869 became rector of St. Paul's church, Rome, Italy, and erected a church edifice, 1870–76. In 1873–74 he represented his church in the reunion conferences called by Dr. Döllinger at Bonn, Germany; served as commissary to the Bishop of Edinburgh in establishing Old Catholic reform in Paris under Father Hyacinthe; was president of the standing committee, of the American churches in Europe and was European commissioner for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York city. He received the degree of D.D. from Union college in 1874; LL.D. from Hobart in 1887; was elected a member of the Loyal Legion; of the Century association of New York, and of the Athenæum club, London. He is the author of; *Reunion Conferences at Bonn* (1875), and *St. Paul's within the Walls* (1877).

NEVIN, Theodore M., editor, was born in Sewickley, Pa., July 24, 1854; son of Daniel E. and Margaret (Irwin) Nevin; grandson of John and Martha (McCracken) Nevin and of John and Hannah (Taylor) Irwin, and a descendant of Maj. John Irwin and of Capt. William McCracken, both of the Revolutionary army. He was a student at Western University of Pennsylvania, but left before graduating to study in Dresden and Leipzig in 1876. He was employed by the Pittsburg *Leader* in 1877 as reporter and proof-reader; was Washington correspondent in 1880 and 1881; was promoted telegraph editor, editorial writer and managing editor in 1882; in 1884 became editor-in-chief, and in 1887 president of the Leader Publishing company. He is the author of an extensive series of letters of travel in Europe, the United States and Canada.

NEVIN, William Channing, author, was born in New Athens, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1844; son of the Rev. Edwin Henry (q.v.) and Ruth Channing (Little) Nevin. He attended the public schools of Boston, Mass.; engaged in newspaper work; was admitted to the bar in 1871; established and edited the *Evening Express* in Philadelphia, Pa., 1873–77, and was a member of the editorial staff of the *Philadelphia Press*, 1877–78, and of the *Evening News*, 1881–84, continuing the practice of law and also devoting himself to literary work. He was married, Oct. 26, 1881, to Anna Josepha, daughter of Dr. Clement F. Shiverick of Edgartown, Mass. He is the author of: *History of All Religions* (1871); *The Life of Rev. Albert Barnes, D.D.* (1871); *The Blue Ray of Sunlight, a Scientific Inquiry* (1877); *A Slight Misunderstanding* (1877); *Ghouls and Gold* (1885); *A Wild-Goose Chase* (1885); *Bennie's Mother* (1885); *Joshua Whitcomb's Tribulation* (1886); *In the Nick of Time* (1886); *A Summer School Adventure* (1887); *A Layman's Theology* (1890); *The Norseman*, poem (1891); *A Legend of Katama Bay*, poem (1891); *Martha's Vineyard*, poem (1894); *Is there Real Danger?* (1896); *A History of our New Possessions with an account of the Peace Commission* (1899), in collaboration with the editor of the New York *Tribune*, and numerous essays, criticisms and addresses.

NEVIN, William Marvel, educator, was born at Herrons Branch, near Shippensburg, Pa., Feb. 7, 1806; son of John and Martha (McCracken) Nevin. He attended the College of New Jersey and was graduated at Dickinson college in 1827. He was admitted to the bar, but devoted himself to the study of medicine and finally abandoned both professions for that of teaching. He taught school in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan for several years; was professor of Latin, Greek and belles lettres in Marshall college at Mercersburg,

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Pa., 1840–53; of the same at Franklin and Marshall college at Lancaster, Pa., 1853–72; of English literature and belles lettres there, 1872–86, and was professor emeritus, 1886–92. He received the degree of LL.D. from Dickinson college in 1881. He was married to Hannah Jane McClay of Shippensburg, and secondly, in 1854, to Mrs. Adelaid (Mellier) Irwin, daughter of Amadie Mellier of Switzerland. He contributed to religious periodicals and is the author of verse and prose. He died in Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 11, 1892.

NEVIUS, Elbert, missionary clergyman, was born at Six Mile Run, Franklin Park, N.J., Sept. 4, 1808; son of John P. and Gertrude (Hageman) Nevius, and grandson of Peter P. Nevius and of Benjamin Hageman. He was a lineal descendant of Johannes and Adriaentze (Bleyck) Nevius. Johannes Nevius was born in Zoclen, Gelderland, Holland, in 1627, settled in New Amsterdam, previous to 1652, where he held government office, and died in Brooklyn in 1672. Elbert attended the Ovid academy and was graduated from Rutgers college in 1830 and from the theological seminary at New Brunswick in 1834. He was married, November, 1835, to Maria Louisa Condict. He was ordained by the classis of Cayuga in 1834 and was pastor in Cayuga county, 1834–36; missionary to the Island of Borneo, exploring regions which no white man had previously penetrated, 1836–44, and in 1844 returned to the United States and presented the cause among the churches, 1844–46. He was pastor of the Reformed church of Stuyvesant, N.Y., 1846–86. He is the author of: *Sketch of Classis of Rensselaer*; an article on Rev. W. J. Pohlman in "Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit," and contributions to the *Christian Intelligencer* and other religious journals. He died at Stuyvesant, N.Y., Sept. 29, 1897.

NEVIUS, John Livingston, missionary, was born in Ovid, N.Y., March 4, 1829; son of Benjamin Hageman and Mary (Denton) Nevius; grandson of John P. and Gertrude (Hageman) Nevius, and a descendant of Johannes Nevius, the immigrant. He was a student at Ovid academy, 1838–45; was graduated at Union college in 1848; was principal of Ovid academy, 1849–50, and engaged in teaching school in Columbus, Ga., 1850. He was graduated at Princeton theological seminary in 1853; was ordained by the presbytery of New Brunswick, May 4, 1853, and engaged in missionary work. He was a missionary of the Presbyterian board at Ningpo, China, 1853–59; at Hang Chau, 1859–60; spent nine months in Japan, 1860, and was at Tung-Chau and Chefoo in Shantung, 1861–93. He is credited with having been the first to introduced American fruits in China, and the Chinese government presented him with testimonials for his aid in distributing relief to the natives in the famines of 1877 and 1889. He visited England and the United States, 1864–68, and made a second visit to the United States in 1881–82, and a third in 1890–92. He was a member of the committee for revising the Scriptures in Mandarin about 1892. He was married, June 5, 1853, to Helen S. Coan, daughter of Dr. Coan of Seneca county, N.Y. She accompanied him to China, Sept. 19, 1853, reaching Shanghai, March 12, 1854, aided him in his missionary work and is the author of: *A Catechism of Christian Doctrine*, in Chinese (1856); *Our Life in China* (1857), and *The Life of John Livingston Nevius* (1895). Dr. Nevius received the degree of D.D. from Union in 1869. He published in English: *China and the Chinese* (1868); *San Poh, or North of the Hills; Methods of Mission Work* (1886), and *Demon Possessions* (1892); and in Chinese, classic Chinese and the Ningpo dialect: *Guide to Heaven* (1857); *The Two Lights; Errors of Ancestral Worship; Guide to Evangelists; Systematic Theology* (3 vols.); explanation of the *True Doctrine; Commentary on the Acts; Mark's Gospel with Notes; Manual for Inquirers, Evangelists and Cut-Stations; Questions on Matthew's Gospel on the Acts, with Commentary; Questions on the Romans with Analysis for Bible and Theological Classes; Defence of Protestantism against Romanism* (1890), and with other writers *The Westminster Standards* and a *Mandarin Hymn-Book*. He died at Temple Hill, Chefoo, Shantung, China, Oct. 19, 1893.

NEW, Anthony, representative, was born in Gloucester county, Va., in 1747. He served as colonel in the Revolutionary army, and was an anti-Federalist representative in the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th congresses, 1793–1805. He removed to Elkton, Todd county, Ky., and was a representative from that state in the 12th, 15th and 17th congresss, 1811–13, 1817–19 and 1821–23. He died near Elkton, Ky., March 2, 1833.

NEW, Jeptha Dudley, jurist, was born in Vernon, Ind., Nov. 28, 1830; son of Hickman and Smyra Ann (Smytha) New, and a descendant of Jethro New, a soldier in the Revolution. He was prepared for college at Vernon seminary, matriculated at Bethany college, but did not graduate. He learned the cabinet making trade of his father, taught school and began the practice of law in Franklin, Ind., in 1856, removing to Vernon in 1857. He was married, April 5, 1857, to Sallie Butler. He was district attorney, 1862–64; judge of the court of common pleas, 1864–68; a Democratic representative from the fourth district of Indiana in the 44th and 46th congresses, 1873–75 and 1877–79. He served as chairman of the committee to investigate charges against George W. Seward, U.S. minister to China, and of the committee sent to Louisiana

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in 1876 to investigate the presidential election controversy. He was judge of the sixth judicial circuit of Indiana, 1882–91, and of the appellate court, 1891–92. He was nominated by his party in June, 1892, for judge of the supreme court of Indiana. He died in Vernon, Ind., July 11, 1892.

NEW, John Chalfant, editor, was born in Vernon, Ind., July 6, 1831; son of John B. and Maria (Chalfant) New, and a descendant of Jethro New. He graduated from Bethany college, Va., 1851; was admitted to the bar in 1852, and was appointed clerk of Marion county, Ind., in 1856. He was quartermaster-general of Indiana, 1861–62; was state senator in 1862 and resided in Indianapolis, Ind., where he engaged in banking; was financial secretary to Governor Morton, and became president of the First National bank. He was treasurer of the United States, 1875–76, and in 1878 became manager and editor-in-chief of the Indianapolis *Daily Journal*. He was assistant secretary of the treasury, 1882–84; a member of the Republican national committee, and chairman of the Republican state committee, 1880 and 1884. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him consul-general at London, England, and he served through his administration.

NEWBERRY, John Strong, geologist, was born at Windsor, Conn., Dec. 22, 1822; son of Henry and Elizabeth (Strong) Newberry. His first ancestor in America, Thomas Newberry, emigrated from England in 1630, and settled in Quincy, Mass. The family removed to Windsor, Conn., in 1636. His grandfather, Gen. Roger Newberry, was a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war and a member of the Connecticut land company, which purchased the western reserve of Ohio from the state of Connecticut. John attended the Western Reserve academy and was graduated from Western Reserve college, Hudson, Ohio, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1849, and from the Cleveland Medical school, M.D., 1848, continuing the study of medicine at Paris, France, 1849–50. He practised medicine in Cleveland, Ohio, 1850–55, but in May, 1855, he was appointed assistant-surgeon and geologist in Lieutenant Williamson's exploration of the country between San Francisco and the Columbia river. He was geologist of the expedition under Lieut. Joseph C. Ives, which explored the lower Colorado river, 1857–58, and accompanied the expedition under Capt. J. N. Macomb, which explored the San Juan and upper Colorado rivers, in 1859. In 1861 he was assigned to duty in the war department, but in June he became connected with the sanitary commission and in September was appointed secretary of the western branch of the commission. He directed the sanitary operations in the Mississippi valley and was present at the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 23–25, 1863. He returned to Washington, D.C. 1863, and was connected with the Smithsonian Institution. He was professor of chemistry and natural history at the Columbian university, 1856–57; professor of geology and paleontology at the School of Mines, Columbia college, N. Y., 1866–92, and was made professor emeritus in 1892. He was director of the State geological survey of Ohio, 1869–82, and a member of the Illinois and New Jersey geological surveys. He was married in Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1848, to Sarah B., daughter of Erastus F. and Lucetta (Cleveland) Gaylord. He was an incorporator of the National Academy of Science; president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1867; president of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1867–91, and honorary president, 1891–92. He was also president of the Torrey Botanical club, 1880–90; was an organizer and first vice-president of the Geological Society of North America, and organized the International Congress of Geologists. The Geological Society of London conferred on him the Murchison medal in 1888, in recognition of his paleontological work, and the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Western Reserve college in 1867. He was an editor of *Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia*, having charge of geology and paleontology; contributed articles to the *U. S. Geological Survey*, and to *Reports of Explorations and Surveys*, and is the author of many reports, including: *Report upon the Colorado River of the West, Explored in 1857–58* (1861); *Report of the Exploring Expedition from Santa Fé to the Junction of the Grand and Green Rivers* (1876), and *Final Reports of the State Geological Survey of Ohio* (7 vols., 1869–82). He died in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 7, 1892.

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NEWBERRY, Walter Cass, representative, was born at Waterville, N.Y., Dec. 23, 1835; son of Col. Amasa S. and Cornelia Perry (Pangburn) Newberry; grandson of Amasa S. and Ruth (Warner) Newberry; great-grandson of Gen. Benjamin Newberry, commander of the Connecticut militia in the King Philip war, and a descendant of Thomas and Hannah Newberry of Dorchester colony, 1630. His father was U.S. loan commissioner under President Polk and represented the Oneida district in the New York legislature. He attended the academies at Cazenovia and Geneva, N.Y., and removed to Detroit, Mich., where he entered the commercial house of his uncle, Oliver Newberry. He enlisted as a

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private in the 81st New York volunteers; was promoted lieutenant in 1861; captain in 1862; major of the 24th New York cavalry in 1863; lieutenant-colonel and colonel in 1864, and was brevetted brigadier-general, March 31, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service at Dinwiddie Court House, where he was severely wounded. He removed to Petersburg, Va., in September, 1865; was elected mayor of that city in 1869, and subsequently superintendent of public property for the state for four years. He removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1876 and engaged in business as a merchant; was postmaster of Chicago, 1888–89, and a Democratic representative in the 52d congress, 1891–93. He became a trustee of the Newberry library, founded by his uncle, Walter Loomis Newberry, and trustee, executor and agent of the family estate in Chicago.

NEWBERRY, Walter Loomis, philanthropist, was born in East Windsor, Conn., Sept. 18, 1804; son of Amasa and Ruth (Warner) Newberry; grandson of Benjamin and Jerusha (Stoughton) Newberry, and a descendant of Thomas and Hannah Newberry, who came from Devonshire, England, to the Dorchester, Massachusetts colony in 1630. He attended school at Clinton, N.Y., and failing to pass the physical examination for the U.S. Military academy, engaged in the shipping business with his brother Oliver, at Buffalo, N.Y., and in 1828 removed to Detroit, Mich., and successfully carried on the drygoods business. In 1863 he removed to Chicago, where he had previously purchased land and subsequently became a banker under the name of Newberry & Burch. He was a founder and director of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Co.; a director and president of the Chicago and Galena, afterward the Great Northwestern railroad; chairman of the school board, and president of the Chicago Historical society for four years. He was instrumental in founding the Young Men's Library association of Chicago; was its first president in 1831, and made the first contribution of books to its collection. He bequeathed half of his estate, the endowment amounting to upwards of $4,000,000, to found a library in the north division of Chicago, which resulted in the establishment of the Newberry Library, of which William F. Poole was the first and John Vance Cheney the second librarian. Mr. Newberry died at sea, while returning from a trip to Europe, in 1868. His widow died in Paris in December, 1885, and the incorporation and formation of the library began at once, and in 1902 contained about 240,000 volumes, including the famous Bonaparte collection. The library building and site on Washington Park costing $750,000 is magnificent in proportions and beautiful in design. Mr. Newberry died at sea, Nov. 6, 1868.

NEWCOMB, Harvey, editor and author, was born in Thetford, Vt., Sept. 2, 1803. His parents removed in 1818 to western New York, where he worked on the farm and taught school in winter. In 1826 he entered journalism, and in 1831 was editing the *Christian Herald*, Pittsburg, Pa. He wrote and edited over 150 books for the American Sunday School Union, 1831–40. He was licensed to preach in 1840, and held pastorates in West Roxbury, Mass., and elsewhere in New England. He was an editor of the *Traveler*, Boston, 1849, and assistant editor of the *Observer*, New York city, 1850–51. In 1850 he took charge of the Park Street mission church, Brooklyn, N.Y. He is the author of: *Manners and Customs of North American Indians* (2 vols., 1835); *Young Lady's Guide* (1839); *How to be a Man* (1846); *How to be a Lady* (1847); *Cyclopedia of Missions* (1854). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 30, 1863.

NEWCOMB, Simon, astronomer, was born in Wallace, N.S., March 12, 1835; son of John Burton and Emily (Prince) Newcomb, and a descendant of Elder Brewster of the *Mayflower*. He attended the school kept by his father, came to the United States in 1853, and taught school in Maryland, 1854–56. He attracted the attention of Professor Henry, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and was appointed a computor on the *Nautical Almanac* at Cambridge, in 1857. He was graduated from the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard, B.S., in 1858; was a graduate student there, 1858–61, and was appointed professor of mathematics in the U.S. navy and assigned to duty at the U.S. naval observatory in 1861. He was married, Aug. 4, 1863, to Mary Caroline, daughter of Dr. Charles A. Hassler, U.S.A. At the close of the Franco-Prussian war, 1870–71, he went to Paris during the time of the Commune, examined the records of the observations and brought to light many astronomical observations back through a period of 200 years. He supervised the construction of the 26-inch equatorial telescope at the U.S. naval observatory and planned the dome in which it was mounted. He was secretary of the U.S. transit of Venus commission, 1871–74; organized astronomical expeditions for the U.S. government, and visited the Saskatchewan region in 1860, and Gibraltar in 1870, for the purpose of observing eclipses of

Simon Newcomb

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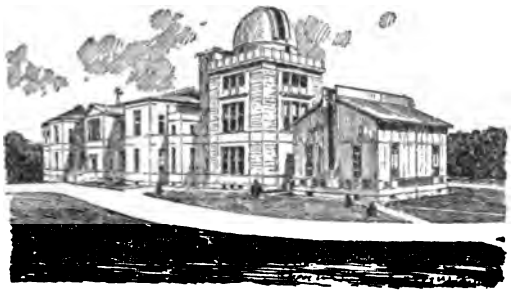
the sun. He had charge of a party which took observations of the transit of Venus at the Cape of Good Hope in 1882. He left the observatory in 1877, and directed the *American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac* until 1897, when, having



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reached the age of sixty-two, he was retired from the navy. He acted as professor of mathematics and astronomy at Johns Hopkins university, 1884–94, and for his services in mounting the great telescope ordered by the Russian government, the Pulkowa observatory in the name of the Czar presented him with a magnificent vase of jasper mounted on a marble pedestal. He also took part in planning the telescope for the Lick observatory. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbia, 1874, Yale, 1875, Harvard, 1884, Columbia, 1887, Edinburgh, 1891, Johns Hopkins, 1902; that of Math. and Ph.Nat.D. from Leyden, 1875; that of Ph.D. from Heidelberg, 1886; that of S.D. from Dublin, 1892, and that of Phil.Nat.D. from Padua, 1892. He was also made a member of the important scientific societies in America, and an honorary or corresponding member of most of the academies of science of Europe. He was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical society, 1874, being the second American to receive that honor; received the cross of the Legion of Honor of France, and was made an associate of the Institute of France, being the first American since Franklin thus honored. He also received the first gold medal from the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, the Huygens medal, given only once in twenty years for the best astronomical work during those years, and numerous other honors. In 1899 the University of Japan presented him with two vases of their finest workmanship. He edited the *American Journal of Mathematics*, 1884–94, and is the author of: *A Critical Examination of our Political Policy during the Rebellion* (1865); *The A. B. C. of Finance* (1877); *Popular Astronomy* (1877); a series of text books comprising *Algebra* (1881); *Geometry* (1881); *Trigonometry Logarithms* (1882); *School Algebra* (1882); *Analytic Geometry* (1884); *Essentials of Trigonometry* (1884), and *Calculus* (1887); *A Plain Man's Talk on the Labor Question* (1886); *Principles of Political Economy* (1886); *Elements of Astronomy* (1900); *The Stars* (1901); *His Wisdom the Defender* (1901), and many papers on astronomical topics.

NEWCOMB, Wesley, conchologist, was born in Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N.Y., Oct. 20, 1808; son of Dr. Simon and Sarah (Follett) Newcomb; grandson of Simon and Sarah (Mead) Newcomb, and of William and Lois (Burnham) Follett, and a descendant of Capt. Andrew Newcomb, an English mariner who settled in Boston, Mass., probably before 1663. He was a student at White Plains academy and at the Vermont Medical school at Castleton; attended medical lectures in New York and Philadelphia, and visited hospitals in France. He practised medicine in Albany, N.Y., with Dr. Henry Van Antwerp. He was married, Feb. 20, 1838, to Mrs. Helen H. Post, daughter of Eliphalet and Hannah (Swift) Wells of Manchester, Vt. He became one of the most distinguished conchologists in America, residing at Honolulu five years, where he collected the land shells of the entire group and described over 100 new species of the genus "achatinella," published in scientific magazines and in the proceedings of various scientific societies of America and Europe. He made explorations in Europe, the West Indies, South America, Central America and Europe; practised medicine in Oakland, Cal., 1857–69, where he described many of the helices of that state, also fresh water and marine species, and delivered courses of lectures on natural history at Mills college, Oakland. He accompanied the Santo Domingo commissioners as a sanitary expert in 1870, and discovered the locality of La Marcke helicina viridis; was appointed in 1871 one of the three commissioners to investigate the Sutro Tunnel, and spent the winter of 1872–73 in Florida. His famous collection of shells was purchased by Ezra Cornell for Cornell university in 1869, and occupied the top floor of the university museum in the McGraw building. He served as curator of the collection, 1869–92, and as instructor in conchology, 1886–88. He died in Ithaca, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1892.

NEWEL, Stanford, diplomatist, was born in Providence, R.I., June 7, 1839; son of Stanford and Abby Lee (Penneman) Newel. He removed to St. Anthony's Falls, Minn. Ter., in May, 1855; was graduated from Yale college, A.B., 1861, A.M., 1864, and from Harvard Law school, LL.B., 1864. He commenced his practice of the law in St. Paul, Minn., in 1864, and gained prominence in his profession and as a politician. He was chairman of the Republican state committee and delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1888 and 1892. He was married, June 24, 1880, to Helen F., daughter of Ernest and Helen M. Felder of New York city. He was appointed by President

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McKinley U.S. minister to the Netherlands in 1897, and was a member of the American delegation to the peace conference held at the Hague in May, 1899.

NEWELL, Frederick Haynes, hydrographer, was born in Bradford, Pa., March 5, 1862; son of Augustus William and Annie M. (Haynes) Newell; grandson of Artemas Newell, a noted horticulturist of Needham, Mass., and a descendant in the ninth generation from Abraham Newell, who came from Ipswich, England, in 1634, and died in Roxbury, Mass., in 1672. He attended the public schools at Needham, and the high school at Newton, Mass.; engaged in mining in Colorado, 1882, and was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, M.E., in 1885. He was an assistant on the Ohio geological survey, 1885, and in mining and civil engineering in Pennsylvania and Virginia, 1886–87. In 1888 he was appointed hydrographer of the U.S. geological survey under Major Powell, and was made chief of the division of hydrography in 1890. He was married, April 3, 1890, to Effie Josephine, daughter of John Sherman Mackintosh, a descendant of Roger Sherman of Connecticut. He was secretary of the National Geographic society, 1892–93, and 1897–99, and secretary of the American Forestry association from 1895. He was elected a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences; fellow of the Geological Society of America, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He is the author of: *Hydrography of the Arid Regions of the United States* (1891); *Agriculture by Irrigation* (1894); *The Public Lands of the United States* (1895); *Irrigation in the United States* (1902); the annual reports of the U.S. division of hydrography, a series of pamphlets entitled, *Water Supply, Irrigation Papers*, and is a writer on geographic, economic and engineering subjects in current magazines.

NEWELL, Peter, artist, was born near Macomb, Ill., March 5, 1862; son of George F. and Louisa (Dodge) Newell, and grandson of Henry and Amanda Dodge. After attending the local schools he engaged in the tobacco trade for a brief period in 1879, and was then employed by a firm of photographers and makers of crayon portraits in Jacksonville, Ill. With money saved from his salary he began to study at the Art Students' league in 1882, and continued to employ his leisure time in making humorous drawings, which he contributed chiefly to the Harper publications. He won his widest reputation through his work in flat tones, dating from 1893. Some of his serious work was exhibited at the National Academy of Design and at the Atlanta exposition. Besides his quaint drawings with original captions in verse, his work includes: *Topsy Turvey Books* (8 vols., 1893, 1894 and 1902), and illustrations for several books, notably: "The Houseboat on the Styx;" "The Pursuit of the Houseboat," and "Mr. Munchausen," by John Kenrick Bangs; "The Great Stone of Sardis," by Frank R. Stockton; "Whilomville Sketches," by Stephen Crane, and a new edition of Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland" (1901). Some of his drawings were published in book form as *Pictures and Rhymes* (1900).

NEWELL, Robert Henry (Orpheus C. Kerr), author, was born in New York city, Dec. 18, 1836. He was a pupil of the public schools; literary editor of the New York *Mercury*, 1858–62; war correspondent of the New York *Herald*, 1862–63; a writer on the New York *World*, 1869–74, and was editor of the *Hearth and Home*, a weekly journal, 1874–76. He wrote a series of humorous letters on the Civil war under the pen-name Orpheus C. Kerr, which were published in 4 volumes (1862–68), and is the author of: *The Palace Beautiful and other Poems* (1865); *Avery Gliban, or Between Two Fires*, an American romance (1867); *The Cloven Foot*, an adaptation of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" to American scenes and American readers (1870); *Versatilities*, poems (1871); *The Walking Doll*, novel (1872); *Studies in Stanzas* (1882), and *There Was Once a Man* (1884). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., about July 1, 1901.

NEWELL, William Augustus, governor of New Jersey, was born in Franklin, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1817; son of James H. and Eliza D. (Hankinson) Newell; grandson of Hugh Newell, and a descendant of Hugh Newell, a native of Ireland, who settled in Monmouth county, N.J. He was graduated at Rutgers college, A.B., 1836, A.M., 1839, and from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1839, and practised successively at Manahawkin, Imlaystown and Allentown, N.J. He was a Whig representative in the 30th and 31st congresses, 1847–51, introducing on Feb. 6, 1851, a resolution that led to the establishment of the agricultural bureau, and while in congress attended professionally John Quincy Adams when stricken with fatal illness in the Representative chamber. He was also family physician to President Lincoln and was selected by New Jersey to represent the state at the funerals of both ex-President Adams and President Lincoln. He secured in 1848 an appropriation of $10,000 for the establishment of life-saving stations along the New Jersey coast. He was married in December, 1848, to Joanna, daughter of Dr. William Van Deursen of New Brunswick. He was the first Republican governor of New Jersey,

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1857–60, and superintendent of the life-saving service of New Jersey, 1861–64. He was a Republican representative in the 39th congress, 1865–67; the defeated candidate for governor of New Jersey in 1877, Gen. George B. McClellan being elected; was governor of Washington Territory, 1880–84; U.S. Indian inspector, 1884–86, and resident-surgeon of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, state of Washington, 1894–98. He returned to Allentown, N.J., in 1899 and practised medicine. He received the degree LL.D. from Rutgers college in 1881. He died in Allentown, N. J., Aug. 8, 1901.

NEWHALL, Charles Stedman, forester, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 4, 1842; son of Henry A. and Sarah B. (Luther) Newhall; grandson of Pliny and Catharine (White) Newhall and of Nathaniel and Sarah (Borden) Luther, and a descendant of Richard Warren and Perigrine White, passengers in the *Mayflower* in 1620. He was prepared for college in Williston seminary, Mass.; served in the 45th Massachusetts infantry, 1861–62, and was graduated at Amherst, 1869, and at Union Theological seminary, New York city, in 1872. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational church, Oriskany Falls, N.Y., Dec. 11, 1872, and served, 1872–74. He was stated supply at the Presbyterian church, Oceanic, N.J., 1874–79, and traveled in Europe, 1879; was stated supply at the Congregational church in Postville, Iowa, 1880–82, and at Tipton, 1882–84; pastor of the Presbyterian church at Keeseville, N.Y., 1885–87; at Mt. Pleasant, N.J., 1887–88; professor at Daniel Baker college, Brownwood, Texas, 1890–93, and home missionary at McAlester, Indian Territory, 1894–96. He was U.S. assistant special forest agent, 1897, and was appointed U.S. superintendent of the forest reserves of northern and central California in 1898. He was married, March 7, 1881, to Katharine A., daughter of Samuel Harvey of Oceanic, N.J. He is the author of: *History of Fall River, Mass.* (1862); *Joe and the Howards* (1869); *Harry's Trip to the Orient* (1885); *Ruthie's Story* (1888); *Trees of Northeastern America* (1890); *Shrubs of Northeastern America* (1893), and *Vines of Northeastern America* (1897).

NEWLANDS, Francis Griffith, representative, was born in Natchez, Miss., Aug. 28, 1848; son of James Birney and Jessie (Burland) Newlands. He attended Yale college in the class of 1867, and the Columbian University Law school, D.C., but did not graduate. He was admitted to the bar at Washington, D.C., and removed to San Francisco, Cal., where he practised until 1886, when he was appointed a trustee of the estate of William Sharon (q.v.), and removed to Nevada. He advocated the free coinage of silver; was vice-chairman of the national silver committee, and was a Democratic representative in the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1893–1903. He was twice married, first in 1874 to Clara Adelaide, daughter of Senator William Sharon, and secondly in 1888 to Edith, daughter of Hall McAllister of California. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Yale university in 1901.

NEWMAN, John Philip, M.E. bishop, was born in Leonard street, in the neighborhood of the "Five Points," New York city, Sept. 1, 1826, of German parentage, the original spelling being Neuman. His mother was of French descent. He joined the Methodist church in 1842; was educated for the ministry in Cazenovia seminary, N.Y., and entered the Oneida conference in 1849. He was stationed at Lenox, N.Y., 1849, at Hamilton, 1850, Cherry Valley, 1851–52, Fort Plain, 1853–54, Amsterdam (Troy conference) in 1855, Garretson station, Albany, 1856–57, Bedford street (New York conference), 1858–59, was traveling in Europe, Palestine and Egypt, 1860–61, pastor at Washington square, New York, 1862–63, and in 1864 was designated by Bishop Ames to organize the M.E. church in the states of Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, to which task he devoted five years of labor. He was a missionary in New Orleans, 1864–65; organized the Mississippi mission conference, 1866; was presiding elder of the New Orleans district and president of Thomson Biblical institute (now New Orleans university) 1866–67: founded the *Southwestern Christian Advocate* in New Orleans, and a church costing $50,000, 1867, and was presiding elder of the southern New Orleans district, 1868. He was transferred to the Baltimore conference in 1869, and in March, 1869, was elected chaplain of the U.S. senate, also serving as pastor of the Metropolitan church in Washington, D.C., 1869–71. He resigned his pastorate in December, 1871; was chaplain of the U.S. senate, 1872–73; financial agent of the Metropolitan church, 1874, pastor, 1875–77, and again financial agent, 1878, when he saved the church to the Methodists. President Grant made him inspector of the U.S. consulates in Asia, and he served, 1874–76. He was transferred to the New York conference in 1879, was pastor of Central church, New York city, 1880, and corresponding secretary, New York Conference Educational society, 1881. He vacated at

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his own request to become pastor of the Madison Avenue Congregational church in New York city, where General Grant attended, and served the church, 1882–84. He was re-admitted to the New York conference in 1885, visited California and returned to New York on learning of the fatal illness of General Grant and acted as his spiritual adviser. He was transferred to the Baltimore conference in 1886, was pastor of the Metropolitan church, Washington, D.C., 1886-88, and was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church at the general conference held in New York, 1888, though not a member of that body. In 1896 he was appointed resident bishop of California. He served as a commissioner to re-establish fraternal relations between the church north and south in 1876, and was a delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical conference in London, England, in 1881. He delivered the discourse at General Grant's funeral in 1885, and at Gen. John A. Logan's funeral in 1887. He received the degree D.D. from the University of Rochester in 1863, and LL.D. from the Otterbein university and Grant Memorial university in 1881. He was a member of the American Geographical society and the Society of Biblical Archæology. He was married, in 1855, to Angeline F., daughter of the Rev. Datus Ensign of the Troy conference. He is the author of: *Character of the Resurrection Body* (1859); *From Dan to Beersheba* (1864); *Thrones and Palaces of Nineveh* (1875); *Religious Liberty* (1875); *Sermons* (1877); *Christianity Triumphant* (1884); *Evenings with the Prophets, or the Lost Empires of the World* (1887); *America for Americans* (1880); *The Mission of Science* (1892); *The Supremacy of Law* (1892); *Aurora Borealis, Amid Icebergs of Greenland's Mountains* (1896); *St. John the Prisoner of Patmos* (1896); *Entire Sanctification* (1898); *Conversations with Christ* (posthumously, 1900). His fortune of $25,000 by the terms of his will was donated to Drew Theological seminary after the death of his widow. His library was also given to the seminary. He died at Saratoga, N.Y., July 5, 1899.

NEWMAN, Samuel Phillips, educator, was born in Andover, Mass., June 6, 1797; son of Deacon Mark and Sally (Phillips) Newman. His father, born 1773, Dartmouth, A.B., 1793, A.M., 1796, was principal of Phillips academy, Andover, Mass.; licensed to preach in the Congregational church; engaged in publishing religious books; was a trustee of Andover Theological seminary, 1795–1836, and died in 1859. Samuel Phillips Newman was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1816, A.M., 1819, attended Andover Theological seminary, 1816–17; was professor of the Latin and Greek languages and literature in Bowdoin college, 1820–24; of rhetoric and oratory there, 1824–39, and principal of the state normal school at Barre, Mass., 1839–42. He is the author of: *A Practical System of Rhetoric in the Principles and Practice of Style with Examples* (1829), which passed through sixty editions and reached its sixth London edition in 1846; *Elements of Political Economy* (1837), and *The Southern Eclectic Reader*, Parts I. II. and III. He died at Andover, Mass., Feb. 10, 1842.

NEWSHAM, Joseph Parkinson, representative, was born in Preston, Lancashire, England, May 24, 1837; son of James and Nancy Newsham. He immigrated to the United States with his parents who settled in Monroe county, Ill., 1839. He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, was admitted to the bar and practised law in Edwardsville, Ill., 1859–61. He entered the Federal army in 1861; served as 1st lieutenant of cavalry and on the staffs of Gen. John C. Frémont and Gen. Charles F. Smith respectively, 1861–62, and afterwards as adjutant of the 32d Missouri volunteer infantry in Blair's brigade, and was wounded at Chickasaw Bayou, Dec. 28, 1862. He resigned from the service, July 4, 1864, removed to Louisiana, was clerk of the court of Ascension parish, La., and practised law in Donaldsonville, 1865–67. He removed to St. Francisville, La., in 1867; was a member of the state constitutional convention, 1868–69; held several local offices, and established and edited the West Feliciana *Republican*, 1868–72. He was a Republican representative in the 40th and 41st congresses, 1868–71. Michael Ryan, his Democratic opponent, claimed election to the 41st congress, but the house decided in favor of Newsham, who took the seat, May 25, 1890. At the close of his term, March 3, 1871, he retired to his plantation and subsequently engaged in merchandising in St. Francisville.

NEWTON, Henry, geologist, was born in New York city, Aug. 12, 1845; son of Isaac Newton (1794–1858), naval architect. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York, A.B., 1866, and from the School of Mines, Columbia college, E.M., 1869. He was assistant in mineralogy and geology at Columbia, 1870–75, and also assisted Prof. John H. Newberry in the Ohio geological survey. He served as assistant engineer in the geological expedition to the Black Hills sent out by the department of the interior, under Walter P. Jenney, 1876–77, and was appointed professor of mining and metallurgy at the Ohio State university, but before he could enter upon his duties was stricken with the fever while in the Black Hills. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Columbia college in 1876. He was a member of many scientific societies and was a specialist on the metallurgy of iron and steel. He contributed many papers to scientific journals and a *Report on the Geology and Re-*

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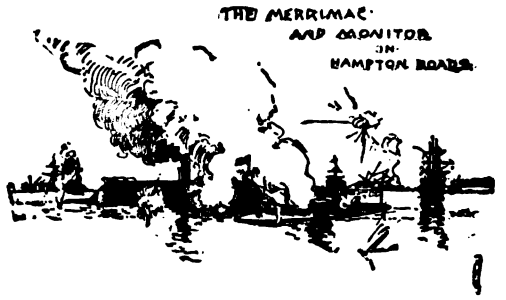
sources of the Black Hills of Dakota, with a memoir by Prof. John S. Newberry (1880). He died in Deadwood, Dakota, Aug. 5, 1877.

NEWTON, Hubert Anson, mathematician, was born in Sherburne, N.Y., March 19, 1830; son of William and Lois (Butler) Newton, and a descendant of Thomas Newton, a carpenter, who settled in Fairfield, Conn., as early as 1639. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1850, A.M., 1853, studied mathematics, 1851–53, and was a tutor in mathematics at Yale, where he was in charge of the chair of mathematics during the illness and after the death of Prof. Arthur D. Stanley, 1853-55, succeeding to the chair after one year's study at Paris. He was married, April 14, 1859, to Anna C., daughter of the Rev. Joseph C. Stiles. He directed his earlier years to special studies in modern higher geometry, but later devoted himself to the problems of meteoric astronomy. Through his investigation the stream of meteors was connected with the comet of 1866 as soon as the orbit of that comet was completed. He was regarded as one of the highest authorities on meteors in the world. In 1864 he introduced into the arithmetics of the United States a table of the metric system of weights and measures. He was an original member of the National Academy of Sciences; a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, and of the Royal Philosophical Society of Edinburgh; president of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences; vice-president in 1875, and president in 1885 of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of various other societies, and director of the Yale university observatory, 1882–84. He received the degree LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1868, and was awarded the Lawrence-Smith medal by the National Academy of Sciences for his study of meteoric bodies. He was an associate editor of the *American Journal of Science;* published in 1864 a memoir upon the sporadic meteors; contributed to cyclopædies, and his scientific papers were published in the *Memoirs* of the National Academy of Sciences and in the *American Journal of Sciences.* He died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 12, 1896.

NEWTON, Isaac, naval architect, was born at Schodack Landing, Rensselaer county, N.Y., Jan. 16, 1794; son of Abner Newton, an officer in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. He attended the district school, learned the shipbuilding trade in Hudson, N.Y., and engaged in building sailing vessels for the river and whaling trades. He built many of the first steamboats used on the Hudson river; was the founder of the People's line between Albany and New York, and extended his business to the great lakes. He was the first to substitute anthracite coal for wood as fuel on a steamboat. He subsequently turned his attention to building ocean steamers for the Collins and other lines. He was also a pioneer in railroading and one of the projectors of the New York Central, the Lake Shore and the Michigan Southern railroads. He died in New York city, Nov. 22, 1858.

NEWTON, Isaac, agriculturist, was born in Burlington county, N.J., March 31, 1800. He attended the common schools and engaged in farming in Delaware county, Pa., where he was recognized as a model farmer. He was a member of various agricultural associations and was frequently a delegate to the meetings of the U.S. Agricultural society. He proposed the establishment of a national department of agriculture to each recurring administration from Harrison, 1841, to Lincoln, 1861, finally succeeding in inducing President Lincoln to adopt the measure in 1862, and served as U.S. commissioner of agriculture, 1862–67. He died in Washington, D.C., June 19, 1867.

NEWTON, Isaac, engineer, was born in New York city, Aug. 4, 1837; son of Isaac Newton, the naval architect (q.v.). He attended Hamilton college and took a course in civil engineering, and one in medicine at the University of the City of New York, but received no degrees. He was employed as an engineer at the Delamater iron works in New York city, and was subsequently associated with his father as assistant engineer of the People's line of Hudson river steamers, and as chief engineer of the Collins line between New York and Liverpool. In 1861 he entered the U.S. navy as first assistant engineer on board the *Roanoke.* He assisted Capt. John Ericsson in the construction of the *Monitor*, and acted as its engineer on the voyage to Hampton Roads. During the engagement with the *Merrimac*, March 9, 1862, he had charge of the engines and



turret, and at the risk of his life repaired the deranged ventilating apparatus, thereby saving the lives of the stokers in the boiler rooms. He was supervising constructor of ironclads in New York city until 1865, when he resigned from the navy. He was appointed by congress in 1869 to investigate and report on the condition of the U.S. navy. He assisted Gen. George B. McCell-

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lan in constructing the Stevens battery in 1871, and in 1872 became assistant engineer of the department of public works in New York city under General McClellan. He was a member of the rapid transit commission, which established the system of elevated railroads. He was chief engineer of the department of public works in New York city, 1881–84, and inaugurated the new Croton aqueduct. He was a member of the Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He died in New York city, Sept. 25, 1884.

NEWTON, John, soldier, was born in Norfolk, Va., Aug. 24, 1823; son of the Hon. Thomas Newton (q.v.). He attended the public schools and studied civil engineering under a private tutor. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy second in the class of 1842, and promoted 2d lieutenant of the corps of engineers, July 1, 1842. He was assistant professor of engineering at the U.S. Military academy, 1843–44, and principal assistant professor, 1844–46. He was assistant engineer in the construction of Fort Warren, Mass., in 1846, and of Fort Trumbull, Conn., 1846–49. He also superintended the construction of Fort Wayne, Mich., and of Forts Porter, Niagara and Ontario, N.Y., 1849–52. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Oct. 16, 1852, and was engaged on the surveys for the breakwater at Owl's Head, Maine, 1852–53, and for the military improvements in Florida, 1853–54. He engineered the construction of Forts Pulaski and Jackson, Georgia, 1854, and of fortifications at Pensacola, Fla., 1855–58. He was promoted captain, July 1, 1856, was chief engineer of the Utah expedition of 1858, and was superintending engineer in the construction of Fort Mifflin, Del., 1858–61. In 1860 he was chosen a member of the special board of engineers on harbor defences, New York harbor. Upon the outbreak of the civil war in 1861 he was appointed chief engineer of the Department of Pennsylvania; accompanied General Patterson's column into Virginia, and took part in the action of Falling Waters, Va., June 30, 1861. He was chief engineer of the department of the Shenandoah, July–August, 1861, and was promoted major, Aug. 6, 1861. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 23, 1861, and served as assistant engineer on the defences, Washington, D.C., September, 1861, to March, 1862, at the same time commanding a brigade for the defence of the capital. He commanded the 3d brigade, 1st division, 6th corps, in the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the action at West Point, May 7, 1862; the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862; the battle of Glendale, June 30, 1862, and covered the retreat of Pope's army from Bull Run to Washington, D.C., Sept. 1–2, 1862. He served in the Maryland campaign, September–November, 1862, being engaged in the battle of South Mountain and receiving the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. He commanded the 3d division, 6th corps, Army of the Potomac, at Fredericksburg and in the Chancellorsville campaign, December, 1862–June, 1863, the successful assault upon the enemy at Marye's Heights, May 3, 1863, being under his direction. He was promoted major-general U.S. volunteers, March 30, 1863; commanded his division at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, where after the death of General Reynolds he temporarily commanded the 1st corps, and was brevetted colonel U.S.A. for gallant and meritorious services there. He commanded the 1st corps, Army of the Potomac, in the Rapidan campaign, October–December, 1863; the 2d division, 4th army corps, Army of the Cumberland, May–September, 1864, and took part in all the important engagements during the invasion of Georgia, including the seige and occupation of Atlanta, July–September, 1864. He was brevetted brigadier-general U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for services at Peach Tree Creek and in the campaign against Atlanta, Ga., and was brevetted major-general, U.S. volunteers and major-general U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for services in the field during the war. He was transferred to the command of the district of Key West and Tortugas in October, 1864, and commanded the entire state of Florida, June 19–Aug. 7, 1865; the district of middle Florida and the sub-districts of west Florida and Key West, Aug. 7–Nov. 6, 1865, and the districts of southern, western and middle Florida, Nov. 6, 1865, to Jan. 24, 1866. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, corps of engineers, Dec. 28, 1865; was mustered out of volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866; was promoted colonel U.S.A., June 30, 1879, and on March 6, 1884, was made chief of engineers with rank of brigadier-general, U.S.A. He had charge of the construction of the new battery near Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and of Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N.J., and was a member of the board of engineers appointed to carry out in detail the modifications of the defences in the vicinity of New York, 1866–67. He was in charge of the removal of obstructions from the channel at Hell Gate, East River, N.Y., and conceived and carried out the plan of the removal of the rocks at Hallett's Point by submarine mining and blasting, the mines being successfully exploded at Hallett's Point, Sept. 24, 1876, and at Flood Rock, Oct. 10, 1885. He was retired Aug. 27, 1886; was superintendent of public works 1887–88, and a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Society of Civil Engineers. He died in New York city, May 1. 1895.

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NEWTON, John Brockenbrough, coadjutor bishop of Virginia and 174th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at his father's home "Linden," in Westmoreland county, Va., Feb. 7, 1839; son of Willoughby and Mary (Brockenbrough) Newton; grandson of Willoughby and Sally Bland (Poythress) Newton and of Judge William Brockenbrough of the Virginia court of appeals, and his wife, Judith White, daughter of Rev. John White and granddaughter of Carter Braxton, the signer. On his father's side he was descended from Col. Richard Bland of Revolutionary fame, who was the son of Theodorick Bland, one of the earliest settlers in Virginia. His earliest Newton ancestor in America, John Newton, came to Virginia in 1670, and settled in Westmoreland county. He was a student at the Episcopal high school near Alexandria, and was graduated at the Medical College of Virginia, M.D., in 1860. He served as assistant and full surgeon in the Confederate States army, 1861–65, and after the close of the war practised his profession in Westmoreland county until 1870, when he determined to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. That his family might not suffer, he continued to practise medicine while studying the prescribed course at his home in Westmoreland, taking the regular examinations with the class at the Virginia Theological seminary. He was ordained deacon, June 25, 1871, and priest, June 29, 1872, by Bishop Whittle. He was rector of St. John's and St. Paul's churches, South Farnham parish, Tappahannock, Essex county, Va., 1871–76; of St. Luke's church, Norfolk, Va., 1876–84, and of Monumental church, Richmond, Va., 1884–94. He was a delegate to the General convention at Chicago in 1886, at New York in 1889, at Baltimore in 1892, and present as a member of the House of Bishops at Minneapolis in 1895. He was elected coadjutor bishop of Virginia, Jan. 31, 1894, and was consecrated in Monumental church, Richmond, Va., May 16, 1894, by Bishops Whittle, Dudley, Peterkin, Randolph, Jackson and Capers. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Washington and Lee university and by the University of the South, in 1896. He died in Richmond, Va., May 28, 1897.

NEWTON, John Thomas, naval officer, was born in Alexandria, Va., May 20, 1793. He was appointed to the U.S. navy as a midshipman, Jan. 16, 1809, and served as acting lieutenant of the *Hornet* in the engagement with the *Peacock*, Feb. 24, 1813. He was promoted lieutenant, July 24, 1813, and first lieutenant of the *Hornet* during her action with the *Penguin*, March 23, 1815. He was promoted commander, March 3, 1827; captain, Feb. 9, 1837, and commanded the steamers *Fulton* and *Missouri*, and the navy yard at Pensacola, Fla., 1848–52. He was flag-officer of the home squadron, 1852–55, which gave him the title of commodore, and commanded the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., 1855–57. He died in Washington, D.C., July 28, 1857.

NEWTON, Richard, clergyman, was born in Liverpool, England, July 25, 1813; son of Richard and Elizabeth (Cluett) Newton. He immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1823, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1836, A.M., 1839, and at the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1839. He was married July 31, 1834, to Lydia, daughter of Lawrence Greatorex of Philadelphia, Pa. He was ordered deacon in 1839, was rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, West Chester, Pa., 1839; was ordained priest in 1840, and was rector of St. Paul's church, Philadelphia, 1840–62; of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, 1862–81, and of the Church of the Covenant, Philadelphia, 1881–87. He traveled in Europe, 1869–70. He was a trustee of the University of Philadelphia, 1869–87, and received the degree of D.D. from Kenyon college in 1851. He contributed extensively to juvenile literature and many of his sermons prepared for children have been translated into French, German, Arabic and other languages. He is the author of: *Rills from the Fountain of Life* (1856); *The King's Highway* (1858); *Bible Jewels* (1867); *Nature's Wonders* (1872); *The King in His Beauty* (1875); *Bible Promises* (1876); *Natural History of the Bible* (1877); *Covenant Names and Privileges* (1880); *Leaves from the Tree of Life; Giants and How to Fight Them; The Heath in the Wilderness; Travels in Bible Lands; Heroes of the Early Church; Heroes of the Reformation; The Life of Christ for the Young; Bible Animals.* He died at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., May 25, 1887.

NEWTON, Richard Heber, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 31, 1840; son of the Rev. Richard and Lydia (Greatorex) Newton. He attended the University of Pennsylvania and the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal church in Philadelphia, 1857–62; was ordained deacon in 1862; was assistant to his father at St. Paul's, Philadelphia, 1862–63; assistant at the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, 1863–64, and deacon in charge of Trinity church, at Sharon Springs, N.Y., 1864–66. He was married, April 14, 1864, to Mary E., daughter of Charles S. Lewis of Philadelphia, Pa. He was ordained priest in 1866 was rector of St. Paul's church, Philadelphia, 1866–69, and of All Souls church, New York city, 1869–1902. He became special preacher at Leland Stanford university, Cal., in 1902, but resigned in May, 1903, discouraged in his efforts to harmonize different creeds. He was charged with heresy as early as

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1883 and again in 1891, when he demanded a regular trial from his bishop, which was not granted. He was active in philanthropic and reform movements and became known as a Christian socialist. In 1890 he attempted with Father Ducey a municipal reform in New York city, being largely instrumental in organizing the People's Municipal league. His parish bought the building of the Church of the Holy Spirit, Madison avenue and 66th street, in 1890. He served as vice-president of the Liberal Congress of Religions and director of the New York State Conference of Religions, also president of the International Metaphysical league. He received the degree of D.D. from Union college in 1881. He is the author of: *Children's Church*, a hymn-book (1872); *The Morals of Trade* (1876); *Womanhood* (1879); *Studies of Jesus* (1881); *The Right and Wrong Uses of the Bible* (1883); *The Book of the Beginnings, a Study of Genesis* (1884); *Philistinism* (1885); *Social Studies* (1886); *Church and Creed* (1891); *Christian Science* (1898), and magazine articles, reviews, sermons and addresses.

R. Heber Newton

NEWTON, Robert Crittenden, soldier, was born in Little Rock, Ark., June 2, 1840; son of Thomas W. and Eliza (Allen) Newton; grandson of Col. John Allen, who was killed while leading his regiment at the battle of River Raisin, Jan. 22, 1813, and a descendant of Jared Newton, an Englishman, who immigrated to Westmoreland county, Pa., in the 17th century. Thomas W. Newton was cashier of the Real Estate bank, clerk of Pulaski county, member of the state legislature in both houses, U.S. marshal and representative in the 29th congress. Robert C. Newton was educated in the Western Military institute, Tyree Springs, Tenn., in the literary department of the University of Nashville, and studied mathematics and languages under a private tutor. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, and practised in Little Rock. He entered the Confederate army as a private in 1861, was promoted lieutenant and assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Thomas C. Hindman, and took part in the battles of Woodsonville, Shiloh, Corinth, Prairie Grove, Helena, Little Rock, Jenkins's Ferry and minor engagements. He was regularly promoted, becoming colonel of the 5th Arkansas cavalry, and was acting brigadier-general in command of the Arkansas state troops at the close of the war. He was a commissioner from Arkansas to the authorities at Washington in 1866 to secure representation for the state in congress; was appointed major-general of the state troops by Governor Baxter in 1873, and filled that position during the Brooks-Baxter controversy in 1874. Commodore Thomas Nelson, U.S.N., was his uncle, and his mother's sister, Ann Maria Allen, married Henry Crittenden and was the mother of Gov. Thomas S. Crittenden (q.v.) of Missouri, and by a second marriage became the mother of Governor Eli Houston Murray (q.v.) of Utah. General Newton died at Little Rock, Ark., June 2, 1887.

NEWTON, Robert Safford, surgeon, was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1818. He was educated first at Gallia college, and was graduated in medicine at the University of Kentucky in 1841. He practised in his native city four years, and then removed to Cincinnati, where he acquired a high reputation as a physician and surgeon. He was professor of surgery in Memphis university in 1849–51, and from 1851 to 1862 filled the same chair in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. He removed to New York in 1863. He had already assisted in organizing a National Eclectic Medical society, and he now organized a similar one for New York State, and in 1865 founded the Eclectic Medical college of the City of New York, of which he was president from 1875 till his death. He also occupied the professorship of surgery. For nearly forty years he made investigations in cell pathology, and he invented many improvements in surgery and several instruments. He made a special study of cancerous diseases. The circular operation for removal of the breast was first performed by him. Dr. Newton edited and published successively the *Eclectic Medical Journal* and the *Eclectic Medical Review*. The latter, in 1874, was merged in the *Medical Eclectic*. He contributed to the United States Eclectic Dispensatory, edited *Chapman on Ulcers* (1853); *Eclectic Practice of Medicine* (1854); *Diseases of Children* (1854); *Syme's Surgery* (1856); and *Pathology of Inflammation and Fever* (1867); and was the author of *A Treatise on Antiseptic Surgery* (1876). His son, Robert Safford, born in 1855, followed the father's profession, was educated largely in Europe, and became professor of diseases of the eye, throat and skin in the New York Eclectic college, and edited medical periodicals. The elder Dr. Newton died in New York city, Oct. 9, 1881.

NEWTON, Thomas, representative, was born in Norfolk, Va. in 1769; son of Thomas and Martha (Tucker) Newton; grandson of Thomas and Amy (Hutchins) Newton, and of Robert Tucker, and a great grandson of George and Aphie (Wilson) Newton. George Newton was mayor of the borough of Norfolk, Va., in 1736

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and 1742. Thomas received a good education, studied law and settled in practice in Norfolk. He was a Republican representative in the 7th–20th and the 22d congresses, 1801–29 and 1831–33. He claimed election to the 21st congress, but the house by a majority of thirteen gave the seat to George Loyall who had contested it. He retired the oldest member in point of service in the house, having also served for many years as chairman of the committee on commerce and manufactures. His son, John Newton (q.v.), was the distinguished soldier and engineer. He died in Norfolk, Va., Aug. 5, 1847.

NEWTON, William Wilberforce, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 4, 1843; son of the Rev. Richard and Lydia (Greatorex) Newton. He left the University of Pennsylvania with other students in 1863 to serve in Landis battery in the emergency corps for the defence of the state against Lee's invasion. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1865, A.M., 1868, and at the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal church, Philadelphia, in 1868. He was ordered deacon in 1868, and ordained priest, June 19, 1869, and was assistant at the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, during his father's absence in Europe, 1869–70. He was married, Nov. 16, 1870, to Emily Stevenson, daughter of the Rev. James Welsh Cooke, of Philadelphia, Pa. He was rector of St. Paul's, Brookline, Mass., 1870–75; of Trinity, Newark, N. J., 1875–77; of St. Paul's, Boston, Mass., 1877–81, and in 1881 became rector of St. Stephen's, Pittsfield, Mass. He was a member of the school committee while in Brookline, Mass., and held a similar office in Pittsfield, Mass., 1887–88. He organized the American congress of churches, which met at Hartford, Conn., in 1885, and at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1886. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1890. He is the author of: *Little and Wise* (1877); *New Tracts for New Times* (1877); *The Wicket Gate* (1878); *Essays of To-day* (1879); *The Interpreter's House* (1879); *The Palace Beautiful* (1880); *Great Heart* (1881); *The Voice of St. John* (1881); *Troublesome Children* (1880); *Priest and Man* (1883); *Summer Sermons* (1885); *Toyland* (1885); *The Vine Out of Egypt* (1887); *Prayers of the Ages* (1887); *A Father's Blessing* (1888); *Ragnar the Sea-King* (1888); *The Life of Dr. William A. Muhlenburg, D.D.* (1890); *The Child and the Bishop* (1894); *A Run Through Russia* (1894); *Philip McGregor* (1895). His three poems in *The Voice of St. John: Paradise, Telemachus* and *Ragnar*, were set to music in cantata form by Prof. F. J. Liddle, organist of St. Stephen's church, Pittsfield.

NIBLACK, William Ellis, representative, was born in Dubois county, Ind., May 19, 1822; son of John and Martha (Hargrave) Niblack. He matriculated at Indiana university in the class of 1844, but left at the close of his freshman year, studied law, was admitted to the bar and afterward settled in practice in Vincennes. He represented Martin county in the Indiana legislature in 1849 and 1853, and was a state senator, 1850–52. He was appointed circuit judge in January, 1854, and in October, 1854, was re-appointed for a term of six years, but resigned in October, 1857, having been elected to the 35th congress from the first Indiana district to fill the term of James Lockhart, who died Sept. 7, 1857. He served in the 35th, 36th and 39th–43d congresses, 1857–61, and 1865–75. He was a delegate at large from Indiana to the Democratic national conventions of 1864, 1868 and 1876; a member from Indiana of the Democratic congressional committee, 1865–72, and a judge of the supreme court for the first district of Indiana, 1877–89, being defeated for re-election in 1888 by S. D. Coffey. He was married to Eliza A. Sherman of Cazenovia, N.Y., and of their sons, William Caldwell Niblack, a lawyer of Chicago, Ill., is the author of "Niblack on Benefit Societies and Accident Insurance;" Mason Jenks Niblack, lawyer, Vincennes, Ind., was speaker of the house of representatives in the Indiana legislature, 1889–91, and Albert Parker Niblack, lieutenant U.S.N., was inspector of naval militia, 1895–96, naval attache at Berlin, Rome and Vienna, 1896–98, served in Cuba, Manilla and China waters, 1898–1901, and is the author of "Coast Indians of Alaska." Judge Niblack died in Indianapolis, Ind., May 7, 1893.

NICHOLA, Lewis, soldier, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1717, of Huguenot descent. He followed the calling of his father and grandfather, entering the British army in 1740 as an ensign, and was promoted major. He came to America in 1766 and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he was a surveyor. He established and edited the *American Magazine* in 1769, and edited the *Transactions* of the American Philosophical society of which he was a member. He was appointed barracks-master-general of Philadelphia, in 1776, and was subsequently given command of the city guard. He was town-major, with the rank of major in the state militia, 1776–82. He planned a river defence boat and drew maps of the injuries done by the British while they occupied the city. He offered to congress the suggestion that a regiment of invalid soldiers be recruited from men disabled in the service, and used as a camp of instruction or military school. His plan was acted upon, and in 1777 he was commissioned colonel and commandant of the school of instruction. He was brevetted brigadier-general in November, 1783. He was an original member of the Pennsylvania branch,

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Society of the Cincinnati. He favored a limited monarchical government, and even suggested to General Washington that he would best serve his country by assuming the title of king. For this suggestion he received a severe rebuke from Washington. He is the author of: *A Treatise of Military Exercise Calculated for the Use of Americans, in which Everything that is Supposed to be of Use to Them is Retained, and such Maneuvers as are only for Show and Parade are Omitted* (1777). He died in Alexandria, Va., Aug. 9, 1807.

NICHOLAS, John, representative, was born in Williamsburg, Va., Jan, 19, 1761; son of Robert Carter (q.v.) and Ann (Cary) Nicholas. He was graduated at the College of William and Mary and became a planter. He was an Anti-Federalist representative from Virginia in the 3d–6th congresses, 1793–1801, removed to Geneva, N.Y., in 1803, where he cultivated a farm, was judge of the court of common pleas, 1806–19, and served as state senator, 1807–09. He died in Geneva, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1819.

NICHOLAS, Robert Carter, statesman, was born in Hanover, Va., in 1715; son of Dr. George Nicholas, who immigrated to Virginia about 1700. His brother, John Nicholas, was the progenitor of the Nicholas family of the Seven Islands in the James river and was married to Martha, daughter of Col. Joshua and Mary (Micon) Fry. Robert Carter Nicholas was graduated from the College of William and Mary about 1733, and practised law in James City, Va. He was married to a daughter of Wilson Cary and had sons: George (1755–1799); Wilson Cary (q.v.); John (q.v.), and Philip Norborne (1773–1849), judge of the general court of Virginia, 1823–49. He was treasurer of the colony of Virginia, 1766–77, the member from James City in the house of burgesses until 1777, and a member of the house of delegates, 1777–79. He was opposed to the stamp act resolutions proposed by Patrick Henry, holding that the act was void because unconstitutional. He was a member of the committee of correspondence, 1773, and of the various state conventions, being president *pro tempore* of the one of July, 1775. He was appointed judge of the high court of chancery in 1779 and subsequently became judge of the court of appeals. He died in Hanover, Va., in 1780.

NICHOLAS, Robert Carter, senator, was born in Hanover, Va., in 1790; son of Col. George and Mary (Smith) Nicholas, and grandson of Judge Robert Carter (q.v.) and Ann (Cary) Nicholas. His father was born in Hanover about 1755; graduated at the College of William and Mary; was colonel, 2d Virginia regiment, in the Revolution; a member of the convention that ratified the Federal constitution; a member of the house of delegates, and in 1790 removed to Kentucky where he was a member of the state constitutional convention, April 1, 1792, and author of the document; first attorney-general of the state, and died in 1799. Robert Carter Nicholas was graduated from the College of William and Mary in 1810; was appointed captain in the 25th U.S. infantry, March 12, 1812; was promoted major and assigned to the 12th U.S. infantry, March 3, 1813; lieutenant-colonel and assigned to the 44th U.S. infantry, Aug. 20, 1814, and was transferred to the 30th U.S. infantry, Nov. 14, 1814. He served in the war of 1812 and on the Canadian frontier and was mustered out of service on the reduction of the army in June, 1815. He retired to a sugar plantation in Louisiana. He was U.S. chargé d'affaires to Naples; secretary of the state of Louisiana for several years; U.S. senator, 1836–41, and state superintendent of public instruction, 1851–57. He died in Terrebonne parish, La., Dec. 24, 1857.

NICHOLAS, Samuel Smith, jurist, was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1796; son of George and Mary (Smith) Nicholas, and brother of Robert Carter Nicholas (1790–1857). He became a prominent merchant of New Orleans and subsequently removed to Louisville, Ky., where he engaged in the practice of law. He was appointed judge of the court of appeals in 1831 and was later elected a representative in the state legislature. He assisted in revising the code of Kentucky and is the author of *Constitutional Law* (1857). He died in Louisville, Ky., Nov. 27, 1869.

NICHOLAS, Wilson Cary, governor of Virginia, was born in Hanover, Va., in 1757; son of Robert Carter (q.v.) and Ann (Cary) Nicholas. He was graduated from the College of William and Mary in 1774, and served throughout the Revolution as an officer in the Continental army. He commanded Washington's life guard; was a member of the Virginia convention that ratified the Federal constitution, and was a friend and supporter of Thomas Jefferson. He was elected U.S. senator from Virginia in 1799 and resigned in 1804, to accept the collectorship of the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., where he served, 1804–07. He was a Democratic representative in the 9th and 10th congresses, 1805–09, and was governor of Virginia, 1814–17. He died in Milton, Va., Oct. 10, 1820.

NICHOLLS, Francis Tillou, governor of Louisiana, was born in Donaldsonville, La., Aug. 20, 1834; son of Thomas Clarke and Louisa H. (Drake) Nicholls, and grandson of Edward Church and Wilhelmina (Hamilton) Nicholls. His father was a member of the general assembly of Louisiana; judge of the district court and senior judge of

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the court of errors and appeals, and his mother was a sister of Joseph Rodman Drake (q.v.). Francis was graduated from the U.S. Military academy and assigned to the 2d U.S. artillery, July 1, 1855, and served in Florida and at Fort Yuma, Cal., 1855–56. He was promoted 2d lieutenant in the 3d artillery, Oct. 19, 1855; resigned his commission, Oct. 1, 1856, and removed to Louisiana, where he was married in April, 1860, to Caroline Z. Guion of Lafourche parish. He practised law at Napoleonville, 1856–61. He was commissioned captain in the 8th Louisiana volunteer regiment early in 1861, becoming lieutenant-colonel on the organization of the regiment in the C.S.A; was promoted colonel of the 15th Louisiana regiment in 1862, and shortly after brigadier-general in command of the 2d Louisiana brigade. He led his brigade in the battle of Winchester, Va., where he lost his left arm, and at Chancellorsville, where he lost his left foot. He was superintendent of the conscript bureau, trans-Mississippi department, 1864–65, and after the close of the war returned to Louisiana and practised law, 1865–76. He was Democratic governor of Louisiana, 1877–80 and 1888–92, and after the expiration of his first term as governor, practised law in New Orleans. He was a member and president of the board of visitors to the U.S. Military academy in 1886, and after the expiration of his second term as governor, he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of Louisiana for a term of twelve years, 1892–1904.

Francis Nichols

NICHOLS, Edward Leamington, physicist, was born in Leamington, England, Sept. 14, 1854; son of Edward Willard and Maria (Watkinson) Nichols; grandson of Rev. Noah and Mary H. (Low) Nichols of Rumney, N.H., and of Edward and Lavinia (Hudson) Watkinson of Hartford, Conn., and a descendant of David Nichols of Cohasset, Mass, and of the Watkinsons of Black Notely Hall, England. His parents, who were Americans, were at the time of his birth visiting England. He attended the Peekskill Military academy and was graduated from Cornell university, B.S., 1875. He studied at the universities of Leipzig, Berlin and Göttingen (Ph.D. 1879) and was appointed a fellow in physics at the Johns Hopkins university in 1879. He was connected with Thomas A. Edison at Menlo Park, N.J., 1880–81, where he was employed principally upon problems in testing incandescent light. He was married in 1881 to Ida Preston of South Dover, N.Y. He was professor of physics and chemistry in Central university, Richmond, Ky., 1881–83; professor of physics and astronomy at the University of Kansas, 1883–87, and in 1887 became professor of physics at Cornell university. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; member of the Kansas Academy of Science and its president, 1885–86, member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; the American Physical society; the Franklin Institute, and the National Academy of Sciences. He became editor of the *Physical Review* and is the author of: *The Galvanometer* (1894); *Laboratory Manual of Physics and Applied Electricity* (1894); *The Elements of Physics* (3 vols., 1895); *Outline of Physics* (1897), and numerous articles on experimental physics.

NICHOLS, Edward Tatnall, naval officer, was born in Augusta, Ga., March 1, 1823. He was appointed midshipman, U.S.N., in December, 1836; was promoted passed midshipman in 1842, and lieutenant in March, 1850. He served in the Mediterranean squadron, 1853–56; in the Home squadron, 1858–60; commanded the U. S. steamer *Winona* of the Western Gulf blockading squadron, participating in the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and receiving the surrender of Fort St. Philip, April 28, 1862. He also directed the *Winona* in both passages of the Vicksburg batteries and in the engagement with the Confederate ram *Arkansas*. He was promoted commander in July, 1862, commanded the U.S.S. *Alabama* of the West India squadron in 1863, and the *Mendota* of the South Atlantic squadron, 1864–65. He successfully engaged a Confederate battery at Four Mile creek, James river, Va., June 16, 1864; was detailed on special duty in New York, 1866–68, and was chief-of-staff of the Asiatic squadron in 1870. He was promoted captain in 1866; commodore in 1872; rear-admiral in 1878, and was retired in March, 1885. He made his home at Pomfret, Conn., where he died, Oct. 12, 1886.

NICHOLS, Ernest Reuben, educator, was born in Farmington, Conn., Sept. 11, 1858; son of Andrew Frisbie and Jane Elizabeth (Crampton) Nichols, and grandson of Reuben and Jerusha (Frisbie) Nichols, and of Rufus and Naomi (Chidzie) Crampton. He attended the public schools of Clayton county, Iowa, and was graduated from the Iowa state normal school, B.D., 1882; from the State University of Iowa, B.S., 1887, A.M., 1890, and was a graduate student at the University of Chicago, 1894–95. He taught school for two years; was principal of the high school at

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Charles city, Iowa, 1882–83, superintendent of the Nashua, Iowa, public schools, 1883–87; assistant professor of mathematics of the State University of Iowa, 1887–90; professor of physics at the Kansas State Agricultural college, 1890–99, and was elected president of the college in 1899. He was married, Dec. 20, 1888, to Marguerite Rae Nichols.

NICHOLS, Francis, soldier, was born in Crieve Hill, Enniskillen, Ireland, in 1737. He immigrated to America in 1769 with his brother William (1754–1804), who became captain and quartermaster in the American army. They settled in Cumberland county, Pa., and Francis enlisted in the patriot army in June, 1775; was promoted 2d lieutenant, and took part in the battle of Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775, where he was taken prisoner. He was released in August, 1776, and his sword was returned to him in the presence of all the American officers. He rose in the army to the grade of brigadier-general. At the close of the war he was elected first U.S. marshal of the eastern district of Pennsylvania. He died in Pottstown, Pa., Feb. 13, 1812.

NICHOLS, George, educationist, was born in Northfield, Vt., April 17, 1827; son of James and Annis Aiken (Dole) Nichols, and grandson of Eleazer Nichols, a member of the body guard of Gen. Washington at Valley Forge, and a soldier during the entire Revolution. George assisted his father, a carpenter, when not attending the district school. He attended the Orange county grammar school, 1840; taught in the Northfield district school, 1841–42; studied privately, taught and attended Newbury, Vt., seminary, 1842–48, and was graduated with high honors from the Vermont Medical college, Woodstock, in 1851, declining the position of demonstrator of anatomy there. He was state librarian, 1848–53, and entered upon the practice of medicine, combining with it the drug business, in 1854. In 1862–65 he served as surgeon of the 15th Vermont volunteers and had charge of the field hospitals of the 1st corps at Gettysburg. He was secretary of state of Vermont, 1865–84; president of the state constitutional convention of 1870; a delegate to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia in 1872; a member of the Republican national committee, 1872–84, and secretary and chairman of the state committee, 1872–84. He was an officer in several railroad companies and director and president of the Northfield national bank, 1875–1900. He was elected a trustee of the Northfield institution, in 1865; was a director of the Northfield graded and high school for twelve years; a trustee of the Vermont Episcopal institute at Burlington, and for several years a member of the executive board. He took an active interest in the removal of Norwich university to Northfield, in 1866, and in that year was elected a trustee and treasurer of the institution. He was vice-president and acting president of the university, 1885–95, and contributed liberally toward the construction of the first university building, also rendering much subsequent aid. He was married in 1852 to Ellen Maria, daughter of Abijah Blake of Vergennes, Vt., and their two children died in infancy. Norwich university conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1881.

NICHOLS, Herbert, psychologist and author, was born in Walpole, N.H., Feb. 7, 1852; son of Amos and Lydia (Nichols) Nichols; grandson of Capt. Thomas and Tirzah (Lamson) Nichols, and a descendant of Lieut. John Nichols, who served in the Revolutionary war; also of John Nicol, the first ancestor in America, who landed in Boston about 1750, and of Alexandré (Lincon) Nicol, a Huguenot refugee. He was graduated from the Worcester Polytechnic institute, B.S., 1871, and took a special course in architecture and engineering. He was a civil engineer in the main office of the Pennsylvania railroad, 1874–84; studied in Germany and France, 1887–88; was instructor in psychology at Harvard university, 1891–93, and a lecturer at Johns Hopkins university in 1896. He was married, Oct. 1, 1900, to Jenny L., daughter of Franklin Ward, of North Orange, Mass. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Clark university in 1891. He was elected a member of the American Psychological association, 1891; of the American Society of Naturalists in 1892, and of the New York Philosophical club in 1900. He is the author of: *The Psychology of Time* (1891); *Our Notions of Number and Space* (1894); *A Treatise on Cosmology* (1902), and many monographs including: *The Origin of Pleasure and Pain; How We Came to Have Minds; The Feelings; The Motor Power of Ideas,* and *Psychology of Educatim.*

NICHOLS, Matthias H., representative, was born in Sharpstown, N.J., Oct. 8, 1824. He learned the printers' trade and removed to Ohio in 1842, where he was a printer. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and settled in practice in Lima, Allen county, Ohio. He served as prosecuting attorney of Allen county and was a Republican representative from the fourth district in the 33d, 34th and 35th congresses, 1853–59. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1862.

NICHOLS, Othniel Foster, civil engineer, was born in Newport, R.I., July 29, 1845; son of Thomas Pitman and Lydia (Foster) Nichols; grandson of William Stoddard and Eliza (Pitman) Nichols, and of Othniel and Eunice (Browning) Foster, and a descendant of Sergt. Thomas Nichols, who emigrated from Wales to Newport,

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R.I., in 1660, and of John Foster of Salem, Mass., who settled in Rhode Island early in the seventeenth century. He attended the public schools of Brooklyn, N. Y.; was apprenticed to a machinist in 1862, and was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, C.E., 1868. He was employed on the laying out of Prospect park, Brooklyn, N.Y.; on the first elevated railway in New York city, and was a teacher of mathematics at the Cooper institute, N.Y. He was assistant engineer in the office of Cooper & Hewitt, 1870–71, and was engaged in constructing the tunnel divisions of the Lima and Oroza and of the Chimbote railroad, Peru, 1871–76. He was married, Nov. 21, 1876, to Jennie Swasey, daughter of Judge Samuel Sterne of Newport, R.I. He was in Brazil as resident engineer of an English railway enterprise, 1878–79, and was employed by Cooper & Hewitt in the New Jersey Steel and Iron company at Trenton, 1879–81, and by the Peter Cooper glue factory in Brooklyn, in 1882. He was resident engineer of the Henderson bridge over the Ohio river, 1882–86, and chief engineer of the Westerly, R.I. water works, 1886. He was principal assistant engineer of the Suburban Rapid Transit company in New York, 1887–88; city and chief engineer of the Brooklyn elevated railroad company, 1888–92, and was elected general manager and chief engineer of the latter, 1892. He was chosen principal assistant engineer of the new East River bridge in February, 1896. He was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the Institution of Civil Engineers; a fellow of the American Geographical society, and a trustee of the Engineers' club of New York city.

NICHOLS, William Augustus, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 12, 1818; grandson of Gen. Francis Nichols (q.v.). He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, July 1, 1838, and assigned to the 2d artillery. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, July 7, 1838, 1st lieutenant, June 1, 1844, and engaged in the battle of Monterey, Sept. 21–23, 1846. He was brevetted captain for gallant conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico; served as aide-de-camp to General Quitman, Aug. 19 to Oct. 6, 1846; as adjutant of 2d artillery, 1846–47, and at the same time as acting assistant adjutant-general of the 5th military department. He was acting assistant adjutant-general of Garland's brigade, Worth's division, and took part in the siege of Vera Cruz; the battle of Cerro Gordo; the skirmish of Amazoque; the capture of San Antonio, and battle of Churubusco. He was brevetted major, Sept. 8, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molino Del Rey, and took part in the storming of Chapultepec and in the assault and capture of the city of Mexico. He was brevetted captain of staff and assistant adjutant-general, July 29, 1852, and served in the 4th military department; in the adjutant-general's office at Washington, D.C., and in the departments of Texas and New Mexico. He was brevetted major of the staff, March 7, 1861, and was captured by the Texas secessionist and paroled. He served as adjutant-general of the Department of the East and of the Department of New York; was mustering and disbursing officer in New York city, 1861–62, and assistant in the adjutant-general's office at Washington, D.C., 1862–66. He was promoted colonel of staff, June 1, 1864, and was brevetted brigadier-general, Sept. 24, 1864, and major-general, March 13, 1865, for "meritorious and faithful services during the rebellion." He was adjutant-general of the military division of the Missouri and chief of staff to Lieut.-Gen. W. T. Sherman, 1868–69. He died in St. Louis, Mo., April 8, 1869.

NICHOLS, William Ford, second bishop of California and 154th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Lloyd, N.Y., June 9, 1849; son of Charles Hubert and Margaret Emilia (Grant) Nichols; grandson of Josiah Morse and Delilah (Duncombe) Nichols and of Sweton and Hannah (Whiteley) Grant, and a descendant of Francis Nichols, an original settler and proprietor of Stratford, Connecticut, 1639. He was graduated from Trinity college, A.B., 1870, A.M., 1873, and from Berkeley divinity school in 1873. He was admitted to the diaconate by Bishop Williams of Connecticut in 1873 and to the priesthood, in 1874, and was private secretary to Bishop Williams, 1871–76. He was married, May 18, 1876, to Clara, daughter of Edward Augustus and Mary (Gillespie) Quintard. He was assistant at Holy Trinity, Middletown, Conn., 1873–75, rector of St. James, West Hartford, Conn., and Grace church, Newington, Conn., 1875–77; rector of Christ church, Hartford, 1877–87, and of St. James, Philadelphia, Pa., 1887–90. He was a delegate to the Seabury centenary at Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1884, and in behalf of the clergy and laity of Connecticut presented a paten and chalice to the Scottish church. He was professor of church history at the Berkeley divinity school, 1885–87, and was assistant secretary of the House

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of Bishops in 1886. He declined the election as bishop coadjutor of Ohio in 1888; was a deputy to the General convention from the diocese of Pennsylvania in 1889; was elected bishop coadjutor of California with full charge in 1890, and was consecrated in St. James' church, Philadelphia, June 24, 1890, by Bishops Williams (Connecticut), Quintard, Neely, Littlejohn, Whitaker, Niles, Adams, Scarborough, Whitehead and H. C. Potter. Upon the death of Bishop Kip, April 6, 1893, he became the second bishop of the diocese. He founded and became dean of the Church Divinity School of the Pacific at San Mateo, Cal. On the organization of the domestic missionary district of Honolulu, Bishop Nichols was sent by the presiding bishop to act in his behalf in assuming jurisdiction and receiving the transfer of property from the Anglican bishop of the diocese of Honolulu, the Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, D.D. On April 1, 1902, so commissioned by the presiding bishop, he assumed such jurisdiction and was relieved of the charge by Bishop Restarick after the consecration of the latter, July 2, 1902. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Kenyon and Trinity in 1888. He is the author of: *On the Trial of Your Faith* (1895).

NICHOLS, William Ripley, chemist, was born in Boston, Mass., April 30, 1847; son of Charles Carter and Betsey Foster Morton (Ripley) Nichols; grandson of Col. Israel and Esther (Gowing) Nichols, and of William Putnam and Elizabeth Foster (Morton) Ripley, and a descendant of George Morton, who came over in the brig *Ann*, 1624, and of Elder Brewster, of the *Mayflower*. He attended the Roxbury Latin school; studied abroad, 1863–65; was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1869, was instructor and assistant professor of chemistry there, 1869–72, and professor of general chemistry, 1872–86. He was an authority on chemistry as applied to sanitation; was a member of the German Chemical society; the London Society of Chemical Industry; the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; the New York Academy of Science, and various other scientific associations and societies of art and industry, and was vice-president of the section of chemistry of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1885. He compiled a record of the *Publication of the Officers, Students and Alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology* and with the co-operation of the authors prepared an abridgment of Eliot and Storer's *Manual of Chemistry;* and by similar help revised Eliot and Storer's *Compendious Manual of Qualitative Analysis* (1872). He is the author of: *Water Supply mainly from a Chemical and Sanitary Standpoint* (1883) with Lewis M. Morton; *Experiments in General Chemistry* (1884), and a *Dictionary of Chemical Synonyms.* He died in Hamburg, Germany, July 14, 1886.

NICHOLSON, Alfred Osborn Pope, senator, was born in Williamson county, Tenn., Aug. 31, 1801. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1827; studied medicine, but relinquished it for law; was admitted to the bar in 1831, and practised at Columbia, Tenn. He edited the *Western Mercury* at Columbia, 1832–35; was a representative in the state legislature 1833–39; succeeded Felix Grundy, deceased, as U.S. senator by appointment, serving in the 26th and 27th congresses, 1841–43; was editor of the *Nashville Union*, 1844–46; chancellor of the middle division of the state, 1845–51; president of the Bank of Tennessee, 1846–47; member of the Nashville convention of 1850; of the Democratic national convention of 1852, and in 1853 refused a cabinet position. He was printer of the U.S. house of representatives, 1853–55, and of the U.S. senate, 1855–57. He was a member of the Democratic national convention, 1852, and edited the *Washington Union*, 1853–56. He was elected to the U.S. senate for a full term in 1857 and served until March 3, 1861. He was at Columbia, Tenn., during the war, and was twice arrested and imprisoned by the Federal authorities. He was a member of the convention to revise the constitution of the state of Tennessee in 1870, and was chief justice of the supreme court of Tennessee, 1870–76. He is the author of: *Compilation of Laws of Tennessee; Nicholson Letter* (1848). He died at Columbia, Tenn., March 23, 1876.

NICHOLSON, Eliza Jane, journalist, was born on a plantation on Pearl river, Miss., March 11, 1849; daughter of Capt. John W. Poitevant. Her father was of French Huguenot descent and her maternal ancestors were from South Carolina. She early contributed poems and stories to the New York and New Orleans papers, under the pen name "Pearl Rivers." She became literary editor of the New Orleans *Picayune* in 1874 and was the pioneer woman journalist of the south. She was married to Col. A. H. Holbrook, the proprietor of the *Picayune*, and became conversant with all the details of journalism, and upon his death in 1876 assumed entire charge of his affairs, paid off a debt of $80,000 erected a large publishing house and owned the entire land building and plant. She was married secondly in 1878 to George Nicholson, the business manager of the *Picayune*, who had been her chief adviser after her husband's death, and she retained entire editorial control of the *Picayune*, while Mr. Nicholson became financial manager. Her poems were published as *Lyrics by Pearl Rivers.* Mr. Nicholson died in New Orleans, La., in February, 1896, and Mrs. Nicholson, Feb. 15, 1896.

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NICHOLSON, Isaac Lea, fifth bishop of Milwaukee and 159th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 18, 1844; son of John Johns and Jane (Ricketts) Nicholson; grandson of Christopher and Mary (Johns) Nicholson, and a descendant of an English ancestry, from Appleby, England. He received his academic training at St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville, Md., but ill health at this time prevented a college course. He engaged in commercial pursuits, including a partnership in his father's banking house. He was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1869, A.M., 1872, completing his studies at the Virginia Theological seminary, Alexandria, Va., in 1871. He received deacon's orders in Grace church, Baltimore, Sept. 24, 1871, and was ordained priest, Sept. 22, 1872. He served as curate at St. Thomas's church, Hanover, N.H., 1871–72; at St. Paul's, Baltimore, Md., 1872–75; rector of the Church of the Ascension, Westminster, Md., 1875–79, and of St. Mark's, Philadelphia, 1879–91. He declined the episcopate of Indiana in 1883; was elected to and accepted the bishopric of Milwaukee as successor to the Rt. Rev. Cyrus Frederick Knight, who died, June 8, 1891, and he was consecrated at St. Mark's, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 28, 1891, by Bishops McLaren, Whittaker, Adams, Scarborough, Whitehead, Rulison, Paret, Worthington, Talbot, A. Leonard and Grafton. He received the degree of D.D. from Nashotah in 1890.

NICHOLSON, James, naval officer, was born in Chestertown, Md., in 1737. His father emigrated from Berwick-on-Tweed, Scotland; held a grant of land in Virginia, and was an officer under the crown. James shipped as a sailor when a boy and was rapidly promoted, serving as an officer on the fleet that captured Havana in 1762. He resided in New York city, 1763–71, and was married to Frances Witter. In 1775 he enlisted in the Maryland navy, on board the *Defiance*, and after recapturing a number of American trading crafts taken by the British, was appointed commander of the sloop *Virginia*, 28 guns, in June, 1776. Upon the dismissal of Commodore Esek Hopkins (q.v.), Captain Nicholson, as senior captain, succeeded him as commander-in-chief of the continental navy and held the position until its dissolution. The *Virginia* was prevented from escaping from Baltimore by the blockade maintained by the British, and Captain Nicholson, with his crew, joined General Washington's army at Trenton and took part in the battle at that place. He returned to his ship and in attempting to run the blockade she grounded on a bar and was captured, Captain Nicholson and most of his crew escaping to land. He was subjected to a court of inquiry by congress and acquitted of blame. He next commanded the frigate *Trumbull*, 38 guns, and on June 2, 1780, captured the British frigate *Watt*, and in August, 1781, fell in with the *Iris* and the *General Monk* off the capes of Delaware. Of the 120 men on board the *Trumbull*, many were English sailors who had shipped in order to capture the vessel, and they on the first discharge of a broadside fled into the hold of the vessel, followed by the landsmen, who comprised part of the crew. This left but fifty men to fight the two British frigates and after a desperate conflict, during which eighteen of the Americans were killed, Captain Nicholson was obliged to strike his colors. He was held a prisoner until near the close of the war. He returned to New York city, where he made his home, and was U.S. commissioner of loans, 1801–04. His brothers Samuel (q.v.) and John were both officers in the Continental navy, and his daughter Hannah married Albert Gallatin in 1793. He died in New York city, Sept. 2, 1804.

NICHOLSON, James William Augustus, naval officer, was born in Dedham, Mass., March 10, 1821; son of Nathaniel Dowse Nicholson, U.S.N., and grandson of Samuel Nicholson U.S.N. (q.v.). His father served in the war of 1812. James entered the U.S. navy as midshipman, Feb. 10, 1838; was promoted passed midshipman in 1844, and served as acting master in the war with Mexico, 1841–48. He was promoted lieutenant in 1852 and served on the sloop *Vandalia*, on the expedition to Japan under Commodore Perry, 1853–55, and in the Chinese rebellion. He cruised along the coast of Africa in suppressing the slave trade, 1857–60, and in 1861 was on board the *Pocahontas* and went to the relief of Fort Sumter, but arrived after the surrender, April 13, 1861. He commanded the *Isaac Smith* in the Port Royal expedition and took part in the battle of Port Royal, S.C., Nov. 7, 1861, where he was commended by Admiral Dupont for his coolness and gallantry. He served in Florida in the capture of Jacksonville, Fernandina and St. Augustine, and was assigned to the command of St. Augustine. He repulsed a Confederate flotilla on the Savannah river in February, 1862, was promoted commander, July 16, 1862, and served as ordnance officer on the New York station, 1862–63. He commanded the *Shamrock* in the South Atlantic blockading

VANDALIA

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squadron, 1863–64, and the monitor *Manhattan*, under Admiral Farragut, in the battle of Mobile Bay, where he engaged the Confederate ram *Tennessee*, Aug. 5, 1864. He bombarded Fort Powell for twelve days and after a siege of six weeks captured Fort Morgan. He commanded the U.S. steamer *Mohican* of the Pacific squadron, 1865–66; was promoted captain in July, 1866; commanded the U.S. flag-ship *Lancaster*, of the Brazil squadron, 1871–72, and was promoted commodore in 1873. He was commandant of the U.S. navy yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., 1876–80; was appointed to the command of the European station, Sept. 1, 1881, and was commissioned rear-admiral, Oct. 1, 1881. He was present at the bombardment of Alexandria, Egypt, by the British fleet, July 11, 1882, and on July 14th he landed 100 marines to protect the U.S. consulate, thus incidentally affording protection to many other refugees, and a gold medal was presented him by the king of Sweden in recognition of his services. He was retired, March 10, 1883. He died in New York city, Oct. 28, 1887.

NICHOLSON, John Anthony, representative, was born in Laurel, Del., Nov. 17, 1827; son of Jacob Cannon and Susan Fauntleroy (Quarles) Nicholson; grandson of Francis West and Lucy Dangerfield (Smith) Quarles, and a descendant of Moore Fauntleroy of Naylor's Hole, who came to Virginia in 1643, and of Col. William Dangerfield, and Merriwether Smith, both of Virginia. He attended an academy in Nelson county, Va., matriculated at Dickinson college in the class of 1847, but left in 1845 to study law in Dover, Del., with Martin W. Bates. He began practice in 1850, having married Angelica K. Reed of Dover in 1848. He was appointed superintendent of the free schools for Kent county, Del., in 1851, and was made brigadier-general of Kent county militia in 1861. He was a member of the Democratic national committee, 1864–68, a representative in the 39th and 40th congresses from the state-at-large, 1865–69, and opposed the impeachment measures. In 1902 he resided in Kent county, Del.

NICHOLSON, John B., naval officer, was born in Richmond, Va., in 1783. He was appointed a midshipman in the U.S. navy, July 4, 1800; was promoted lieutenant, May 20, 1812, and was 4th lieutenant on the frigate *United States*, when that vessel captured the British frigate *Macedonian*, near the Island of Madeira, Oct. 25, 1812. He was 1st lieutenant of the *Peacock*, under Captain Warrington, in the engagement with the brig *Epervier*, April 29, 1814, and was given command of the captured *Epervier*, taking her safely into port. He commanded the brig *Flambeau*, under Commodore Decatur, on the declaration of war with the Barbary powers, Feb. 23, 1815. He was promoted commander, March 5, 1817; captain, April 24, 1828, and was subsequently commissioned a commodore. He died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 9, 1846.

NICHOLSON, John Reed, chancellor, was born in Dover, Del., May 19, 1849; son of John Anthony (q.v.) and Angelica Killen (Reed) Nicholson, and a descendant of William Killen, the first chancellor of the state. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1870, and from Columbia, LL.B., 1873. In 1870 he accompanied Prof. Ithniel C. Marsh (q.v.) on a paleontological expedition through the Rocky Mountains and the great plains. He practised law in New York, 1873–76, and in Dover, Del., after 1876. He was married, June 3, 1884, to Isabella Hayes Hager of Lancaster, Pa. He was attorney-general of Delaware, 1892–95; and became chancellor of the state, Nov. 23, 1895. He was a member of the board of electors for the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900.

NICHOLSON, Joseph Hopper, representative, was born in Maryland in 1770. He was admitted to the bar and practised in his native state, where he was the Anti-Federalist leader and a representative in the legislature. In 1792 he introduced a bill to remove from the statutes of the state the property qualification for voters. He was a representative from Maryland in the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th congresses, 1799–1806. He resigned, March 1, 1806, to accept the chief judgeship of the sixth judicial district to which he had been appointed in 1805, and he was succeeded by Edward Lloyd (q.v.). He subsequently became judge of the court of appeals of Maryland. He died in Anne Arundel county, Md., March 4, 1871.

NICHOLSON, Samuel, naval officer, was born in Maryland in 1743. His father was proprietor of Nicholson Manor, Virginia, and his brothers James (q.v.) and John were officers in the Continental navy. Samuel served under John Paul Jones, as a lieutenant on the *Bon Homme Richard;* was promoted captain, Sept. 17, 1779, and engaged in the celebrated sea fight with the *Serapis*, Sept. 23, 1779. He commanded the frigate *Deane*, 32 guns, in 1782, and cruised with great

BATTLE OF THE BON HOMME RICHARD AND SERAPIS.

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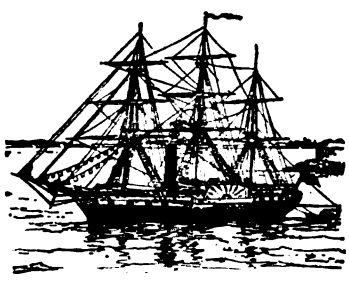
success, capturing three British sloops of war of heavier metal. Upon the reorganization of the navy in 1794 he retained his commission and was given command of the frigate *Constitution*, having superintended her construction. He died in Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 29, 1813.

NICHOLSON, Somerville, naval officer, was born in New York city, Jan. 1, 1822; son of Major A. A. and Helen Bache (Lispenard) Nicholson. He was appointed a midshipman in the U.S. navy, June 21, 1839; was promoted passed midshipman, July 2, 1845; master, Sept. 9, 1853; lieutenant, May 5, 1854; lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; commander, Jan. 2, 1868; captain, June 10, 1870, and commodore, Jan. 22, 1880. He commanded the steam gunboat *Marblehead* and the steamer *State of Georgia*, and was engaged in blockading service during the civil war, 1861–65. After seventeen years' sea service and twelve years' shore duty, on his own application under the act of Aug. 3, 1861, he was retired, April 7, 1881. He made his home in Washington, D.C.

NICHOLSON, William Carmichael, naval officer, was born in Maryland in 1800; son of Capt. John Nicholson, an officer in the Continental navy during the Revolutionary war, and nephew of James and Samuel Nicholson (q.v.). He was commissioned a midshipman in the U.S. navy, July 18, 1812, and served on the *President*, under Decatur, during the action off Long Island in 1815, where he was taken a prisoner to England and confined until the close of the war. He was promoted lieutenant in March, 1821, and served on the frigate *United States*, Pacific squadron, 1827–34. In 1834 he was assigned to duty at the naval station. He was commissioned commander, Sept. 8, 1841, and commanded the sloop *Preble* in the Mediterranean squadron, 1843–45. He was on duty at the naval rendezvous at Boston, Mass., 1845–46; served on the receiving ship in New York, 1847–48, and commanded the navy yard at Memphis, Tenn., 1852–53. He was promoted captain, Aug. 22, 1855; was fleet captain of the Pacific squadron in 1855; commanded the steam frigate *Mississippi* in the East India squadron, 1858–61; was in command of the United States marine asylum in Philadelphia, and commanded the steam frigate *Roanoke* when the civil war began. He served on special duty, 1861–66, and was commissioned commodore, July 16, 1862. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1872.



U.S.S. MISSISSIPPI.

NICHOLSON, William Rufus, R.E. bishop, was born in Green county, Miss., Jan. 8, 1822; son of Isaac Rogelle and America (Gilmer) Nicholson. He was graduated from La Grange college, Ala., in 1840; was ordained deacon and priest in the Protestant Episcopal church, and served as rector of Grace church, New Orleans, La.; St. John's, Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Paul's, Boston, Mass., and Trinity, Newark, N.J. He joined the Reformed Episcopal movement in 1874 and was rector of the Second R.E. (St. Paul's) church in Philadelphia, 1874–76. He was elected and consecrated bishop in 1876 and also assumed the duties of dean of the Reformed Episcopal Theological seminary in Philadelphia, Pa. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Kenyon college, Ohio, in 1857. He was twice married; first, on Nov. 27, 1845, to Jane, daughter of Dr. Franklin Shaw of Mobile, Ala., and secondly on Oct. 18, 1866, to Katharine Stanley, daughter of Charles Hamilton Parker of Boston, Mass. He is the author of: *The Blessedness of Heaven* (1874); *Reasons why I am a Reformed Episcopalian* (1875); *The Real Presence in the Bread and Wine of the Lord's Supper* (1877); *The Call to the Ministry* (1877), and *The Bearing of Prophecy on Inspiration* (1888). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 7, 1901.

NICKLIN, Philip Holbrook, bookseller, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1786. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1804, A.M., 1807; studied law, and engaged in business as a bookseller in Baltimore, Md., 1809–14, and in Philadelphia, 1814–39. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1827–42; visited England in 1833, and on his return in 1834 made a report before the board of trustees on the educational advantages offered by the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He wrote articles on conchology for *Silliman's Journal;* letters descriptive of the Virginia mineral springs and of a journey through Pennsylvania; articles on the rights of authors to literary property and papers, and on the tariff as affecting the trade in books. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 2, 1842.

NICOLAY, John George, author, was born in Essingen, Bavaria, Feb. 26, 1832; son of Jacob and Helena Nicolay. He immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1838, who settled first in Cincinnati, Ohio, and then successively in Indiana, Missouri and Illinois. He received a limited education and was employed as a clerk in a retail store in Whitehall, Ill., 1846–47; in the printing office of the Pittsfield, Ill., *Free Press*, 1848–56, becoming successively, publisher, editor and proprietor. He was clerk of the secretary of state at Springfield, Ill., 1856–60; private secretary to Abraham Lincoln, 1860–65;

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U.S. consul to Paris, 1865–59, and marshal of the U.S. supreme court, 1872–87. He was a founder of the Literary society and the Columbia Historical society of Washington, and a life member of the American Historical society. He was married in June, 1865, to Therena Bates of Pittsfield, Ill. She died in November, 1885. In collaboration with John Hay, he is the author of: *Abraham Lincoln, a history* (10 vols. 1890), which first appeared in the *Century*, 1886–90, and in 1901 was condensed by Mr. Nicolay, and *Abraham Lincoln's Complete Works* (2 vols., 1894). He also wrote *The Outbreak of the Rebellion* (1881), being the first volume of a series entitled: "Campaigns of the Civil War"; the article on President Lincoln in the English edition of the "Encylopaedia Britannica," and many articles in the leading magazines and periodicals. He died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 26, 1901.

NICOLL, James Craig, painter, was born in New York city, Nov. 22, 1846; son of John W. and Elizabeth Phillips (Craig) Nicoll, and grandson of John and Anne (Williams) Nicoll of Newburgh, N.Y., and of James Jefferson and Harriet R. (Phillips) Craig of Craigsville, N.Y. His first ancestor in America was John Nicoll of Haddieweel, Scotland, who arrived in New York in 1711. He attended Quackenbos school, New York, and studied painting with Maurice F. H. de Haas. He exhibited in 1868 at the National Academy of Design; was elected an associate member in 1880, and an academician in 1885. He was secretary of the Etching club for several years; was elected president of the Artists' Fund society in 1887; was one of the founders of the American Water-color society and its secretary for several years, and secretary of the National Academy. He received medals at the Paris exposition; the American Prize Fund; the New Orleans exposition of 1885, and at the Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, 1901. He was secretary of the International Jury of Award son Painting at the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago. Among his water colors are: *On the Gulf of St. Lawrence; Foggy Morning, Grand Menan* (1876); *Moonlight, Cape Ann* (1877); *Outlet of Lake Oscawana* (1878); *Moonlight at Nahant* (1881); *A Creek* (1884), and *Stormy Days at Block Island* (1886). His paintings in oil include: *Bass Rocks near Gloucester, Mass.* (1879); *Shower at Block Island* (1880); *On the Rocks near Portland* (1881); *Harbor View* (1882); *Marblehead Rock* (1883); *Sunlight on the Sea* (1884); *Summer Morning* (1885); *Fog and Sunshine* (1886); *An August Evening* (1886); *Night* (1900).

NICUM, John, educator and clergyman, was born in Winnenden, Würtemberg, Germany, Jan. 6, 1851. He attended the Latin school at Winnenden, was graduated from Muhlenberg college, Allentown, Pa., in 1873, and from the Lutheran Theological seminary at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876. He was pastor at Frackville, Pa., 1876–78; at Frankfort, Philadelphia, Pa., 1878–80; at Syracuse, N.Y., 1880–87, and in 1887 was elected pastor of St. John's Lutheran church at Rochester, N.Y. In addition to his services as pastor he accepted the presidency of the Wagner Memorial Lutheran college at first temporarily in 1894, but which soon after became permanent and included the professorship of mental and moral science and Hebrew. He served as president of the fourth conference of the New York Ministerium, 1884–89, secretary of the general council of the Evangelical Lutheran church in North America, 1886–97, and president of the general council's board of German home missions, 1888–97. He received the degree of D.D. from Muhlenberg college in 1893. He is the author of: *Gleichniss-Reden Jesu* (1884); *Laws of the State of New York Relating to Churches* (1884); *Reformations Album* (1885); *The Doctrinal Development of the New York Ministerium* (1887); the German edition of Wolf's "The Lutherans in America" (1892); *History of the New York Ministerium* (1888); *Abwehr* (1892); *Confessional History of the Lutheran Church in the United States* (1892).

NIEHAUS, Charles Henry, sculptor, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1855; son of John Conrad and Sophia W. (Block) Niehaus, natives of Hanover, Germany, who came to the United States in childhood and settled in Cincinnati. Charles Henry Niehaus successfully engaged in wood engraving, casting and cutting marble, to which latter trade he was apprenticed. He studied art at the McMicken school of design at night and won the first prize in drawing and modeling. He studied at the Royal academy, Munich, 1877–80, where he was awarded a first prize diploma and medal in recognition of his group, "Fleeting Time," the first prize ever given to an American by a German academy. He traveled in Italy, France and England, 1880–81, and in 1881 executed a bust of Lord D'Israeli at Manchester, England. He established a studio in Villa Strohl-Fern, Rome, Italy, where he executed "The Scraper" and "The Pugilist," the former winning a fellowship in the Société della Artistica Internazienale di Roma, five medals and a special medal, Chicago, 1893. In 1885 he established his studio in New York city, where he was made a member of the council of the National Sculpture society, a member of the Architectural League of America, of the Municipal Art society, of the National Arts club, of the Society for the Preservation of Historic and Science Places, of the Ohio society and of the Players' club. He executed statues of Garfield

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and William Allen, placed in Statuary Hall, Washington, D.C., 1884; colossal statues of Gibbon, typifying history, and Moses, representing religion, for the Congressional library at Washington (1896); statues of Hooker and Davenport, and interpretative doors and tympanums for the capitol at Hartford, Conn. (1895); statue of Vice-President Tompkins for the senate chamber, Washington; statue of Governor Morton of Indiana for Statuary Hall, Washington (1900); the memorial Hahnemann monument at Washington, with a seated figure of Samuel Hahnemann and four illustrative panels (1900); the equestrian statues of Robert E. Lee and of William T. Sherman; the Astor bronze doors for Trinity church (1894); a statue of Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania (1897); heroic statues of Abraham Lincoln and Admiral Farragut for Hackley Square, Muskegon, Mich. (1900); an immense pediment, "The Triumph of the Law," for the Appellate Court House in New York city (1900); two colossal groups representing mineral wealth, being "The Story of Light" and "The Story of Gold," Pan-American exposition (1901); the monument to General Forrest in Memphis, Tenn., from a design accepted June 6, 1901; a bust of President McKinley finished June, 1901, and an heroic seated figure of Lincoln for the Buffalo Historical society (1901).

NIEMEYER, John Henry, artist, was born in Bremen, Germany, June 25, 1839. About 1845 his parents settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he received his primary education. Prom 1866 to 1870 he studied painting in Paris at the École des Beaux Arts under Léon Gérôme, and drawing under Adolphe Yvon and subsequently under Louis Jacquesson de la Chevreuse and Sebastian Cornu. He became a painter of portraits and landscapes. In 1871 he was appointed professor of drawing in the Yale School of the Fine Arts. In 1869 he exhibited in the Paris Salon, the historical picture of "Gutenberg Inventing Movable Types" and a full-length life-size portrait. His landscapes are principally of New England scenery. He also produced *The Young Orator* (1873); *The Braid* (1874); *Where?* (1875). He painted a portrait of Theodore D. Woolsey for the Woolsey Auditorium of Yale university and portraits of Professor T. R. Lounsbury, LL D.; the Rev. T. T. Munger, D.D., and others. He modeled in bas-relief a portrait of William M. Hunt, the artist, in 1883–84, and after reading Rossetti's "Lilith," modeled *Lilith Tempting Eve.*

NIGHTINGALE, Augustus Frederick, educator, was born in Quincy, Mass., Nov. 11, 1843; son of Thomas J. and Alice (Brackett) Nightingale; grandson of Samuel B. and Mehitable (Brackett) Nightingale, and of Joseph G. and Charlotte (Newcomb) Brackett, and a descendant of John Nightingale, who settled in Hull, Mass., 1634 or 1654. He was graduated from Wesleyan university, A.B., 1866, A.M., 1869, and was professor of ancient languages at Upper Iowa university, Fayette, Iowa, 1867–68; acting president of Northwestern Female college, Evanston, Ill., 1868–71; professor of ancient languages and teacher of elocution in Simpson Centenary college, Indianola, Iowa, 1871–72; superintendent of public instruction in Omaha, Neb., 1872–74; principal of Lake View high school, Ravenswood, Ill., 1874–90; assistant superintendent of public instruction in Chicago, Ill., 1890–92; superintendent of the public high schools of Chicago, 1892–1901, and in March, 1902, was elected president of the board of trustees of the University of Illinois. He was married, Aug. 24, 1866, to Fanny Orena, daughter of the Rev. C. H. Chase. He was elected president of the Nebraska State Teachers' association in 1873; president of the Nebraska State Sabbath School association in 1873; of the Illinois State Teachers' association in 1887; of the secondary department of the National Educational association in 1888, and president of the North Central association of colleges and secondary schools in 1898. He was a member of the National Educational association and chairman of the national committee on college entrance requirements, 1895–1899. He received from Wesleyan university the degree of Ph.D. in 1891 and of LL.D. in 1901. He is editor of *Twentieth Century Text Books* (100 vols., 1899 *et seq.*), and the author of: *A Hand Book of Requirements for Admission to the Colleges of the United States* (1879); and with George Howland of *Two Educational Essays* (1881), besides many reports and educational papers.

NILES, Hezekiah, editor, was born in Chester county, Pa., Oct. 10, 1777. He was early apprenticed to a printer, and in 1808 removed to Baltimore, Md., where he edited a daily paper, 1804–14. He founded and edited *Niles' Register*, a weekly journal published in Baltimore, 1811–36, in which he advocated protection of American industries. The first 32 volumes (1812–27) were reprinted, and the *Register* was continued by his son, Miller Ogden Niles, and others, 1827–49. He is the author of: *Principles and Acts of the Revolution* (1822), and of a series of humorous essays, entitled *Quill Driving.* The towns of Niles in Michigan and Ohio were named in his honor. He died in Wilmington, Del., April 2, 1839.

NILES, John Milton, senator, was born in Windsor, Conn., Aug. 20, 1787; son of Moses and Naomi (Marshall) Niles, and grandson of Benjamin and Lucy (Sill) Niles. His father was a native of Groton, Conn., and removed to Windsor prior to the Revolutionary war. John attended school at Windsor, studied law with John

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Sargent and was admitted to the bar in 1817. In January, 1817, he established and was manager of the Hartford *Times*, and obtained for that paper a large circulation. He was an associate judge of the county court, 1821–29; was a representative in the general assembly in 1826, and was defeated for the state senate in 1827. He supported General Jackson for president, and upon his inauguration, in 1829, President Jackson appointed Maj. H. B. Norton, editor of the *Times*, postmaster of Hartford, in recognition of the service rendered by the paper during the campaign. Against this appointment Niles protested vigorously, and the President dismissed Norton and appointed Niles his successor. On the death of Nathan Smith, U.S. senator from Connecticut, Dec. 6, 1836, Niles was elected to complete the term expiring March 3, 1839. In 1840 President Van Buren appointed him postmaster-general in his cabinet, as successor to Amos Kendall, who resigned, May 9, 1840, and Niles held the office until the close of Van Buren's administration, March 3, 1841. He was the Democratic candidate for governer of Connecticut in 1839 and 1840, and was again U.S. senator, 1843–49. He was twice married, first June 7, 1824, to Sarah, daughter of William Robinson, and widow of Lewis Howe. She died, Nov. 23, 1842, and he was married secondly, Nov. 26, 1845, to Jane H. Pratt of Columbia county, N.Y., who died in September, 1850. He made several bequests, including $70,000 in trust to the city of Hartford, the income therefrom to be devoted to the worthy poor, and his large library to the Connecticut Historical society. He is the author of: *The Independent Whig* (1816); *Gazetteer of Connecticut and Rhode Island* (1819); *History of the Revolution in Mexico and South America, with a View of Texas* (1829); *The Civil Officer* (1840); *Loss of the Brig Commerce upon the West Coast of Africa* (1842). He died in Hartford, Conn., May 31, 1856.

NILES, Nathaniel, representative, was born in South Kingston, R.I., April 3, 1741; son of Samuel Niles; grandson of the Rev. Samuel and Ann (Coddington) Niles of Braintree, Mass., and great-grandson of Nathaniel and Sarah (Sands) Niles of Block Island. He matriculated at Harvard college and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1766, A.M., 1769. He studied theology under the Rev. Dr. Joseph Bellamy, and also studied law and medicine in New York city, where he taught school. He preached in Norwich and Torrington, Conn.; resided in Norwich, where he invented a process for making wire from bar iron, and added to the wire mill, which was run by water, a woolen cord manufactory. He served as a soldier throughout the Revolution, and subsequently removed to Vermont, where he purchased a large tract of land, founded the town of West Fairlee and held religious services in his own house for nearly forty years. He was a representative in the Vermont legislature; speaker and agent to congress in 1784; judge of the supreme court, 1784–88; a member of the council of censors in 1785, 1787 and 1789, and a member of the constitutional convention of 1791. He was a representative from Vermont in the 2d and 3d congresses, 1791–95; was a representative in the state legislature, 1800–02 and 1812–14; a member of the governor's council, 1803–08; a presidential elector, 1805 and 1813, and a member of the constitutional convention of 1814. He led in formulating the demand of the state for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the importation of slaves; was opposed to the bank bill schemes of 1800, but in 1806 voted for the establishment of a state bank. He was twice married: first to a daughter of Rev. Dr. Lathrop of West Springfield, Mass., and secondly to Elizabeth, daughter of William Watson of Plymouth, Mass., and of his sons, Nathaniel was U.S. consul at Sardinia, acting plenipotentiary to Austria and secretary of legation at the court of St. James under U.S. Minister Cass. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1772, and by Dartmouth in 1791. He was trustee of Dartmouth college, 1793–1820. He is the author of: *Four Discourses on Secret Prayer* (1773); *Two Discourses on Sin and Forgiveness* (1773); *Two Discourses upon Liberty; The Perfection of God* (1777), and *The Fountain of Good* (1777). He also wrote an ode entitled *The American Hero*, which was inspired by the news of the battle of Bunker Hill, was set to music by the Rev. Sylvanus Ripley, and became the war song of the New England soldiers. He died at West Fairlee, Vt., Oct. 31, 1828.

NILES, Samuel, clergyman, was born on Block Island, R.I., May 1, 1674; son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Sands) Niles. He was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1699, A.M., 1709, and was a preacher on Block Island, 1699–1701; at Kingstown, 1702–10, and was ordained pastor of the Second church, Braintree, Mass., in 1711. He was twice married; first, in 1716, to a daughter of Peter Thatcher of Milton, Mass., and secondly, in 1732, to Ann Coddington. He returned to Block Island in his latter years and became pastor of a church in Charleston, composed chiefly of the Niantic Indians. He is the author of: *A Brief and Sorrowful Account of the Churches in New England* (1745); *A Vindication of Diverse Important Doctrines of Scripture* (1752); *Scripture Doctrines of Original Sin* (1757); *History of the French and Indian Wars* (1760), and a diary kept by him for sixty years, which forms an interesting history of Braintree. He died in Braintree, Mass., May 1, 1762.

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NILES, William Harmon, geologist, was born in Northampton, Mass., May 18, 1838; son of the Rev. Asa and Mary Ann (Marcy) Niles, and grandson of Peter Niles. He attended the schools of Worthington, Mass., where in 1855 he began teaching. He prepared for his science education at Wilbraham, Mass., where he was with his uncle, Oliver Marcy, LL.D., of Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., under whose encouragement in 1862 he entered the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard, and was graduated, S.B., in 1866. For a year he was a student at the Sheffield Scientific school, Yale, and graduated Ph.B. in 1867. He was married in 1869 to Helen M. Plympton of Cambridge, Mass. He was the stated lecturer in natural science at the Massachusetts State Teachers' institutes, 1867–77. He delivered public lectures upon geological and geographical subjects, 1867–90, giving a number of full courses at the Lowell Institute, Boston, and at the Peabody Institute, Baltimore. He was appointed professor of physical geology and geography at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1871. He was also made professor of geology at the Boston university in 1875; stated lecturer at Wellesley college, 1882–87, and professor of geology at Wellesley, 1888. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the Wesleyan university in 1870. He was president of the Boston Society of Natural History, 1892–97; was three times president of the Appalachian Mountain club; president of the New England Meteorological society, and was elected fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a fellow of the Geological Society of America, a member of the National Geographic society and corresponding member of the New York Academy of Sciences. In 1902 he was professor and head of the department of geology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at Wellesley college, and professor of geology in Boston university.

NILES, William Woodruff, second bishop of New Hampshire and 96th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Hatley, Lower Canada (now Quebec), May 24, 1832; son of Daniel Swit and Delia (Woodruff) Niles. He was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860; was a tutor there, 1857–58, and was graduated from the Berkeley Divinity school in 1861. He was ordered deacon, May 22, 1861; ordained priest, May 14, 1862, and was in charge of St. Philip's church, Wiscasset, Maine, 1861–64. He was married, June 5, 1862, to Bertha Olmsted of Hartford, Conn.; was professor of Latin language and literature at Trinity college, 1864–70, editing the *Churchman*, 1866–67, and serving as rector of St. John's, Warehouse Point, Conn., 1868–70. He was elected second bishop of New Hampshire, as successor to Bishop Chase who died, Jan. 18, 1870, and was consecrated, Sept. 21, 1870, at St. Paul's church, Concord, N.H., by Bishops Smith, Williams, Neely, Bissell, Doane and Williams of Quebec. At the time of his consecration he was a British subject, and he became an American citizen in December, 1873. Trinity conferred on him the honorary degrees of S.T.D. in 1870 and LL.D. in 1896; Dartmouth that of D.D. in 1879, and Bishops college, P.Q., that of D.C.L. in 1898. He was made president of the corporation of St. Paul's school, of Holderness school and of St. Mary's school, Concord, N.H., a visitor of Trinity from 1870, and a trustee from 1877. He was also a member of the board of managers of domestic and foreign missions; of the commission for revising the prayer-book and of that to revise the marginal readings in the Bible. He is the author of many essays, sermons and addresses.

Wm. Woodruff Niles.

NINDE, William Xavier, M.E. bishop, was born in Cortlandville, N.Y., June 21, 1832; son of the Rev. William Ward Ninde, a well known Methodist preacher. He was prepared for college at Rome academy, graduated from the Wesleyan university at Middletown, Conn., A.B., 1855, A.M. 1858; was a teacher in Rome academy, N.Y., 1855–56; joined the Black River conference in 1856, and was stationed successively at Fulton, Theresa, Adams and Rome, N.Y., 1856–60; was transferred to the Cincinnati conference in 1861, and ministered at Mission chapel, Union chapel and Christian chapel; traveled in Europe and Asia, 1868–69; was transferred to the Detroit conference in 1870, and was pastor of the Central church, Detroit, Mich., 1870–72. He was professor of practical theology at Garrett Biblical institute, Evanston, Ill., 1873–76; was a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1876; was pastor of Central church, Detroit, 1876–79; president of Garrett Biblical institute, 1879–81; a delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical conference held in London in 1881, and was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, May 15, 1884. He was president of the Methodist conference in China, Japan and Korea, returning to the United States in the spring of 1895, having visited and ministered to the missions in the Orient for several years. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by

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Wesleyan university in 1874, and that of LL.D. by Northwestern university in 1892. He died in Detroit, Mich., Jan. 3, 1901.

NISBET, Charles, educator, was born in Haddington, Scotland, Jan. 21, 1736; son of William and Alison Nesbit. He was graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1754, having sustained the entire expense of his collegiate course by teaching. He studied theology in the Divinity Hall of Edinburgh, 1754–60, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Edinburgh, Sept. 24, 1760. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Montrose, Scotland, and during the Revolutionary war sympathized with the colonists, which caused dissatisfaction in his parish. He was married in June, 1766, to Ann, daughter of Thomas Sweedie of Quarter, Scotland. In 1783, upon the establishment of Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., he was chosen its first president. He arrived in Philadelphia, Pa., in June, 1785, and took charge of the college, July 5, 1785. He resigned the office, Oct. 18, 1785, on account of a severe illness which had afflicted himself and his family. Recovering, however, he was re-elected, May 10, 1786, and immediately resumed his duties. The financial state of Dickinson college, which had been but slenderly endowed, became greatly impaired and the attendance grew less and less. The plans of the president were not supported by the trustees of the college, and his salary was cut down from $1200 to $800. Even that sum was not paid in full and at the time of his decease the arrears amounted to four or five years' salary. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1783, to which institution he bequeathed his valuable library. He died in Carlisle, Pa., Jan. 18, 1804.

NISBET, Eugenius Aristides, jurist, was born near Union Point, Greene county, Ga., Dec. 7, 1803; son of Dr. James and Penelope (Cooper) Nisbet. His father was a member of the constitutional convention of 1798 and a representative in the state legislature, having moved to Georgia from Iredell, N.C., about 1791. His parents settled in Athens, Ga., and he attended Powellton academy, Hancock county, Ga., 1815–17, and South Carolina college, Columbia, S.C., 1817–18, and was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1821, with the first honor. He studied law in the office of Judge Augustin S. Clayton, Athens, 1821–22, and under Judge Gould, Litchfield, Conn., 1822–23. He was admitted to the bar of Greene county by special act of the legislature in 1823, and practised in Madison, Ga., where he was a representative in the state assembly for three years; state senator for one term, and a Whig representative in the 26th and 27th congresses, 1839–43, resigning his seat in congress to meet obligations of $30,000, as surety for a relative. He moved from Madison to Macon, Ga., in 1837. He resumed his law practice in Macon, and upon the organization of the supreme court in 1845 was appointed one of its judges and served, 1845–53. He supported Harrison in 1840; Clay in 1844, and Bell and Everett in 1860. He was a member of the state secession convention of 1861 and of the Confederate provisional congress. In the secession convention he was chairman of the committee of eighteen which reported the ordinance of secession, and was the author of that ordinance. He practised law in Macon with a brother and son, 1865–71. He was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1864–71, and received from there the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1868. He was married in 1824 to Amanda M. F. Battle of Powellton, Ga., and they had twelve children. Mrs. Nisbet died in 1865. Judge Nisbet was the author of the first fourteen volumes of *Georgia Reports*, and his decisions are frequently quoted as authority on the law, both in the United States and England. He died in Macon, Ga., March 18, 1871.

NITSCHMANN, David, Moravian bishop, was born in Zauchtenthal, Moravia, Dec. 27, 1696. His parents were members of the church of the Ancient Brethren, and David, in May, 1724, fled from persecution to Herrnhut, Saxony, became an evangelist and was consecrated first bishop of the renewed Moravian church at Berlin, March 13, 1735, by Bishop Jablousky, with the concurrence of Bishop Sitkovius of Poland. He led a colony of Moravians to Savannah, Ga., in 1735, and on Feb. 28, 1736, ordained Augustus G. Spangenberg and Anthony Seifferth, presbyters of the church, probably the first ordinations by a Protestant bishop in the United States; John Wesley, who was his fellow voyager to America, being present. In 1740 he again visited America and in 1741 purchased a tract of land on the Lehigh river in Pennsylvania, where he formed a small colony from the abandoned settlement in Georgia, which he named Bethelem. He returned to Saxony in 1744, but extended his labors to New York and North Carolina, and during his lifetime visited the chief countries of northern Europe and the West Indies, making probably fifty sea voyages. In 1755 he returned to Pennsylvania. He resided in Weissport, Pa., 1755–56, at Lititz, Pa., 1756–61, and at Bethelem, 1761–72. He died in Bethlehem, Pa., Oct. 8, 1772.

NITSCHMANN, John, Moravian bishop, was born in Schoenau, Moravia, in 1703. He was a descendant of the Ancient Brethren's church, and in 1724, through religious persecutions, he

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relinquished his possessions in Moravia and with a number of followers immigrated to Herrnhut, Saxony, where he engaged in evangelical work and in 1741 was consecrated to the episcopacy. He immigrated to America in 1749, to fill the place of Augustus Gottlieb Spangenberg, as presiding bishop, who had established a Moravian colony at Savannah, Ga. He remained in America until 1751, when he returned to Europe. He died in Zeist, Holland, May 6, 1772.

NIXON, John, soldier, was born in Framingham, Mass., March 1, 1727; son of Christopher and Mary (Sever) Nixon, and grandson of Joseph Sever. Christopher Nixon came to Framingham early in 1724, and John joined the troops under Sir William Pepperrell in 1745, in the expedition against Cape Breton and in the capture of Louisburg. He served in the Colonial army, 1745–75, except 1752–55, when he was at his home in Framingham. He was a lieutenant in Capt. E. Newell's company in the expedition to Crown Point, 1755–56; was commissioned captain in 1756, took part in the defence of Fort William Henry, Lake George, 1756; commanded a company in Col. T. Ruggles's regiment at Half Moon, 1758, and was captain in command of 108 men, 1761–62. He led a company of minute men at the battle of Lexington and commanded a regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill, where he was seriously wounded. He was promoted brigadier-general in the Continental army, Aug. 9, 1776; commanded the forces stationed at Governor's Island in New York harbor, and in the battle of Stillwater, commanded the 1st Massachusetts regiment, in the army of Gen. Horatio Gates. He resigned his commission in the Continental army, Sept. 12, 1780, owing to ill health occasioned by his wounds. He was married, first, Feb. 7, 1754, to Thankful, daughter of Joseph Berry, and secondly, Feb. 5, 1778, to Hannah (Drury) Gleason, widow of Capt. Micajah Gleason and daughter of Josiah Drury. She died, Sept. 26, 1831. General Nixon died in Middlebury, Vt., March 24, 1815.

NIXON, John, patriot financier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1733; son of Richard and Sarah (Bowles) Nixon. Richard Nixon came with his parents from Wefford, Ireland, to Philadelphia, when quite young, and married Sarah Bowles, Jan. 7, 1728, and in 1738 built Nixon's wharf on the Delaware river. He was a member of the city council, 1742–56, and was chosen captain of the dock-yard company upon the organization of the "Associators" during the French and Spanish war. John Nixon inherited his father's property; succeeded to his business in 1756; was chosen lieutenant of the dockyard company, and in 1765 was among those who signed the Non-Importation Agreement, thus establishing himself among the leaders of the patriot cause in Philadelphia. He was appointed a warden of the port in 1766 and one of the signers of the Penn paper money in 1767. He was a member of the first committee of correspondence; was a deputy to the provincial conventions, 1774–75; was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 3d battalion of the "Associators," known as "Silk stockings"; became a member of the committee of safety on its reorganization, Oct. 20, 1775, and frequently presided at its meetings, being chairman of the committee on accounts. He commanded the defences of the Delaware at Fort Island in May, 1776, and was put in command of the city guard of Philadelphia. He read to the assembled people the Declaration of Independence on July 8, 1776, and during July, 1776, his battalion saw service at Amboy, N.J. He succeeded John Cadwalader as colonel of the "Associators" and joined Washington's army at Trenton, taking part in the battle of Princeton. He was a member of the Continental navy board in 1776; in December, 1778, was made one of a committee of three to settle and adjust the accounts of the committee and council of safety, and in August, 1778, was one of the auditors of public accounts. He was an original subscriber to the Pennsylvania bank in June, 1780, to the amount of £5000, and with George Clymer became the custodian of the funds subscribed. They were known as directors and handed the currency over to Tench Francis, the factor, to purchase provisions for the army. He was also a founder in 1781 of the Bank of North America, a director, 1784–1808, and its second president, 1792–1808, succeeding Thomas Willing, who resigned Jan. 9, 1792, to become president of the Bank of the United States. He married in October, 1765, Elizabeth, daughter of George and Jane (Currie) Davis. His son Henry, who died, Aug. 18, 1840, married Maria, daughter of Robert Morris, and was the fourth president of the Bank of North America, 1822–40. John Nixon was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1789–91. His wife died Aug. 31, 1795, and he died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 24, 1808.

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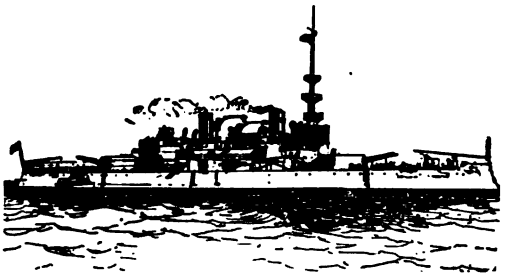
NIXON, John Thompson, jurist, was born in Fairton, N.J., Aug. 31, 1820; son of Jeremiah S. Nixon, who removed with his family to Bridgeton soon after his son's birth. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1841, A.M., 1844, and was a tutor at the college a short time and in the family of Judge Pennybacker at Staunton, Va., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar of Virginia in 1845. He had made arrangements to form a partnership with Judge Isaac S. Pennybacker, but upon the latter's death, Jan. 12, 1847, returned to Bridgeton, N.J., where he practised law with Judge Charles E. Elmer, one of the justices of the state supreme court, recently retired. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1848–49, and speaker of the house in 1850. He was married in 1851 to Mary H., daughter of Lucius Q. C. Elmer (q.v.), justice of the state supreme court, 1852–59. He was a Republican representative in the 36th and 37th congresses, 1859–63, serving on the committee on commerce, and failing to secure a desired appointment as judge of the U.S. district court from President Lincoln in 1863. President Grant in 1870 appointed him as successor to Judge Richard S. Field, deceased, to whom President Lincoln had given the office in 1863. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1864–89. In 1875 he was one of the four residuary legatees chosen by John Cleve Green (q.v.) to distribute his estate, exceeding $7,000,000, for charitable and benevolent objects. He was active in the old-school assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1869, held for the purpose of re-uniting its two branches; was a member of the committee of the general assembly to revise the form of government, and the book of discipline; was a delegate to the Pan Presbyterian council at Edinburgh, in 1877, and a director of the Princeton Theological seminary, 1883–89. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1877. He is the author of three revised editions of Elmer's *Digest of the Laws of New Jersey* (1838), known as *Nixon's Digest* (1858, 1861 and 1868), and of *Forms of Proceeding under the Laws of New Jersey*, an outgrowth of *Elmer's Book of Forms*. He died in Stockbridge, Mass., Sept. 28, 1889.

NIXON, Lewis, shipbuilder, was born in Leesburg, Va., April 7, 1861; son of Joel Lewis and Mary Jane (Turner) Nixon; grandson of Joel and Hannah (Milburn) Nixon, and of George and Mary Pane (Beattie) Turner, and a descendant of John Nixon, who came to New Jersey from Inniskillern, Ireland, about 1710. He attended the common schools of Leesburg, and was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy in 1878. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy at Annapolis in 1882, standing first in his class, and was sent by the navy department to the Royal Navy college, Greenwich, England, in 1882. He was transferred to the construction corps of the U.S. navy in 1884, and in 1890 designed the battleships *Oregon*, *Indiana* and *Massachusetts*. He resigned from the navy in 1891; served as superintending constructor at the Cramp ship-



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yard, Philadelphia, 1891–95, and established the Crescent shipyard at Elizabeth, N.J., in 1895, where among other vessels he constructed the sub-marine torpedo boat *Holland*, the monitor *Florida*, the torpedo boat *O'Brien* and the cruiser *Chattanooga*. He was married, Jan. 29, 1891, to Sally Lewis, daughter of Col. Lafayette B. and Margaret (Robertson) Wood of Washington, D.C. He was appointed by Mayor Van Wyck president of the East River Bridge commission in January, 1898, and was appointed consulting naval architect of the Cramp Shipbuilding company; president of the International Smokeless Powder and Dynamite company; of the U.S. Long Distance Automobile Co.; the Carbon Axle Co.; the New East River Bridge commission; a trustee of Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders; a director of the Idaho Exploration and Mining Co.; a delegate from New York to the Democratic national convention of 1900, and vice-president of the Democratic Club of New York. On Dec. 17, 1901, he was appointed one of twelve prominent citizens to represent capital on the board of arbitration of the industrial department of the National Civic Federation, convened in New York city, Dec. 16, 1901, and on Jan. 11, 1902, succeeded Richard Croker (q.v.) as leader of the Tammany Hall organization in New York city, which position he resigned, May 14, 1902. He is the author of: *Military Value of the Shipyard* (1897), and *Commercial Value of the Shipyard* (1897), both of which appeared in the *North American Review*.

NIXON, Oliver Woodson, editor, was born in Guilford county, N.C., Oct. 25, 1825; son of Samuel and Rhoda (Hubbard) Nixon; grandson of Barnabas and Sarah (Hunnicutt) Nixon, and a descendant of Phineas and Mary Nixon. His grandfather, Barnabas Nixon, was a prominent mover in the antislavery question in Virginia

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and was among the first in the state to free his slaves. His father removed to Indiana, where Oliver attended the common schools. He was graduated from Farmers college, Ohio, A.B., in 1848, and from Jefferson Medical college, M.D., in 1854. He was married in 1854 to Louise Elstun of Mt. Carmel, Ohio. During the civil war he was surgeon of the 39th Ohio volunteers, medical director of the Army of the Mississippi and a member of Gen. John Pope's staff. He was treasurer of Hamilton county, Ohio, for two terms; was one of the organizers of the Cincinnati *Evening Chronicle* in 1870, and with his brother, William Penn Nixon, consolidated it with the Cincinnati *Times*. In 1878 he joined his brother in the purchase of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, disposed of it to a stock company and became literary editor and president of the corporation of the *Inter-Ocean*. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Whitman college, Walla Walla, Wash., in 1897. He is the author of: *How Marcus Whitman Saved Oregon* (1895).

NIXON, William Penn, editor, was born at Fountain City, Ind., March 19, 1833; son of Samuel and Rhoda (Hubbard) Butler Nixon, and grandson of Barnaby Nixon, a Quaker preacher, and a resident of Virginia. His great grandmother on his mother's side was a Cherokee Indian. He was graduated from Farmers college, Ohio, in 1853; taught school in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1853–55, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, LL.B., 1859. He practised law in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1859–68; was a Republican representative in the state legislature, 1864–67; president of the Cincinnati Mutual Life Insurance Co., 1866–71, and in 1868, in connection with his brother, Dr. O. W. Nixon, established the *Daily Chronicle*, of which he was commercial editor and subsequently publisher and general manager. Upon the consolidation of the paper with the *Daily Times*, in 1872, he sold his interest and became business manager of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, serving until 1875, and as general-manager and editor-in-chief, 1875–97. In 1897 he sold his controlling interest in the *Inter-Ocean*, but retained his connection with the company of which he was secretary and treasurer. He was appointed a commissioner of Lincoln park in 1896, and its president in 1897; was president of the associated press for several years; was a delegate at large for the state of Illinois to the Republican national convention of 1896, and was appointed collector of U.S. customs of Chicago in December, 1897. He was twice married, first in September, 1861, to Mary, daughter of Hezekiah and Ruth (Ferris) Stites. She died in 1862, and he was married secondly, June 15, 1869, to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Sarah E. Duffield of Chicago, Ill.

NOAH, Mordecai Manuel, journalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 14, 1785; son of Manuel and Zipporah (Phillips) Noah, and grandson of Jonas and Rebecca Mendes (Machado) Phillips. His mother died when he was a child, and he was left in care of his maternal grandfather, who apprenticed him to a trade. He studied law in Charleston, S.C., and engaged in political journalism and dramatic writing. He declined the U.S. consulship at Riga, Russia, in 1811; was U.S. consul-general at Tunis, with a special mission to Algiers, 1813–19, and during his term of service opposed the further payment of tribute for the security of our merchant marine, and also liberated a number of Americans held as slaves. He was recalled in 1819 by the government, who considered his being a Jew a drawback to the success of his mission, and he engaged in journalism in New York city, where he aided James Gordon Bennett in establishing the New York *Herald*, and founded and edited in rapid succession the *National Advocate*, the *Courier and Enquirer*, the *Evening Star*, the *Union*, and *Noah's Times and Weekly Messenger*, the latter becoming eminently successful. He was appointed sheriff of New York in 1821; served as surveyor of the port of New York, 1829–33, and as associate judge of the court of sessions in New York in 1841. He was also an officer of the New York militia, attaining the rank of major, and was president of the Hebrew Benevolent society, New York city, in 1842. He originated the plan of a permanent city of refuge for the Jews on Grand Island in the Niagara river, in 1820, which proved unsuccessful. He was married to Rebecca Jackson of New York city. His plays include: *The Fortress of Sorrento; Paul and Alexis, or the Orphans of the Rhine; She Would Be a Soldier, or the Plains of Chippewa; Oh Yes! or the New Constitution; Marion, or the Hero of Lake George; The Grecian Captive; Yusef Caramalli, or the Siege of Tripoli*, and *The Grand Canal*. He is the author of: *Travels in England, France, Spain and the Barbary States* (1819); *Gleanings from a Gathered Harvest*, newspaper essays (1845); *Restoration of the Jews*, address (1845), and a translation of the *Book of Joshua* (1840). He died in New York city, May 22, 1851.

NOBLE, Annette Lucile, author, was born in Albion, N.Y., July 12, 1844; daughter of Dr. William and Amelia Stiles (Denio) Noble; granddaughter of Elnathan and Mary (Weston) Noble, and of John and Harriet (Stiles) Denio. Harriet Stiles was a granddaughter of Ezra Stiles (q.v.). Annette Lucile Noble was graduated at Phipps Union seminary, Albion, N.Y., in 1863, and engaged in literary work, traveling extensively in Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Syria and other foreign countries. Her stories have been translated

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into several foreign languages and had a large circulation in Holland. She is the author of: *Eleanor Willoughby* (1870); *St. Augustine's Ladder* (1872); *Judge Branard's Infantry* (1873); *Under Shelter* (1876); *Out of the Way* (1877); *The Queer House in Rugby Court* (1878); *Silas Gower's Daughter* (1878); *Uncle Jack's Executors* (1880); *Eunice Lathrop, Spinster* (1881); *How Billy went up in the World* (1883); *Miss Janet's Old House* (1884); *The Professor's Dilemma* (1885); *The Crazy Angel* (1888), and many stories for the young.

NOBLE, Frederick Alphonso, minister, was born in Baldwin, Maine, March 17, 1832; son of James and Jane (Cram) Noble; grandson of George and Sarah (Spencer) Noble, and of Joseph and Abigail (Pugsley) Cram, and a descendant of Christopher Noble, a soldier in the Revolution, whose ancestors came to America from England at a date not established. He was graduated from Yale in 1858; attended Andover Theological seminary, Mass., 1858–60, and Lane Theological seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1861, and was ordained to the ministry by the presbytery of Minnesota, July 16, 1862. He was pastor of the House of Hope church, St. Paul, Minn., 1862–68; the Third church, Pittsburg, Pa., 1868–75; Center church, New Haven, Conn., 1875–79, and Union Park church, Chicago, Ill., 1879–1901. He resigned his pastorate in 1901, and gave his time to literary work. He was twice married: first, Sept. 15, 1861, to Lucy Augusta Perry of Dummerston, Vt., who died, June 7, 1895, and secondly, July 1, 1897, to Leila Moss Crandon of Evanston, Ill. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Western Reserve college in 1872, and that of LL.D. by Oberlin college in 1899. He was elected president of the American Missionary association in 1898; first president of the New West Education commission in 1882, and was a delegate to the missionary conference held at London, England, in 1888; to the International council of the Congregational churches, London, in 1891, and to the second council held at Boston, Mass., in September, 1899, of which last he was first vice-president. He is the author of: *Divine Life in Man* (1896); *Discourses on Philippians* (1897); *Our Redemption* (1898); *Typical New Testament Conversion* (1901); *The Pilgrims* (1902), and many pamphlets on civil, educational and religious subjects. He was a resident of Phillips, Franklin county, Maine, in 1902.

NOBLE, James, senator, was born near Berryville, Clarke county, Va., Dec. 16, 1785; son of Thomas and Betty Clair (Sedgwick) Noble. His parents removed to Campbell county, Ky., in 1795, and he studied law under Richard Southgate of Newport, Ky., and was admitted to the bar in Lawrenceburgh, Ind. He was married, April 7, 1808, to Mary Lindsey of Cincinnati, Ohio. He settled in Brookville, Franklin county, Indiana Territory, in 1811; served as a member of the territorial legislature for several years, and on the admission of the state in 1816 was elected to the U.S. senate, and was re-elected in 1821 and 1827, serving until his death, which occurred in Washington, D.C., Feb. 26, 1831.

NOBLE, John Willcox, cabinet officer, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1831; son of John and Catharine (McDill) Noble, and grandson of Samuel and (Mary Patterson) Noble. He attended Miami university; was graduated at Yale, 1851; studied law at Columbus, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar there in 1853, and in St. Louis, Mo., in 1855. He practised in Columbus, Ohio, 1853, St. Louis, Mo., 1855–1856; and in Keokuk, Iowa, 1856–1861; was city attorney of Keokuk, 1859–60, and in 1861 enlisted in the 3d Iowa volunteer cavalry, being mustered 1st lieutenant and adjutant in August, 1861, and becoming major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel in this regiment. He

was judge advocate of the Army of the Southwest and afterward of the department of the Missouri. He took part in the battle of Pea Ridge and the siege of Vicksburg, and served under Gen. Andrew J. Smith against Forrest, and under Gen. James H. Wilson in Alabama and Georgia. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers to date, March 13, 1865, and was mustered out of the service in August, 1865. He was married, Feb. 6, 1864, to Lizabeth, daughter of Hatfield Halstead of Northampton, Mass. He resumed the practice of law in St. Louis, Mo., 1865; was U.S. district attorney for Missouri, 1867–70; received the thanks of President Grant before the cabinet in 1869, and declined the solicitor generalship offered by the President. He was secretary of the interior in President Harrison's cabinet, 1889–93. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Miami university in 1889 and from Yale university in 1891.

NOBLE, Louis Legrand, clergyman, poet and author, was born in New Lisbon, N.Y., Sept. 26, 1811; son of Sylvanus and Sally (Tuttle) Noble; grandson of Elnathan and Johannah (Bostwick) Noble, and of Jeremiah Tuttle, and a descendant of Thomas and Hannah (Warriner) Noble. Thomas

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Noble was a native of England, and located in Boston, Mass., as early as 1653; removed to Springfield in that year, and to Westfield about 1666. Louis Legrand was graduated at Bristol college, Pa., in 1837, and at the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1840. He was admitted to the diaconate, June 28, 1840, and to the priesthood, June 4, 1844. He was curate at St. Peter's, Albany, N.Y., in 1840, and removed to Perquimans county, N.C., the same year, where he was planters' chaplain and rector of Christ church, Elizabeth City, 1841–44. He was married, Oct. 30, 1844, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Isaac and Sally (Nygatt) Hayes of Unadilla, N.Y. He was rector of St. Luke's, Catskill, N.Y., 1845–54; of Grace church, Chicago, Ill., in 1855; of the Church of the Messiah, Glen's Falls, N.Y., and Trinity church, Fredonia, N.Y., 1856–57, and of Holy Trinity, Hudson City, N.J., 1858–72. He was professor of English literature in St. Stephen's college, Annandale, N.Y., 1872–80, and rector of St. John's church, Ionia, Mich., 1880–82. He was honored by Griswold with a place among the American poets, and is the author of: *Ne-Ma-Min, an Indian Story* (1852); *The Course of Empire, Voyage of Life and other Pictures of Thomas Cole, N.A., with Selections from his Letters and Miscellaneous Writings, Illustrative of his Life, Character and Genius* (1853); *The Lady Angeline, a Lay of the Appalachians; The Hours and Other Poems* (1857); *A Voyage to the Arctic Seas in Search of Icebergs with Church the Artist* (1861). He died in Ionia, Mich., Feb. 6, 1882.

NOBLE, Noah, governor of Indiana, was born near Berryville, Clarke county, Va., Jan. 15, 1794; son of Thomas and Betty Clair (Sedgwick) Noble, and brother of Senator James Noble. His parents removed to Campbell county, Ky., in 1795, and he subsequently located in Brookville, Franklin county, Indian Territory. He was married, Nov. 18, 1819, to Katharine Swearingen, a native of Berryville, Va. He was sheriff of Franklin county, 1820–24; represented Franklin county in the Indiana legislature, 1824–26; was receiver of public moneys, Indianapolis land district, 1825–29, and governor of Indiana, 1831–37. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 7, 1844.

NOBLE, Patrick, governor of South Carolina, was born in Abbeville district, S.C., in 1787; son of Alexander and Catharine (Calhoun) Noble; grandson of John and Mary (Calhoun) Noble, and of Patrick Calhoun. John Noble, native of Donegal county, Ireland, settled in Pennsylvania about 1733, and removed thence to Augusta county, Va., where he died in 1753. His widow, with her sons, located in what became Abbeville district, S.C. Patrick Noble was prepared for college under Dr. Moses Waddell, graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1806, and studied law under George McDuffie and John C. Calhoun. He was admitted to the bar in 1809; practised in Abbeville, in partnership with John C. Calhoun, 1809–10, and alone, 1810–40. He was married, Sept. 5, 1816, to Elizabeth Bonneau, daughter of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Bonneau) Pickens of Pendleton district, S.C. He represented Abbeville district in the state assembly in 1812, 1818–24 and in 1832, and was speaker of the assembly, 1818–24 and 1832. He was president of the state senate, 1836–38, and the States' Rights governor of South Carolina, 1838–40. He died in Abbeville district, S.C., April 7, 1840.

NOELL, John W., representative, was born in Bedford county, Va., Feb. 22, 1816. He received a limited education, and in 1833 removed with his parents to Perry county, Mo. He engaged in milling and store-keeping, and in the study of law, and became a noted lawyer especially in criminal courts of the state. He was clerk of the circuit court for Perry county, 1841–50; a member of the state senate, 1850–54; a Democratic representative from the 3rd Missouri district in the 36th and 37th congresses, 1859–63, and was re-elected to the 38th congress in 1862, but died before that congress convened. In the 40th congress his son, Capt. Thomas E. Noell, of the 19th U.S. infantry, represented the district, was re-elected to the 41st congress, but died, Oct. 3, 1867, before taking his seat. John W. Noell died in Washington, D.C., March 14, 1868.

NORCROSS, Amasa, representative, was born in Rindge, N.H., Jan. 26, 1824; son of Capt. Daniel and Polly (Jones) Norcross; grandson of Jeremiah and Lucy (Chaplin) Norcross and of Asa and Mary (Martin) Jones, and a descendant of Jeremiah Norcross, who emigrated from England and settled in Watertown, Mass., as early as 1642. Amasa attended the public schools and Appleton academy, New Ipswich, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He settled in practice in Fitchburg, Mass., and was married, June 1, 1852, to Augusta, daughter of Benjamin Wallis of Ashby. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1858–59 and 1862; a state senator in 1874; assessor of internal revenue for the 9th Massachusetts district, 1862, and first mayor of Fitchburg, 1873–74. He was a Republican representative from the tenth Massachusetts district in the 45th, 46th and 47th congresses, 1877–83. He was a director of the Rollstone National bank; president of the Fitchburg Mutual Fire Insurance company; of the Worcester North Savings institution, and of Cushing Academy, Ashburnham. He died in Fitchburg, Mass., April 1, 1898.

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NORDHOFF, Charles, author and journalist, was born in Erwitte, Westphalia, Prussia, Aug. 31, 1830; son of Charles and Adelheid (Platé) Nordhoff. His father, an officer who won the Waterloo medal under Blücher, resigned from the German army and immigrated to America in 1835, in order to have his son educated under democratic institutions. Charles on the death of his father was left to the care of Dr. William Nast and Dr. J. H. Pulte (q.v.) of Cincinnati. He attended the public schools and Woodward college; worked as a printer, 1843–44; served in the U.S. navy on the old ship *Columbus*, 1844–47, and in the merchant marine and whale and mackerel fisheries, 1847–53, where he collected material for his books. He was engaged in newspaper work in Philadelphia, Pa., and Indianapolis, Ind., 1853–57, was editorially connected with Harper & Bros., New York city, 1857–61, and on the staff of the New York *Evening Post*, 1861–71, where his vigorous editorials in that paper and subsequently in the New York *Times* were largely influential in the appointment of the committee of seventy and the overthrow of the Tweed ring. He traveled extensively in 1871–72; visited the Sandwich Islands in 1873, and in 1874 became attached to the staff of the New York *Herald* as an editorial writer and also as the special Washington correspondent. Upon his retirement from that paper in 1891 he made his home in Coronado, Cal. He was married in 1857 to Lida, daughter of James and Martha (Fallon) Letford, and their daughter, Evelyn Hunter Nordhoff (1863–1898), was an artist and the first woman to become an expert in artistic book-binding. He edited an American edition of Kern's "Practical Landscape Gardening" (1855), and "The Tin Trumpet," and is the author of: *Man-of-War Life: a Boy's Experience in the U.S. Navy* (1855); *The Merchant Vessel* (1855); *Whaling and Fishing* (1856); *Stories from the Island World* (1857); *Secession is Rebellion: the Union Indissoluble* (1860); *The Freedmen of South Carolina: some Account of their Appearance, Character, Condition and Customs* (1863); *America for Free Working Men* (1865); *Cape Cod and All Along Shore; a Collection of Stories* (1868); *California for Health, Pleasure and Residence* (1872); *Northern California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands* (1874); *Politics for Young Americans* (1875), which was written for his young son, and adopted as a text-book in schools and translated into Bohemian and Spanish; *The Communistic Societies of the United States* (1875), which was translated into Russian and French; *The Cotton States in the Spring and Summer of 1875* (1876). He died in San Francisco, Cal., July 14, 1901.

NORDICA, Lillian, prima donna, was born in Farmington, Maine, Dec. 12, 1859; daughter of Edwin and Amanda Elvira (Allen) Norton; granddaughter of James Instance and Sarah (Smith) Norton, and of the Rev. John and Annah (Hersey) Allen, and a descendant of Nicholas Norton of English descent, born in Weymouth, Mass., and a resident of Duke's county, Mass., as early as 1669. She removed to Boston, Mass., with her parents in 1863, was educated in the public schools and studied vocal culture under John O'Neil at the New England Conservatory of Music, graduating in 1875. She sang in choirs and concerts and with the Händel and Haydn society, and studied for a short time under Madame Maretzek in New York. She went to Europe as the soloist of Gilmore's band in 1878, and sang at the Crystal Palace, London, and at the Trocadero in Paris. She studied under San Giovanni in Milan, Italy, with the determination to become an opera singer, and in six months had a repertory including ten operas. She made her debut in Brescia, Italy, in "La Traviata" in 1879; appeared as Alice in "Roberto" at Novara, Italy, in the same year, and sang the part of Marguerite in "Faust," 1880. She appeared in the operas "Rigoletto," "Faust" and "Lucia" at Aquilla, Italy; in "Mignon," "L'Africaine," "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Le Prophète," "Don Giovanni" and "Les Huguenots" in St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1880, and in 1881 before Ambrose Thomas and Van Corbeil, who engaged her for the grand opera in Paris. She sang the rôle of Marguerite in "Faust," in Paris in 1882; made a tour of the United States under Colonel Mapleson in 1883, and in Berlin and London in 1887, becoming a great favorite in the latter city, where she received the personal thanks of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and was commanded to sing before Queen Victoria. She appeared in the Wagnerian rôle of Elsa in "Lohengrin" at Beyreuth in 1894, joined the Abbey, Schöffel and Grau Opera company, with whom she made various tours of the United States, singing Elsa in "Lohengrin" and Isolde in "Tristan und Isolde." Her repertory in 1903 consisted of over forty operas and all the standard oratorios. She was decorated by the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and also received the title of royal chamber singer, a brooch of precious stones from Queen Victoria, and a tiara of diamonds from the stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House of New York city in 1896. She was married, Jan. 22, 1883, to Frederic Allen Gower, an aeronaut, who lost his life in 1886, in an attempt to cross the English channel. In June, 1896, she was married to Zoltan Dömè, a Hungarian. Madame Nordica was the first foreigner to sing at Beyreuth, and she

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created there the rôle of Elsa. She was also chosen to open the new Prince Regent opera house in Munich, in May, 1901, and re-engaged for the following year for all the Brunhilde rôles.

NORRIS, Frank, author, was born in Chicago, Ill., March 5, 1870; son of Benjamin Franklin and Gertrude (Doggett) Norris; grandson of Samuel Wales Doggett. He was prepared for college in the high school of San Francisco, Cal., and attended the University of California, 1890–94, and Harvard, 1894–95. He studied art in Paris, 1887–89, and on his return to the United States settled in San Francisco, and there engaged in literary and journalistic work. He was war correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* in South Africa during the Uitlander insurrection, 1895–96; associate editor of the San Francisco *Wave*, 1896–97, and war correspondent for *McClure's Magazine* in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, 1898. He settled in New York city in 1899, and was married, Feb. 12, 1900, to Jeanette, daughter of R. M. Black of San Francisco. He is the author of: *Moran of the Lady Letty* (1898); *McTeague* (1899); *Blix* (1899); *A Man's Woman* (1900); *The Octopus, an Epic of the Wheat* (1901); *The Pit* (1903), and he was gathering material for *The Wolf*, the last of the wheat trilogy, at the time of his death, which occurred at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 25, 1902.

NORRIS, Isaac, merchant, was born in London, England, July 26, 1671; son of Thomas and Mary (Moore) Norris or Norrice, who with their family removed to Port Royal, Jamaica, W.I., 1678. In 1690 he was sent by his father to Philadelphia to secure a home for the family. On returning to Port Royal, he found that the earthquake of June 7, 1692, had destroyed the lives and property of his family, and he saved from the wreck barely £100. He returned alone to Philadelphia in 1693, and engaged in merchandising. He was married, March 7, 1694, to Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Jones) Lloyd, natives of Shropshire, London, who were converts to the faith of George Fox. He went to England about 1706–8, when he visited his wife's relatives, and while in England he persuaded the Fords to discontinue their persecution of William Penn. On his return to Philadelphia in August, 1708, he again took an active part in governmental affairs, having already been a member of the assembly for five years, and he was a member of the governor's council, 1709, and of the assembly for nine terms, being speaker for two terms. He was not a lawyer by profession, but was appointed a justice of Philadelphia county in 1717, and served for several years. On the organization of the High Court of Chancery he was made a master to hear cases with the lieutenant-governor. He was mayor of Philadelphia in 1724, and declined the appointment as chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, as successor to David Lloyd, deceased. He was a trustee under William Penn's will, and attorney for Hannah Penn. He died at Stanton, Pa., June 4, 1735.

NORRIS, Isaac, party leader, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 3, 1707; son of Isaac and Mary (Lloyd) Norris. He engaged in the business of merchandising, principally with Great Britain, first as clerk for his father, then in partnership until his father's death, in 1735. He was a member of the Philadelphia common council, 1727–30; alderman, 1730–34, and member of the assembly with few interruptions, 1734–64. He was married in 1739, to Sarah, daughter of James Logan. He assumed the leadership of the peace party, which became known as the Norris party. When the assembly met in October, 1739, the measures for defence against threatened invasion by the French and Spanish troops recommended by Governor Thomas, were opposed by the Norris party as representatives of the Quakers, who conscientiously refrained from bearing arms or engaging in strife. The governor objected to the demands of the Quakers for compensation for the services of their indentured servants who were serving in the army, and Norris obtained from the assembly compensation to the masters for such service. In 1742 his seat in the assembly was unsuccessfully contested by Mr. Allen, the wealthy recorder of Philadelphia; but the contest called out a bitter controversy and charges of "fraud" and "bulldozing," and a riot in the streets which the recorder took no means to suppress. He was appointed by the governor in 1745, and again in 1755, to treat with the Indians at Albany, who were the owners of the large area of lands in southwestern Pennsylvania, and he secured several million acres by purchase. He succeeded John Kinsey, deceased, as speaker of the assembly in 1751. In the same year the bell for the state house was ordered from England, and Norris directed the inscription; "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof," to be placed around it, and when the bell was cracked in 1752, it was recast with the same inscription, and became the historic liberty bell that proclaimed the signing of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. The pretty story, often repeated, to the effect that an aged sexton waited impatiently in the belfry for the announcement that the Declaration was signed, and that at last a little boy, instructed for the purpose, came out to the sidewalk and, clapping his hands, shouted "Ring! ring!" is purely imaginative. He resigned the speakership in 1764, when he found himself powerless to prevent the passage of a petition to transfer the government of the province from the

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Proprietors to the crown, and was succeeded by Benjamin Franklin, who signed the petition, but in the election of the same year, Franklin failing re-election, Norris was elected, and made speaker, but resigned Oct. 24, 1764. He was a man of liberal education, and possessed a library, 1500 volumes of which became the property of Dickinson college, by gift from John Dickinson. His daughter Mary, who inherited his estates, married John Dickinson (q.v.). He died at Fair Hill, Pa., July 13, 1766.

NORRIS, Mary Harriott, author, was born in Boonton, N.J., March 16, 1848; daughter of Charles Bryan and Mary Lyon (Kerr) Norris; granddaughter of Luther and Hannah (Stout) Norris; great-granddaughter of Capt. James Stout of the Revolutionary army, and a descendent from Richard and Penelope (Van Francis) Stout, from William Joseph Kerr, from Richard and Elizabeth (Hawley) Booth, from Thomas Trowbridge and from Maj.-Gen. Humphrey and Mary (Wales) Atherton, all immigrants. She was graduated from Vassar college, Poughkeepesi, N.Y., in 1870; founded a private school in New York city, serving as its principal, 1879–91, and was dean of women at Northwestern university, 1898–99. She is the author of: *Fräulein Mina* (1872); *Ben and Bentie Series* (1873–76); *Dorothy Delafield* (1886); *Those Good-for-Naughts*, a serial (1877); *A Damsel of the Eighteenth Century* (1889); *Phebe* (1890); *Afterward* (1893); *The Nine Blessings* (1893); *John Applegate, Surgeon* (1894); *Lakewood* (1895); *The Gray House of the Quarries* (1898); *The Grapes of Wrath* (1901). She edited *Silas Marner* in 1890; *Marmion* in 1891; *Evangeline* in 1897; *Kenilworth* in 1898, and *Quentin Durward* in 1899. She also wrote a number of short stories, letters from Europe and educational articles, as well as contributions to the *Methodist Quarterly Review* and *The Christian Advocate.*

NORRIS, Moses, senator, was born in Pittsfield, N.H., Sept. 16, 1799; son of Moses and Comfort (Leavett) Norris; grandson of Moses and Susannah L. (Gordon) Norris, and of Benjamin and Esther (Towle) Leavett, and a descendant of Nicholas and Sarah (Coxe) Norris. Nicholas Norris, of English extraction, born in Ireland in 1640, came to America as a stowaway about 1654, and settled in Hampton and subsequently Exeter, N.H. Moses was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1828; was admitted to the bar in 1832, and settled in practice in Barnstead, N.H. He removed to Pittsfield and from there to Manchester, N.H., in 1849, where he continued his practice. He represented Pittsfield in the New Hampshire legislature, 1837–40 and 1842, and was speaker in 1840. He was a member of the governor's council in 1841, and was state solicitor for Merrimack county in 1843. He was a Democratic representative from New Hampshire in the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843–47, was again a representative in the state legislature, 1847–48, and speaker in 1847. He was elected to the U.S. senate as successor to C. G. Atherton, whose term expired, March 3, 1849, and he served until his death, J. S. Wells completing the term. He was married to Abigail Brown, daughter of Atkins and Rhoda (Choate) Todd of Portsmouth, N.H. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 11, 1855.

NORRIS, William Fisher, ophthalmologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 6, 1839; son of Dr. George Washington and Mary Pleasants (Fisher) Norris; grandson of Joseph Parker and Elizabeth Hill (Fox) Norris, and of William Wharton and Mary Pleasants (Fox) Fisher. He was a descendant of Isaac (1671–1735), the immigrant (1693), and Mary (Lloyd) Norris, and of Thomas and Mary (Jones) Lloyd. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860, and M. D., 1861; was resident physician of the Pennsylvania hospital, 1861–63; assistant surgeon in the U.S. army, 1863–65; was for over a year surgeon in charge of Douglas General hospital, Washington, D.C., and was brevetted captain for meritorious service during the war. He was an eye specialist in Philadelphia, 1865–73; clinical professor of the diseases of the eye in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1873–91; honorary professor of ophthalmology, 1888–91, and in 1891 became professor of ophthalmology. He was a surgeon to the Wills eye hospital, 1872–91; a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and president of its ophthalmic section in 1894; a member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, and its vice-president in 1877; a member of the Academy of Natural Science; of the American Philosophical society, and of the American Ophthalmological society, of which he was vice-president in 1879 and president, 1885–89. He was married, July 4, 1873, to Rosa C., daughter of Hieronymus Buchmann, and after the death of his first wife he married, June 12, 1899, Annetta Culp, daughter of George A. Earnshaw of Gettysburg, lieutenant-colonel of the 138th Pennsylvania volunteers. He is the author of various papers on intraocular tumors, hereditary atrophy of the optic nerves, association of gray degeneration of the optic nerves with abnormal patellar tenden reflexes, ivory exostoses of the orbit, administration of ether in Bright's disease of the kidneys, etc., and of: *Medical Ophthalmology* in Pepper's *System of Medicine; Versuch über Hornhaut Entzündung*, with Prof. S. Stricker, Vienna (1869); *A Contribution to the Anatomy of the Human Retina* (1893); *A Text-Book of Ophthalmology*, with Dr. C. A. Oliver

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(1893); *A Contribution to the Anatomy of the Human Retina*, with Dr. James Wallace (1894). He also edited: *A System of Diseases of the Eye*, by American, British, French, Dutch and Spanish authors (4 vols., 1897-1900), in which he contributed the article on cataract. He died in 1901.

NORTH, Caleb, soldier, was born in Chester county, Pa., July 15, 1758. He was a merchant in Coventry, Pa., at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war. He was commissioned captain in the 4th battalion, Jan. 5, 1776, was in the Canada and northern New York campaign; was promoted major and transferred to the 10th Pennsylvania, March 12, 1777, and served under Gen. Anthony Wayne at Paoli, where he formed a rear guard, and saved the brigade from capture. He was present at the battle of Germantown; was promoted lieutenant-colonel and transferred to the 11th Pennsylvania, Oct. 22, 1777; served in the battle of Monmouth; was transferred to the 9th Pennsylvania, July 1, 1778, and to the 2d Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781, and took part in the southern campaign. He conducted the prisoners of Cornwallis's army from Virginia to York and Lancaster, Pa., and Tarleton's legion to Philadelphia. He was retired from the army Jan. 1, 1783. He removed from Coventry to Philadelphia, where he was made high sheriff in 1819. He was president of the Pennsylvania branch, Society of the Cincinnati, 1828-40, and the last survivor of the field-officers of the Pennsylvania line. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7, 1840.

NORTH, Edward, educator, was born in Berlin, Conn., March 9, 1820; the fourth son of Reuben and Hulda (Wilcox) North; grandson of Simeon North, of Middletown, Conn., and a descendant in the eighth generation of John North (1615-1691), who came to Boston in 1635, on the ship *Susan and Ellen*; was an original proprietor and settler of the town of Farmington, Conn. (1653), which was the first offshoot from the church of the Rev. Thomas Hooker of Hartford, Conn. He married Hannah, daughter of Thomas Bird, and had two sons, John and Samuel, who were with their father included in the eighty-four original land owners of Farmington. Edward North was prepared for college in Worthington academy, graduated at Hamilton college in 1841 and engaged in teaching, 1841-43. He was married, July 31, 1844, to Mary Frances, only daughter of S. Newton Dexter of Whitesboro, N.Y. He was professor of Latin and Greek, and of Greek language and literature in Hamilton college, 1843-1901, necrologist from 1855, a trustee from 1881, a member of the executive committee from 1891, and emeritus professor of Greek language and literature from 1901. He was an active member of the convention which organized the University Convocation in 1863, and was president of the New York state teachers' association in 1865. He was acting president of Hamilton college from the death of President Darling, April 20, 1891, until the accession of President Stryker in 1892. He was elected to membership in the American Philological association; the American Philosophical association; the New York Historical society; the Oneida Historical society; the Hellenic Physiological Society of Constantinople, and the Albany Institute. He received the degree of A.M. from Brown in 1844, of L.H.D. from the regents of the University of the State of New York in 1869, and of LL.D. from Madison (Colgate) university in 1887. He edited "Alumniana" in the *Hamilton Monthly*. He died in Clinton, Sept. 13, 1903.

NORTH, Elisha, physician, was born in Goshen, Conn., Jan. 8, 1768; son of Dr. Joseph and Lucy (Cowles) North; grandson of Joseph and Martha (Denny) Smith North; and a descendant of John and Hannah (Bird) North, Boston, 1635, Farmington, Conn., 1653. Elisha North's father was a self-taught physician and surgeon, and his grandfather was a farmer. He studied medicine under Lemuel Hopkins at Hartford, and Benjamin Rush at Philadelphia, Pa. He was admitted to practice and settled in Goshen, Conn., where he was married to Hannah Beach, and where his son Dr. Erasmus Darwin North (1806-1858) was born. In 1812 he removed to New London, Conn. He made a special study of vaccination; was among the first to practice it successfully in the United States, and he introduced vaccine matter in New York. He also devoted much study to diseases of the eye and established at New London the first eye infirmary in the United States, in 1817. He was very successful in his treatment of the new disease called spotted fever which was epidemic in New England, 1806-10. He is the author of: *A Treatise on a Malignant Epidemic commonly known as Spotted Fever* (1811); *Outlines of the Science of Life* (1829); and *Uncle Toby's Pilgrim's Progress in Phrenology* (1836). He died in New London, Conn., Dec. 29, 1843.

NORTH, Erasmus Darwin, microscopist, was born in Goshen, Conn., Sept. 4, 1806; son of Dr Elisha (q.v.) and Hannah (Beach) North. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1826, A.M., 1831, and from Yale, M.D., 1833. He was instructor in elocution at Yale, 1830-33 and 1837-54, and published a treatise on "Practical Speaking" that became recognized as authority on the subject. After his resignation from Yale he devoted himself to scientific and literary studies and made notable investigations in microscopy. Some of his scientific papers appeared in the *American Journal of Science*. He was married in 1836, to Phœbe Summerville, who died in 1841, leaving two children. He died in Westfield, Mass., June 17, 1856.

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NORTH, Simeon, educator, was born in Berlin, Conn., Sept. 7, 1802; son of Col. Simeon North, and a descendant of John and Hannah (Bird) North, original proprietors and settlers in Farmington, Conn., in 1653. He was graduated at Yale college, A.B., 1825, A.M., 1828; attended the Yale Divinity school, 1825–28, and was a tutor at Yale, 1827–29. He was professor of ancient languages in Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., 1829–39, and was president of the college, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Joseph Penney, 1839–57, when he resigned and lived in retirement at Clinton, until his death. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1842; was a trustee of Hamilton college, 1839–84, and of Auburn Theological seminary, 1840–49. He received the degree of LL.D. from Western Reserve college in 1842, and that of D.D. from Wesleyan university in 1849. He was married April 21, 1835, to Frances Harriet, daughter of Professor Thomas Hubbard, M.D., of Yale. He was the century annalist of Hamilton college in 1872, and is the author of: *The American System of Collegiate Education* (1839); *Faith in the World's Conversion* (1842); *Anglo-Saxon Literature*, an address (1847); *The Weapons in Christian Warfare* (1849); *Obedience in Death* (1849), and *Half-Century Letter of Reminiscences* (1879). See *Memorial of President North* (1884). He died on his farm at Clinton, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1884.

NORTH, William, senator, was born in Fort Frederick, Pemaquid, Maine, in 1755; son of Capt. John and Elizabeth (Pitson) North; grandson of John North and of James Pitson of Boston, Mass. John North, the immigrant, was a native of West Meath, Ireland, came to America in 1730, and settled in Pemaquid, Lincoln county Maine. Capt. John North commanded Fort Frederick and Fort St. George during the French and Indian war; was the first surveyor of lands in Pemaquid, and judge of the court of common pleas from the organization of Lincoln county in 1760 until his death in 1763. William removed with his mother to Boston, Mass., where he was educated and placed with a merchant until the closing of the port in 1774. He entered the Revolutionary army in 1775. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant in Knox's regiment of Continental artillery in which he served from May 9, 1776, to Jan. 1, 1777. He was promoted captain in Col. Jackson's Additional Continental regiment May 10, 1777, and led his company at the battle of Monmouth. He was transferred to Spencer's regiment April 22, 1779, which became the 16th Massachusetts, July 23, 1780, and was aide-de-camp to Baron Steuben from May, 1779, to November, 1783. Steuben made him one of his sub-inspectors in introducing and perfecting his military system in the Continental army. He was promoted major of the 2d U.S. regiment Oct. 20, 1780; transferred to the 9th Massachusetts regiment Jan. 1, 1781; to the 4th Massachusetts regiment Jan. 1, 1783, and attended Baron Steuben in the Virginia campaign and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He was brevetted major Sept. 11, 1783. He served as inspector of the army from April 15, 1784, to June 25, 1788; was promoted major of the 2d U. S. regiment Oct. 20, 1786; adjutant-general of the U.S. army, with the rank of brigadier-general, July 19, 1798, and was honorably discharged from the service June 15, 1800. He was married Oct. 14, 1787, to Mary, daughter of James Duane, of New York city. He settled in Duanesburg, N.Y.; represented his district in the New York assembly several times; served as speaker, and was appointed by Governor Jay U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Sloss Hobart, May 5, 1798, serving from May 21, 1798, until the election of James Watson by the legislature in 1799. He was appointed adjutant-general of the U.S. army March 27, 1812, but declined to serve. Baron Steuben bequeathed the larger part of his property to him at his death, which he in turn divided among his military companions. He was one of the first canal commissioners of New York, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He died in New York city, Jan. 3, 1836.

NORTHEN, William Jonathan, governor of Georgia, was born in Jones county, Ga., July 9, 1835; son of Capt. Peter and Louise M. (Davis) Northen; grandson of William and Margaret Northen, who settled in North Carolina, and of Abner Davis, and a descendent of John Northen, of England, who settled on the eastern shore of Virginia in 1635. He was graduated at Mercer university in 1853; taught a high school, 1854–56; was an assistant instructor in the Mount Zion high school, 1856–57, and succeeded Dr. Carlisle Beeman as principal of the school, 1857–61. He was married Dec. 19, 1860, to Mattie M., daughter of Thomas Neel, of Mt. Zion, Ga. He served in the Confederate army as a private in the company commanded by his father, 1861–65, was principal of the high school at Mt. Zion, 1865–72, and engaged in farming in Hancock county, 1874–90. He was a member of the Democratic state convention in 1867; a representative in the

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state legislature from Hancock county, 1887–79 and 1880–81; a state senator, 1884–85, and served as chairman of the educational committee. He was governor of Georgia, 1890–94, and in 1894 became manager of the Georgia Immigration and Investment bureau. He was president of the Hancock County farmers' club, vice-president of the State Agricultural society for several years, and president of the same, 1886–88, and president of the Young Farmers' Club of the Southern States, 1884. He was elected a trustee of Mercer university in 1877; was president of the trustees of Washington institute for eight years, and received the degree LL.D. from Mercer university in 1892, from Richmond college, Va., in 1894, and from Baylor university, Texas, in 1900. He contributed to leading agricultural and educational journals in the south.

NORTHROP, Cyrus, educator, was born in Ridgefield, Conn., Sept. 30, 1834; son of Cyrus and Polly Bouton (Fancher) Northrop; grandson of Josiah and Rebecca (Olmstead) Northrop and a descendant of English ancestors. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1857, and LL.B., 1859; was admitted to the bar in 1860, settled in practice in Norwalk, Conn., and was clerk of the Connecticut house of representatives in 1861 and of the state senate in 1862. He was married, Sept. 30, 1862, to Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Davenport Warren of Stamford, Conn. He was editor-in-chief of the New Haven *Daily Palladium*, 1862–63; was professor of rhetoric and English literature in Yale college, 1863–84, and served as collector of the port of New Haven. In 1884 he was elected president of the University of Minnesota. He was moderator of the Congregational National Council at Worcester in 1889, and assistant moderator of the first International Congregational Council in London, England, in 1891. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1886, and published several addresses.

NORTHROP, Henry Pinckney, R.C. bishop, was born in Charleston, S.C., May 5, 1842; son of Claudian Byrd and Hannah Eliza (Anderson) Northrop; grandson of Amos and Mary (Bellinger) Northrop, and a descendant of Edmund Bellinger, landgrave, surveyor-general to his Majesty's plantations in the Carolinas, and of Joseph Northrop, the English immigrant, Milford, Conn., 1639. He studied at Georgetown college, was graduated at Mount St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md., in 1860, and attended the theological seminary at Emmitsburg, 1860–64, and the American college at Rome, Italy, 1864–65. He was ordained priest at Rome, Italy, June 25, 1865; was assistant at the Church of the Nativity, New York city, 1865–66; assistant pastor at St. Joseph's, Charleston, S.C., 1866–68, and missionary priest at New Berne, N.C., 1868–72. He was assistant rector of the pro-cathedral and pastor at Sullivan's island, Charleston, S.C., 1872—77, and was rector of St. Patrick's, Charleston, S.C., 1877–82. He was appointed vicar-apostolic of North Carolina and was consecrated as titular bishop of "Rosalia" at Baltimore, Md., by Archbishop Gibbons, assisted by Bishops Keane and Becker. He was transferred by papal brief to the see of Charleston, S.C., Jan. 27, 1883, as successor to Bishop Patrick N. Lynch, who died, Feb. 26, 1882, but continued the administration of the vicariate of North Carolina until July 1, 1888, when he was relieved by Bishop Leo Haid, O.S.B. He was a member of the third plenary council of Baltimore in 1884.

NORTHROP, Lucius Bellinger, soldier, was born in Charleston, S.C., Sept. 8, 1811; son of Amos and Mary (Bellinger) Northrop. He was graduated at the United States Military academy and brevetted 2d lieutenant in the 7th infantry, July 1, 1831. He served on frontier and scouting duty, 1831–34; was transferred to the 1st dragoons, Aug. 14, 1833, was promoted 2d lieutenant of the 1st dragoons, July 21, 1834, was stationed at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, in 1835, and on a sick leave of absence, 1835–37. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 4, 1836, and served on frontier duty at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, 1837–39. He returned to Charleston, S.C., in 1839, attended Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia, Pa., and practised occasionally on charity patents in his native city. He was dropped from the U.S. army for that reason, Jan. 8, 1843, but when Jefferson Davis became secretary of war, he was re-appointed with his former rank and promoted captain of the 1st dragoons, July 21, 1848. He practised medicine in Charleston, S.C., 1853–61. He resigned from the U.S. army Jan. 8, 1861, was appointed commissary-general by President Davis, March 16, 1861, and was head of the commissary department at Richmond, Va., until Feb. 16, 1865, when he was succeeded by Gen. I. M. St. John. He gained the ill-will of General Beauregard after the battle of Bull Run, that officer charging him with delaying the progress of the battle by failing to supply provisions, which charge he denied. He was also charged with treating Federal prisoners inhumanely and with being responsible for the

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law passed early in 1864 abolishing the office of commissary of prisons. His removal from office was unsuccessfully contested until Feb. 16, 1865, when he retired to North Carolina and engaged in farming, but was arrested by the government in July, 1865, and confined in Richmond until November of that year. He settled on a farm in Charlottesville, Va., in 1866, where he resided for many years. He is the author of: *The Confederate Commissariat at Manassas* in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (Vol. I., p. 261, 1887) in which he defends himself against the charges of General Beauregard. He died in a soldier's home at Pikesville, Md., Feb. 9, 1894.

NORTHRUP, Ansel Judd, lawyer and author, was born in Smithfield, Madison county, N.Y., June 30, 1833; son of Rensselaer and Clarissa (Judd) Northrup; grandson of Amos and Betsey (Stedman) Northrup, and of Ansel and Electa (Jones) Judd, and descended from Joseph Northrup, immigrant from England, one of the first settlers of Milford, Conn., in 1639. He was graduated at Hamilton college, A.B., 1858, A.M., 1861, studied law at Columbia Law school, New York city, 1858–59, and settled in practice in Syracuse, N.Y., in 1859. He was U.S. circuit court commissioner, 1870–97; judge of Onondaga county, N.Y., 1882–94; commissioner to revise the statutes and codes of New York, 1895–1900, and in June, 1897, was made a U.S. commissioner. He was vice-president and president of the Loyal League during and after the civil war, and a lay commissioner to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, at Saratoga, N.Y., in 1890. He received the degree of LL.D. from Hamilton college in 1895. He was married Nov. 24, 1863, to Eliza S., daughter of Thomas Brockaway and Ursula Ann (Elliott) Fitch, of Syracuse, N.Y. He is the author of: *Camps and Tramps in the Adirondacks, and Grayling Fishing in Northern Michigan* (1880); *Sconset Cottage Life* (1881 and 1901); *The Powers and Duties of Elders in the Presbyterian Church* (1890); *Slavery in New York, a Historical Sketch* (1900); *Northrup Genealogy*, and other papers and addresses.

NORTHRUP, Birdsey Grant, educationist, was born in Kent, Conn., July 16, 1817; son of Thomas G. and Aurelia (Curtis) Northrup, and grandson of Lieut. Amos Northrup, Yale, A.B., 1762, A.M., 1765. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1841, and at Yale Theological seminary in 1845. He was married Feb. 18, 1846, to Harriet Eliza Chichester. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational church, Saxonville, Mass., March 10, 1847, and resigned in 1857. He was agent of the Massachusetts board of education, 1857–67, and secretary of the Connecticut board of education, 1867–83, where he directed the movement for educating Chinese and Japanese youth in American colleges and schools. In 1872 the government of Japan invited him to establish a system of public education in that country, which he declined, believing that he could serve them better in the United States. He went abroad in 1871, and again in 1877, to investigate the educational systems of Europe, and the schools for the study of forestry and those for industrial education. He devoted much time to tree-planting; originated and introduced the observance of Arbor Day in the public schools, and for his attention to sanitary and æsthetic home surroundings he was called the "Father of Village Improvement Societies." He was a member of the board of visitors of the U.S. Military academy, 1863–64; president of the American Institute of Instruction, 1864–66; of the National Association of School Superintendents in 1866, and of the National Educational association in 1873. It was through his influence that Daniel Hand, of Guilford, Conn., gave to the American Missionary society $1,500,000 for the education of the colored people in 1888. In 1895 he visited Japan, where he was received as the guest of the nation and was also presented with a set of china by the Japanese government in acknowledgment of his services. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1853, and the honorary degree of LL.D. from Williams college in 1872. He is the author of: *Education Abroad; Forestry in Europe; Lessons from European Schools*, and pamphlets. He died in Clinton, Conn., April 27, 1898.

NORTHRUP, George Washington, educator, was born in Antwerp, Jefferson county, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1826; son of William Northrup; grandson of Remington and Amy (Knowles) Northrup, and a descendant (through Nicholas, Nicholas and Stephen) of Stephen Northrup, immigrant, of Providence and Kingston, signer of the "Original Compact" of the settlers "19th, 11mo., 1645." George W. Northrup was graduated at Williams college in 1854, and at Rochester Theological seminary in 1857, remaining as instructor in church history, 1857–58, and professor of church history, 1858–67. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry at Rochester in 1857, was pastor of the First Baptist church, Rochester, 1857–58, and preached in neighboring churches, 1858–67. He was president and professor of systematic theology, Baptist Union Theological seminary, Morgan Park, Chicago, Ill., 1867–92, and professor of systematic theology at the University of Chicago, 1892–1900. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Rochester in 1864, and that of LL.D. from Kalamazoo college in 1879. He was twice married, and by his first wife he had one daughter and two sons. By his second wife, Naomi Sayles, of Chicago, he had one child. He died at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 30, 1900.

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NORTHWAY, Stephen Asa, representative, was born in Christian or Lafayette Hollow, Onondaga county, N.Y., June 19, 1833; son of Orange and Maria (Graff) Northway, and grandson of Zenas Northway. He removed to Orwell, Ashtabula county, Ohio, with his parents in 1840, and they occupied a pioneer's cabin in the woods where he assisted in clearing a farm. He attended and taught the district school; was a student at Kingsville and Orwell academies; was admitted to the bar in 1859, and settled in practice in Jefferson, Ohio. He was married in January, 1862, to Lydia A., daughter of Anson and Harriet (Rockwell) Dodge, of Lenox, Ohio. He was prosecuting attorney for Ashtabula county, 1861–65, and resigned in 1865, having been elected a representative in the state legislature for the term 1866–68. He resumed the practice of law in Jefferson in 1868, and was a Republican reprerentative from the nineteenth Ohio district in the 53d, 54th and 55th congresses, 1893–98, and on his death in 1898, Charles Dick, of Akron, was elected to complete the term. He died in Jefferson township, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1898.

NORTON, Andrews, theologian, was born in Hingham, Mass., Dec. 31, 1786; son of Samuel and Jane (Andrews) Norton; grandson of John and Anne (Belknap) Norton, and of Joseph Andrews, and a descendant of the Rev. William Norton, a native of Starford, Hertfordshire, England, who with his brother, the Rev. John Norton, emigrated to America in 1634. William settled in Ipswich, Mass., and married Lucy Downing. Andrews Norton was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1804, A.M., 1807; pursued a post graduate course, and studied theology. He was a tutor at Bowdoin college, 1809–10, at Harvard, 1811–13, and editor of the *General Repository*, a theological publication, in 1812. He was Dexter lecturer on Biblical criticism at Harvard, 1813–19; librarian at Harvard, 1813–21, and Dexter professor of Biblical criticism, 1819–30. He was married in 1821 to Catherine, daughter of Samuel Eliot of Boston. In 1828 he visited England. He resigned his professorship in 1830 and thenceforth led the life of a retired scholar, residing at Cambridge, Mass., and making Newport, R.I., his summer home, 1849–52. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Bowdoin college in 1815, and declined that of D.D. offered him by Harvard college. He edited the *Miscellaneous Writings of Charles Eliot* (1814); the *Poems of Mrs. Hemans* (1826); and in conjunction with Charles Folsom *The Select Journal of Foreign Periodical Literature* (4 vols., 1833–34). He is the author of: *A Statement of the Reasons for not Believing the Doctrines of Trinitarians concerning the Nature of God and the Person of Christ* (1833, new edition with a memoir of the author, 1856); *Historical Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels* (3 vols., 1837–44; *The Latent Form of Infidelity* (1839); *Tracts concerning Christianity* (1852); *A Translation of the Gospels with Notes* (2 vols., 1855); *The Internal Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels* (1855) and several poems. He died in Newport, R.I., Sept. 18, 1852.

NORTON, Asahel Strong, clergyman, was born in Farmington, Conn., Sept. 20, 1765; son of Col. Ichabod and Ruth (Strong) Norton; grandson of Thomas Norton, and of Asahel and Ruth (Hooker) Strong, and a descendant of John Norton, the founder of the family in Farmington, Conn., whose name first appears on the records of the town of Branford in 1646. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1790, studied theology under Dr. Strong of Haddam, and Dr. Smalley of Berlin, and was licensed to preach by the association of Hartford county, in 1792. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Clinton, N.Y., in September, 1793. He was married Jan. 19, 1795, to Mary Clap, daughter of the Rev. Timothy and Temperance (Clap) Pitkin, of Farmington, Conn. He was dismissed from his pastorate at his own request in November, 1833, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He was one of the founders of Hamil-

ton college in 1812, delivered the Latin address at the inauguration of the Rev. Azel Backus, its first president, and was a member of the corporation of the college, 1812–33. He received the honorary degree D.D. from Union college in 1815. He died in Clinton, N.Y., May 10, 1853.

NORTON, Charles Benjamin, publisher and author, was born in Hartford, Conn., July 1, 1825; eldest son of Major Benjamin Hammatt and Augusta (Ware) Norton. He was educated in Boston and in Sanbornton, N.H., and was engaged in the book business in Boston until 1848, when he removed to New York city, where he was in the house of D. Appleton & Co. until 1850, when he went into the publishing and bookselling business for himself. He made a special study of book collections for libraries, and in 1852 engaged in publishing *Norton's Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular*, and *Norton's Literary Letter*. He published many important works, including the first issue of Poole's "Index to Periodicals," and Stewart's "Naval Dry Docks" and "Naval Steamships" of

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the United States. He was elected assistant secretary and librarian of the Book Publishers' association upon its organization, turning over to the use of the association his *Gazette* and relinquishing the editorial management in July, 1855. He served throughout the civil war, attaining the rank of brevet brigadier-general U.S.V. He was a commissioner to the World's Fair in London in 1851; a juror of the fair in New York in 1853, and United States and New York state commissioner to the Paris exposition 1867, residing in Paris 1867–1870, where he published the *Continental Gazette* in English. He was the first to propose the Centennial exhibition of 1873–76, and the foreign exhibition held at Boston in 1883, of which he was manager. He removed to Chicago in 1890, on the invitation of the managers of the Columbian exposition, to aid in the organization of that enterprise. He edited the *Civil Service Chronicle* in 1888; and is the author of *Rifled Guns and Munitions of War* (1869); *History of the Centennial Exposition*, illustrated in colors (1877); and *World's Fairs* (1891). He died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29, 1891.

NORTON, Charles Eliot, author, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 16, 1827; son of Andrews and Catherine (Eliot) Norton. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1846, A.M. 1849. While employed in an East India house in Boston, Mass., 1846–49, he sailed to the East Indies as supercargo. He travelled extensively in that portion of Asia, made a tour of Europe, returned to Boston in 1851, and was instructor in French at Harvard in the course of that year. He travelled in Europe, 1855–57 and 1868–73; and edited, with Dr. Ezra Abbot, Andrews Norton's "Translation of the Gospel with Notes" (2 vols., 1855) and his "Internal Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels" (1855). He was married in 1862, to Susan, daughter of Theodore and Sara (Ashburn) Sedgwick of Stockbridge and New York. He edited the papers issued by the Loyal Publication society at Boston, 1862–65, and was joint editor with James Russell Lowell of the *North American Review*, 1864–68. He was a university lecturer at Harvard, 1863–64 and 1874–75, and in 1875 was made professor of the history of art. He became known as a Dante scholar and as an authority on art. He resigned his chair in Harvard in 1898. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Imperial German Archæological society. He received the degrees: Litt.D. from the University of Cambridge, England, in 1884; LL.D. from Harvard in 1887; L.H.D. from Columbia in 1888, D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, England, in 1900 and LL.D. from Yale in 1900. He edited *The Poems of Arthur Hugh Clough* (1862); *Philosophical Discussions by Chauncey Wright* (1877); *Correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson* (1883); *Correspondence of Goethe and Carlyle* (1887); *The Reminiscences and the Letters of Thomas Carlyle* (1886–87); *Letters of James Russell Lowell* (1893); *Writings of George William Curtis* (1894); *Letters of Emerson to a Friend* (1899); and (for the Grolier Club) *The Poems of John Donne* (1895) and *Two Note Books of Thomas Carlyle* (1898). He is the translator of Dante's *Vita Nuova* (1867) and *Divina Commedia* (1891). He is the author of a large number of books including: *Considerations of Some Recent Social Theories* (1853); *Notes of Travel and Study in Italy* (1860); and *Historical Studies of Church-Building in the Middle Ages: Venice, Siena, Florence* (1880).

NORTON, Charles Ledyard, soldier, author, was born in Farmington, Conn., June 11, 1837; son of John Treadwell and Elizabeth (Cogswell) Norton; grandson of Romanta and Dolly (Treadwell) Norton and of Mason F. and Mary Ledyard Cogswell and a descendent of Col. Ichabod Norton, of Gov. Jonathan Treadwell of Connecticut and of Col. William Ledyard, killed in action at Ft. Groton, Conn., Sept. 7, 1781. He was graduated at Yale, A. B., 1859, and continued his studies in chemistry in the Yale Scientific school until 1861. He enlisted as a private in the 7th regiment of the New York National Guard in 1861, and served in Maryland. In September, 1862, he became a lieutenant in the 25th Connecticut volunteers. He served in Gen. N. P. Banks's expedition to the gulf as aide to Gen. Henry W. Birge, was promoted captain in February, 1863, and was engaged in the Red River campaign and in the siege of Port Hudson. He helped to organize and was assigned to the 29th Connecticut volunteers in October, 1863. He was married, Sept. 1, 1863, to Electa Mélanie, daughter of Gustavus Mason Richards of New York. He was commissioned colonel of the 78th U. S. colored troops in December, 1863, and served mainly in garrison and outpost duty in the department of the Gulf until the close of the war. He commanded a district in western Louisiana and received and despatched the troops on their way north on the conclusion of peace until he was mustered out of the service in January, 1866. He conducted a cotton plantation near New Orleans, La., 1866–67, travelled in Europe for his health, 1867–68, and was a member of the staff of the *Christian Union*, New York city, 1869–76; and managing editor, 1876–79; an invalid, 1879–81; managing editor of the *Continent*, 1881–84; of the *Domestic Monthly*, 1884–86, of the *American Canoeist*, 1885–87, and of *Outing*, 1892–93. He was one of the founders of the New York Canoe club, and became a member of the University, Authors and Quill clubs, of the American Canoe association and of the Military

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Order of the Loyal Legion. He contributed to magazines on historical and out-of-door topics and is the author of: *Canoeing in Kannuckia* with John Habberton (1878); *A Handbook of Florida* (1890); *Political Americanisms* (1890); *Jack Benson's Log* (1895); *A Medal of Honor Man* (1896); *Midshipman Jack* (1897); *A Soldier of the Legion* (1898) and *The Queen's Rangers* (1899).

NORTON, Charles Stuart, naval officer, was born in Albany, N.Y., Aug. 10, 1836; son of John and Mary (Stuart) Norton; grandson of Lachlan and Margaret Stuart and of Jonathan Norton, and a descendant of the Stuarts of Inverness, Scotland, and the Nortons of Troy and Waterford, N.Y. He was graduated at the U.S. Naval academy, June 9, 1855; was promoted passed midshipman, April 15, 1858, master, Nov. 3, 1858, and lieutenant, Nov. 24, 1860. He was married, March 29, 1872, to Mary, daughter of A. M. C. Smith, of New York city. He served on the European squadron, 1858–59, on the Brazil squadron, 1860–61; on the steamer *Seminole*, Charleston, S.C., blockade, Potomac flotilla and at Hampton Roads, Va., 1861–62. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; was attached to the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1862–64, and the West Gulf blockading squadron, 1864–65. He commanded the *Maratusa*, the *Mercedita* and the *Albatross* for various periods during the civil war, serving constantly during that period afloat, except for three months in hospital and waiting orders. He served on the *Shamrock* of the European squadron, 1866–68, the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., the receiving ship *Vermont* and the navy yard at New York, 1868–69, and served on iron-clad duty at New Orleans, La., 1869–71. He was promoted commander, July 1, 1870, was light-house inspector, 1872–75, commanded the sloop *Shawmut* and the iron-clad *Passaic* of the North Atlantic squadron, 1875–76, was stationed at the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., in 1877; commanded the receiving ship *Passaic* at Washington, D.C., 1877–78, was lighthouse inspector, 1878–81; was promoted captain, Oct. 12, 1881, commanded the receiving ship *Independence* at Mare Island, Cal., 1881–83, the *Shenandoah* of the South Pacific station, 1883–86, was a member of the board of inspection and survey, 1886–89; commanded the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., 1889–91; the receiving ship *Vermont*, 1891–92; and was a member of the naval examining and retiring board, 1892–94. He was promoted commodore, July 31, 1894, and served as acting rear-admiral, commanding the South Atlantic station, 1894–96, and commanded the navy yard and station at Washington, D.C., 1896–98. He was promoted rear-admiral, Feb. 1, 1898, and was retired Aug. 10, 1898, but remained on duty as a member of the board of promotion until April 17, 1899.

NORTON, Daniel Sheldon, senator, was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, April 12, 1829; son of Daniel Sheldon and Sarah (Banning) Norton, and grandson of Anthony Banning of Knox county, Ohio. His father was a native of Attakapas, La., where his family were among the first English-speaking settlers. He matriculated at Kenyon college with the class of 1846, but left before graduating, and served in the 2d Ohio regiment in the war with Mexico. He studied law under his brother-in-law, Judge Rollin C. Hurd, in Mt. Vernon; visited California and Nicaragua in 1850–52, was admitted to the bar in 1852, and practised in Mt. Vernon until 1855, when he removed to Minnesota Territory, and settled in Winona. On the adoption of the state constitution, Oct. 13, 1857, he was elected a state senator, and served in the first legislature, 1857–58, in the third, 1861, and in the sixth, 1863, and seventh 1864 and 1865. He was elected in 1865 by the Republican legislature to the U.S. senate, his term to expire March 3, 1871, and William Windom and O. P. Stearns completed his term. He was a conservative Republican, and on national questions voted generally with the Democrats. He died in Washington, D.C., July 14, 1870.

NORTON, Frank Henry, author and journalist, was born in Hingham, Mass., March 20, 1836; son of Maj. Benjamin Hammatt and Augusta (Ware) Norton; grandson of Thomas Norton, ship-owner, of Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, and a descendant of Nicholas Norton, who emigrated from near Bristol, Somersetshire, England, and settled on Martha's Vineyard, Mass., in 1632. Maj. B. H. Norton was U.S. consul at Pictou, Nova Scotia, for twenty-one years. Frank was educated in the Dwight school, Boston, at a private school in Waltham, and at the academy in Pictou, N.S., and was engaged in the book business with his brother Charles B. Norton, in New York city, 1850–55. He was assistant librarian and assistant superintendent in the Astor library, 1855–65, chief librarian of the Brooklyn Mercantile library, 1866–67, and then engaged in newspaper work. He was connected with the editorial staff of *Noah's Sunday Times*, the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, and Frank Leslie's publications; was proprietor and editor of the

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New York *Era*, 1879–81; and on the editorial staff of the *New York Herald* in New York, London and Paris, 1883–91, when he retired from active journalism and devoted himself to general writing, and to the study of mathematics and astronomy in their relation to astrology. He traveled in Mexico, California and Central America in 1870, and in Holland and Belgium for the Boston foreign exhibition in 1883. He was one of the founders and first president of the American Numismatic and Archæological society. He contributed to current literature and to cyclopedias; wrote plays which were produced in New York, New Orleans, Philadelphia and St. Louis, including: *Leonie, or Love Wins* (1873); *Alhambra*, a burlesque (1874); *Azrael*, a fairy spectacle (1874); *Cupid and Psyche*, a burlesque (1874); and *Maude's Faith* (1874), melodrama. He is the author of: *Illustrated Historical Register of the Centennial Exhibition* (1876), and *The Paris Exposition* (1878); *The Rights and Wrongs of Labor* (1879); *Life of Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock*, with Rev. David K. Junkin, D.D. (1880); *Life of Alexander H. Stephens* (1883); *Romance of the Life of Daniel Boone* (1883); *The Malachite Cross* (1894). He edited, and published (privately), in 1867, from the original MS. which fell into his hands by a curious chance—*Journal Kept by Hugh Finlay, Surveyor of the Post Roads on the Continent of North America, 1773–1774*, of which only one hundred and twenty-five copies were printed.

NORTON, George Hatley, clergyman, was born in Winchester, Va., May 7, 1824; son of the Rev. George Hatley and Catherine (Bush) Norton; grandson of John Hatley and Anne (Nicholas) Norton, and of Philip and Catherine (Clough) Bush, and a descendant of John Norton, a native of London, England, who settled in Yorktown, Va. He matriculated at Hobart college in the class of 1843, left to study law in Virginia, but abandoned it for the ministry, and was graduated at the Theological seminary of Virginia in 1846. He was admitted to the diaconate in July, 1846, and ordained priest in May, 1848, by Bishop Meade; was rector of St. James's, Warrenton, Va., 1846–48; of Trinity, Columbus, Ohio, 1858–59, and of St. Paul's, Alexandria, Va., 1859–93. He was a delegate to the general council of the Protestant Episcopal church in the Confederate States; deputy to the general conventions in the United States, 1868–86; a member of the standing committee of the diocese, and a trustee of the Theological Seminary of Virginia, 1865–93. He was elected professor of systematic divinity in the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1874, and president of Kenyon college, Ohio, in 1876, but declined both. He received the degree S.T.D. from William and Mary college in 1869. He was married June 1, 1854, to Ann Burwell, daughter of James Keith and Claudia Hamilton (Burwell) Marshall, of Fauquier county, Va. He contributed to current religious literature and is the author of: *Inquiry into the Nature and Extent of the Holy Catholic Church* (1853). He died at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 15, 1893.

NORTON, James, representative, was born in Marion county, S.C., Oct. 8, 1843; son of John and Pennsy (Lewis) Norton; grandson of James Norton and of Jonathan Lewis, and a descendant of the Nortons who first came from England to New England, thence to Virginia near Alexandria, and then to South Carolina after the Revolution; and of the Lewises who came from the north of Ireland to Virginia and to South Carolina. He was attending an academy at Archadelphia when South Carolina seceded, and he entered the Confederate army, and served through the war in the Army of Northern Virginia. He was shot through the body and right lung, and was captured at the battle of Petersburg in 1864. He re-entered the academy in 1865, but did not finish his course, and engaged in merchandising and farming in Mullins, S.C. He was married May 18, 1870, to Rachel C., daughter of Col. W. W. Sellers, of Marion county. He was school commissioner for Marion county in 1870–72; represented Marion county in the South Carolina legislature, 1886–87 and 1890–91; was assistant comptroller-general, 1891–94, and comptroller-general of the state, 1894–97, and Democratic representative from the sixth district in the 55th congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John L. McLaurin, and in the 56th congress, serving to March 3, 1901.

NORTON, James Albert, representative, was born in Seneca county, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1843; son of Dr. Rufus and Clarissa (Waters) Norton, pioneers of Seneca county. Dr. Rufus Norton was a native of Utica, N.Y., and his father, Isaiah Norton, an immigrant from the North of England. James Albert Norton was educated in the public schools of Tiffin, Ohio, and in August, 1862, enlisted in the 101st Ohio volunteer infantry, where he attained the rank of sergeant. He was promoted 1st lieutenant and transferred to the 123d U.S. colored infantry in 1864, served the regiment as adjutant, and was mustered out in 1865. He was married July 19, 1865, to Adeline, daughter of Thomas Hemming, of Tiffin, Ohio. He studied medicine, 1865–67, settled in practice in Tiffin in 1867, and continued in that until 1879, in the meantime studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and practiced at Tiffin. He represented Seneca county in the Ohio legislature for three terms, 1874–80, and was speaker *pro tempore* of that body, 1878–80. He was a member of the Seneca County Agricultural society;

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a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1888, and auditor of Seneca county, 1885–92. He was commissioner of railroads and telegraphs in Ohio during Gov. James E. Campbell's administration, having been appointed as successor to William S. Cappeller, removed, April, 1890, and held the office during a part of Gov. William McKinley's term, resigning in 1892. He was a Democratic representative from the thirteenth Ohio district in the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1897–1903.

NORTON, Jesse O., representative, was born in Bennington, Vt., Dec. 25, 1812; son of Col. Martin Norton, a soldier in the war of 1812. He was graduated at Williams college, A.B., 1835; taught a school in Wheeling, Va., and in Potosi, Mo. He was married Dec. 25, 1837, to Phœbe Ann Sheldon, of Potosi. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1840, and settled in practice in Joliet. He was city attorney; county judge, 1846–50; a member of the state constitutional convention, 1848; a representative in the state legislature, 1851–52; a Republican representative from the sixth district in the 33d, 34th and 38th congresses, 1853–57 and 1863–65, and judge of the eleventh judicial district of Illinois, 1857–62. He was district attorney of the northern district of Illinois, 1866–69, and in 1869 removed to Chicago, where he practiced law in partnership with J. R. Doolittle until 1871. He died in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 3, 1875.

NORTON, John, clergyman, was born in Starford, Hertfordshire, England, May 6, 1606. He attended Cambridge university; took orders in the Church of England, and became a curate in Starford. He joined the Puritans and came to Plymouth, Mass., in 1635, where he engaged in preaching. He removed to Boston in 1636, and became pastor of the Church at Ipswich during the same year. He took part in forming the "Cambridge Platform" in 1648; became colleague of the Rev. John Wilson, first minister of the First Church at Boston in 1652, and in 1662 he returned to England with Governor Bradstreet as agent to present to the king a petition in behalf of the New England colonies. He was assured of the confirmation of the charter of the colony by Charles II., but the conditions attached were regarded by the colonists as arbitrary, and the agents were accused of having laid the foundation of ruin of the liberties of the colonists. Norton's popularity greatly decreased and the charge was believed to have hastened his death. The following estimate of Mr. Norton's work appears in Dr. Thomas Fuller's "Church History of Britain," book II, section 51: "Of all the authors I have perused concerning the opinions of these dissenting brethren, none to me was more informative than Mr. John Norton (one of no less learning than modesty), minister in New England, in his answer to Apollonius." He composed the first Latin book in the colonies, *Responsio ad Totum Quæstionum Syllogen a Guilielmo Apollonio propositam ad componendas Controversias . . . in Anglia* (London, 1648), and he was also the author of: *A Discussion on the Sufferings of Christ* (1653); *The Orthodox Evangelist* (1654); *Election Sermon* (1657); *Life of Rev. John Cotton* (1658); *The Heart of New England Rent by the Blasphemies of the Present Generation* (1660), a catechism, and some writings in an unfinished state, including *Body of Divinity*. He died in Boston, Mass., April 5, 1668.

NORTON, John Nicholas, clergyman, was born in Waterloo, N.Y. (or at Allen's Hill, Richmond, Va.), in 1820; son of the Rev. George Hatley and Catherine (Bush) Norton, of Winchester, Va. He was graduated at Hobart college, Geneva, N.Y., A.B., 1842, A.M., 1845, and at the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1845. He was ordained deacon in Trinity church, Geneva, N.Y., July 20, 1845, and priest in St. Paul's church, Rochester, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1846, by Bishop Delancey. He was assistant rector of St. Luke's church, Rochester, N.Y., and a missionary in western New York, 1845–46. He was rector of Ascension church in Frankfort, Ky., 1846–70, professor at the Kentucky Military institute, and rector of Christ church at Louisville, Ky., 1870–81. He was a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Kentucky; a deputy to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church for nine years, and a trustee of the Theological Seminary of Kentucky. He received the degree S.T.D. from Hobart college in 1862; was vice-president of the Association of Alumni of Hobart, and a benefactor of the college library. He is the author of nearly forty books, including: *The Boy who was Trained up to be a Clergyman* (1854); *Full Proof of the Ministry* (1855); *Lives of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, beginning with Bishop White* (1857); followed by *Bishop Seabury* and fifteen others (1857–59); *Life of Bishop Heber* (1858); *Life of George Washington* (1860); *Life of Benjamin Franklin* (1861); *Life of Archbishop Cranmer* (1863); *Life of Archbishop Laud* (1864); *Short Sermons* (1858); *Sketches, Literary and Theological* (1872); *The King's Ferry-Boat*, sermons (1876), and *Old Paths*, sermons (1880). He died in Louisville, Ky., Jan. 18, 1881.

NORTON, Sidney Augustus, educator, was born in Bloomfield, Ohio, Jan. 11, 1835; son of Charles Hull and Caroline Brayton (Cornell) Norton; grandson of Dr. Herman and Sally (Gibbs) Norton, and of Benjamin Clarke Cornell; great-grandson of Zenas Gibbs and of John Brayton, and a descendant of John Norton, one of

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the original proprietors of Farmington, Conn. He was graduated at Union college, N.Y., A.B., 1866, A.M., 1859, and taught natural science in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1856–57. He studied chemistry in Bonn, Leipzig and Heidelberg, Germany, in 1857, was a tutor at Union college in 1857; principal of the Hamilton high school, 1858; instructor in natural science in the Cleveland high school, 1856–66; was graduated at Miami Medical college in 1869; was professor of chemistry there, 1867–72; acting professor of physics at Union college in 1873, and the same year became professor of chemistry in the Ohio State university at Columbus, and served as professor of chemistry in Starling Medical college two years. He received the degree M.D. from Western Reserve college in 1869; honorary Ph.D. from Kenyon college in 1878, LL.D. from Wooster university in 1881, and from Union university in 1899. He was married in 1864, to Sarah J. Chamberlin, of Cleveland, Ohio, who died in 1868, and secondly in 1876, to Jessie Carter, of Columbus, Ohio. He edited Weld and Quackenbos's *English Grammer* (1863), and is the author of: *Elements of Natural Philosophy* (1870); *Essays and Notes* (1874); *Elements of Physics* (1875); *Elements of Inorganic Chemistry* (1878); *Organic Chemistry* (1884), and of various scientific and educational papers.

NORTON, Thomas Herbert, diplomatist and educator, was born in Rushford, N.Y., June 30, 1851; son of the Rev. Robert and Julia Ann Granger (Horsford) Norton; grandson of Lewis Mills and Laura (Foote) Norton, and of the Hon. Jerediah Horsford of Moscow, N.Y., and a descendant of Thomas Norton, who emigrated from Oakley, Surrey, England, to America in 1639, settled at Guilford, Conn., and became the miller of the colony. His grandfather, Lewis Mills Norton, was a noted inventor and genealogist. Thomas Herbert was graduated at Hamilton college, A.B., and valedictorian in 1873, Sc.D. *honoris causa*, 1875, and at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, Ph.D. in 1875, where he made a specialty of the study of chemistry. He was an assistant in chemistry at the University of Berlin in 1877, and manager of chemical works of the Compagnie Générale des Cyanures, Paris, France, 1878–83. He traveled 12,000 miles on foot through Europe and Asia, engaged in scientific research. He was elected professor of chemistry and librarian of the University of Cincinnati in 1883. He was married, Dec. 27, 1883, to Edith Eliza, daughter of Col. James D. Ames of Lockport, N.Y. In 1900 President McKinley appointed him to establish a U.S. consulate at Harpoot in Asia Minor, where the American college had been destroyed and many Americans massacred. On his arrival in Constantinople the porte asserted that no consul was needed there, and the question was not settled until Oct. 9, 1901, when the exequatur of Consul Norton so long withheld was granted. He became a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and served as its secretary in 1893, vice-president in 1894, and librarian in 1897; was councillor of the American Chemical society, 1892–98, a member of the chemical societies of Berlin, St. Petersburg, London and Paris, and of numerous historical, patriotic and hereditary societies. He made important discoveries in the metals of the ceriun group and in organic chemistry, and noteworthy researches and discoveries along the headwaters of the Euphrates, and is the author of scientific papers relating to these researches.

NORTON, William Augustus, educator, was born in East Bloomfield, N.Y., Oct. 25, 1810; son of Herman and Julia (Strong) Norton, and grandson of Nathaniel and Mary (Beebe) Norton, and of Elisha and Mary (Beebe) Strong. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, seventh in the class of 1831, and was promoted 2d lieutenant, 4th U.S. artillery, July 1, 1831. He was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the academy, 1831–33. He resigned from the U.S. army Sept. 30, 1833, and was assistant in natural philosophy in the University of the City of New York, 1833–38. He was married, Jan. 15, 1839, to Elizabeth Emery, daughter of Samuel Bingham and Joanna (Valsom) Stevens of Exeter, N.H. He was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Delaware college, Newark, Del., 1839–50; president of Delaware college, 1850; professor of natural philosophy and civil engineering in Brown university, 1850–52, and professor of civil engineering at Yale, 1852–83. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and of various other scientific societies, and received the honorary degree A.M., from the University of Vermont, in 1840, and from Yale in 1867. His scientific work includes researches in molecular physics, terrestrial magnetism, and astronomical physics, the results of which were published in the *American Journal of Science;* and read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science and before the National Academy of Sciences. He is the author of: *Elementary Treatise*

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on Astronomy (1839); and *First Book of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy* (1838). He died in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 21, 1883.

NORVELL, John, senator, was born near Danville, Garrard county, Ky., Dec. 21, 1789; son of Lipscomb Norvell, a Virginian and an officer in the Revolutionary war. On the advice of Thomas Jefferson he learned the trade of printer in Baltimore, Md., and at the same time studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He became a journalist and political supporter of James Monroe and Andrew Jackson. He edited an Anti-Federalist paper in Philadelphia, Pa., 1816–32, and in May, 1832, removed to Michigan Territory, having been appointed postmaster of Detroit by President Jackson. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention that met at Detroit, May 11, 1835, and was chairman of eight committees. He went to Washington with Lucius Lyon in 1836, and on June 15 secured from congress the northern boundary line so as to include the mineral wealth and territory of a large portion of the upper peninsula in exchange for a small strip of land on the southern boundary of the state including the territory occupied by Toledo, Ohio, to which exchange the second convention of assent, December, 1836, agreed. He was elected, with Lucius Lyon, U.S. senator from Michigan, and he drew the long term expiring March 3, 1841. He resumed practice in Detroit, Mich., represented Wayne county in the state legislature in 1842, and was U.S. district attorney of Michigan, 1845–49. He supported the Polk administration in the prosecution of the Mexican war, to sustain which he sent three sons, and six of his seven sons served in the Federal army during the civil war. He was appointed on March 21, 1837, one of the twelve original regents of the Michigan State university and served 1837–39. He died in Hamtramck, Mich., April 11, 1850.

NORWOOD, Thomas Manson, senator, was born in Talbot county, Ga., April 26, 1830; son of Caleb Merriman and Jeannette (Manson) Norwood; grandson of John Norwood, of Maryland, and a descendant of John Norwood, of Norwood near London, who came to Baltimore, Md., before the Revolution. He was graduated at Emory college, Oxford, Ga., 1850; taught school in Monroe county, Ga., 1850–51, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1852, and established a law office in Savannah, Ga. He was married, June 2, 1853, to Anna M., daughter of George Hendree, of Richmond, Va. He represented his county in the state legislature, 1861–62; served as a private in the Confederate army, 1861–65; was alternate elector on the Seymour and Blair ticket in 1868. He was elected to the senate as a Democrat in 1871, his seat being unsuccessfully contested by Foster Blodgett, Republican, and he served, 1871–77. He was the candidate of one of the two factions of the Democratic party for governor of Georgia in 1880, but was defeated in the election by Governor Colquitt, re-elected. He was representative in the 49th and 50th congresses from the first district of Georgia, 1885–89, and retired from the practice of law in 1896, upon being elected judge of the city court of Savannah. He is the author of: *Plutocracy, or American White Slavery*, a politico-social novel (1888); *Mother Goose Carved by a Commentator* (1900); *Patriotism, Democracy or Empire: A Satire* (1900), and, under the pen-name *Nemesis*, of a series of articles in 1870.

NOTT, Charles Cooper, jurist, was born in Schenectady, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1827; son of Joel Benedict and Margaret Tayler (Cooper) Nott, and grandson of Dr. Eliphalet and Sallie (Benedict) Nott, and of Dr. Charles D. and Margaret (Van Valkenburg) Cooper. He was graduated at Union college in 1848, studied law under John V. L. Pruyn at Albany, N.Y., and began the practice of law in New York city in 1851. He was a trustee of public schools, notary public, loan commissioner, one of the commissioners appointed by the governor to revise the school system of the city, and the unsuccessful Republican candidate for judge of the court of common pleas against Charles P. Daly, in 1858. In February, 1860, he brought Abraham Lincoln to New York to deliver the "Cooper Institute Address," which resulted in Mr. Lincoln's nomination for the presidency. (See letter in Nicolay and Hay's "Life of Lincoln," Vol. II., p. 217). He was captain in the Frémont Hussars in 1861; was transferred to the 5th Iowa cavalry; to the 131st New York volunteers as lieutenant-colonel, and to the 176th New York volunteers as colonel. He was taken prisoner at the capture of Brashear, city, La., June, 1863, and was a captive in Texas until July, 1864. On Feb. 22, 1865, President Lincoln appointed him judge of the court of claims, and on Nov. 23, 1896, President Cleveland appointed him chief justice of the court. He was married Oct. 22, 1867, to Alice Effingham, daughter of President Mark and Mary (Hubbell) Hopkins, of Williamstown, Mass. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Williams college in 1874, and was a trustee of Union college, 1868–82. He annotated with Cephas Brainerd of New York, the "Cooper Institute Address of Abraham Lincoln" in 1860; contributed editorials to the press; wrote reviews and magazine articles, and is the author of: *Mechanics' Lien Law* (1856); *Sketches of the War* (1863), translated into German (1883); *Sketches of Prison Camps* (1865), translated into German (1884); and compiled and edited: *The Seven Great Hymns of the Mediæval Church* (1866, 8th ed. 1902), and the *Court of Claims Reports* (36 vols., 1867–1901).

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NOTT, Eliphalet, educator, was born in Ashford, Conn., June 25, 1773; son of Stephen and Deborah (Selden) Nott; grandson of the Rev. Abraham (1696–1756) and Phebe (Tapping) Nott, of Saybrook, and of Samuel Selden, of Lyme, and a descendant of John Nott, who emigrated from Nottingham, England, to America in 1640, and settled in Wethersfield, Conn., where he was a representative at the general court for several years. He was educated by his mother and in the office of Dr. Palmer, at Ashford, until his mother's death in 1788, when he entered the family of his brother, the Rev. Samuel Nott, pastor of the Congregational church, Franklin, Conn., 1781–1852. He was principal of the academy at Plainfield, Conn., 1793–95; studied theology under the Rev. Joel Benedict, pastor of the Plainfield Congregational church, and was married in 1796 to Sallie Benedict, daughter of his preceptor in theology. Upon passing the senior examination at Brown university in 1795, he received the honorary degree A.M. He was licensed to preach, June 26, 1796; went to Cherry Valley, N.Y., as a missionary in that year, where he established an academy and acted as both pastor and teacher. He was ordained by the presbytery of Albany, N.Y., Oct. 13, 1798, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Albany, and served 1798–1804. He was elected a trustee of Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., in 1800, and president as successor to Dr. Jonathan Maxcy in 1804. Through his efforts the state legislature passed a law in 1805 by which financial aid was secured through four lotteries to be drawn for the benefit of the college, the management of which lotteries was given to Dr. Nott and conducted by him for several years. The sum of $80,000 was the sum first agreed upon, but as the drawings did not take place until 1814, the legislature made a further grant of $200,000 for which Dr. Nott was made personally responsible. His government of the college was parental, for he had little regard for the obedience or studiousness that was compulsory, and was as a result greatly loved by his pupils, 4000 of whom were graduated during his term of office. He advocated temperance, anti-slavery and civil and religious liberty throughout his life. He was a student of the laws of heat and secured about thirty patents for stoves and other devices, among them being the first stove used for the burning of anthracite coal, which bore his name. He received the degree D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1805, and LL.D. from Brown university in 1828. In 1855 he endowed Union college with property worth $500,000 known as the "Nott Trust Fund" of which he was a visitor, 1855–66. He published several sermons and addresses, among them the famous address on the death of Alexander Hamilton, and is the author of: *Councils to Young Men* (1845), and *Lectures on Temperance* (1847). See *Memoir* by Cornelius Van Santvoord, with a contribution and revision by Professor Tayler Lewis (1876). He died in Schenectady, N.Y., Jan. 29, 1866.

NOTT, Henry Junius, educator, was born in Union district, S.C., Nov. 4, 1797; son of Judge Abraham and Angelica (Mitchell) Nott; grandson of Josiah and Zerviah (Clark) Nott, and a descendant of John Nott, the immigrant, 1640. His father, a native of Saybrook, Conn., was graduated at Yale, 1781, taught school in Georgia, 1781–91, was admitted to the bar in Camden, S.C., 1791; was a Federalist representative in the 7th congress, 1801–03; a judge of the state court, 1810–24, and president of the court of appeals of South Carolina, 1824–30. Henry Junius Nott was graduated at South Carolina college in 1812. He visited Europe in 1866, studied law in Columbia, S.C., under William Harper (q.v.), and was admitted to the bar in 1818. He settled in practice in Columbia, in partnership with David J. McCord, but in 1821 abandoned his profession on account of ill health, visited Europe, and engaged in literary work in Holland and France until 1825, when he returned to the United States. He was professor of the elements of criticism, logic and the philosophy of languages in South Carolina college, 1825–34, visited New York in 1837, with his wife, a French lady whom he had married in Paris, and on the homeward voyage the vessel was wrecked off the coast of North Carolina and both lost their lives. He was an essayist and lecturer, and contributed a series of sketches in the *Southern Review*, which were afterward published in book form under the title *Novelettes of a Traveller* (2 vols., 1834). He also published *Law Reports of South Carolina* with David J. McCord (2 vols., 1818–20). He died at sea, Oct. 13, 1837.

NOTT, Joel Benedict, educator, was born in Cherry Valley, N.Y., Dec. 14, 1797; son of the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet and Sallie (Benedict) Nott. He was graduated at Union college, A.B., 1817, A.M., 1820; was tutor there, 1820–22; lecturer in chemistry, 1822–23; professor of chemistry, 1823–31. In 1837 he retired to a farm in Guilderland, Albany county, where he continued to reside during his lifetime. He was married in 1826 to

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Margaret Tayler, daughter of Dr. Charles D. and Margaret (Van Valkenburg) Cooper. Margaret Van Valkenburg was a niece and adopted daughter of Lieut.-Gov. John Tayler (q.v.). He was a member of the state assembly, 1850. He was president of the State Agricultural society, 1841, when he directed the first state fair, at Syracuse. He died in Guilderland, N.Y., May 22, 1878.

NOTT, John, educator, was born in Albany, N.Y., Dec. 14, 1801; son of Eliphalet and Sallie (Benedict) Nott. He was graduated at Union college in 1823, attended Andover Theological seminary, 1823–25, and Princeton Theological seminary, 1826–27. He was ordained by the presbytery of Albany, May 19, 1827, was tutor at Union college, 1830–39; assistant professor of rhetoric, 1839–54; assistant pastor of the Reformed Dutch church, Rotterdam, N.Y., 1839–41, and pastor, 1841–54; pastor of Presbyterian churches at Goldsboro and Evansville, N.C., 1854–61, and assistant pastor of the Reformed Dutch church, Auriesville, N.Y., 1861–78. He died at Fonda, N.Y., May 12, 1878.

NOTT, Josiah Clark, ethnologist, was born in Columbia, S.C., March 24, 1804; son of Judge Abram and Angelica (Mitchell) Nott. He was graduated at South Carolina college, A.B., 1824, and at the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1827. He was a demonstrator of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, 1827–29; practised medicine in Columbia, S.C., 1829–34, and studied in the hospitals of Paris, 1835–36. He practised in Mobile, Ala., 1836–57; was professor of anatomy in the University of Louisiana, 1857–58; established the medical school of the State university at Mobile, in 1858, and was professor of surgery there, 1859–61. He served on the medical staff of General Bragg, 1861–65, and in 1867 removed to New York city where he practised medicine, but subsequently returned to Mobile. He was married in March, 1832, to Sarah Chesnut, daughter of James Sutherland and Margaret (Chesnut) Deas, and sister of Zachariah C. Deas (q.v.). Mrs. Nott died in New York city, April 17, 1883. Dr. Nott denied the theory of the unity of the human race and is the author of: *Two Lectures on the Connection between the Biblical and Physical History of Man* (1849); *The Physical History of the Jewish Race* (1850); *Types of Mankind* (1854), and *Indigenous Races of the Earth* (1857). In an article published in the New Orleans *Medical Journal* (1848); relative to the contagion of yellow fever Dr. Nott demonstrates with remarkable clearness that the disease is spread by insects and not by germs, and suggests mosquitoes as one of the insects. This paper was published fifty-four years before the "discovery" was published by the U.S. war department in 1902. He died in Mobile, Ala., March 31, 1873.

NOTT, Samuel, educator, was born in Franklin, Conn., Sept. 11, 1788; son of the Rev. Samuel Nott, D.D. (1754–1852), Yale, 1780, pastor of Congregational church, Franklin, Conn., 1781–1852, and known as the "Patriarch of the New England Clergy." Samuel Nott, Jr., was graduated at Union college in 1808, and at Andover Theological seminary in 1810. He was ordained, Feb. 6, 1812, and became one of the first missionaries of the A.B.C.F.M. sent to India, serving, 1812–16. His health becoming broken he returned to the United States in 1816, and was a school-teacher in New York city, 1816–23; pastor at Galway, N.Y., 1823–29, and at Wareham, Mass., 1829–49, and founder and proprietor of a private academy at Wareham, 1849–66. In 1866 he returned from active labor and resided at Wareham and at Hartford, Conn. He is the author of: *Sixteen Years' Preaching and Procedure at Wareham* (1845); *Slavery and the Remedy* (1856); and various published sermons and addresses. He died in Hartford, Conn., June 1, 1869.

NOURSE, Elizabeth, artist, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio: daughter of Caleb E. and Elizabeth Le Breton (Rogers) Nourse; and a descendant of an old Huguenot family, who settled in Massachusetts where her parents were born; and of Rebecca Nourse, who was hanged as a witch near Salem, July 19, 1692. Elizabeth Nourse studied art in Cincinnati and then in Paris, under Boulanger, Lefebvre and Julian, where she opened a studio of her own. She then worked independently under the criticism of such men as Carolus-Duran and Dagnan-Bouveret. In the summer of 1901 she was elected sociétaire of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, which honor entitled her to exhibit in the annual salon without submitting her pictures to the jury. Ten of her works were shown in the New Salon of 1902, an honor never before conferred upon an American woman. She chose as subjects the rugged types of peasant life.

NOURSE, Henry Stedman, civil engineer, was born in Lancaster, Mass., April 9, 1831; son of Stedman and Patty (Howard) Nourse; grandson of Oliver and Mary (Houghton) Nourse, and of George and Parnel (Ames) Howard; and a descendant of Francis and Rebecca (Towne) Nurse (the latter judicially murdered as a witch on Gallows Hill, Salem, July 19, 1692) and of John Howard, immigrant to Duxbury before 1643, representative, 1678; also of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, Mayflower pilgrims, through their daughter Ruth. He was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856, and was professor of ancient languages at Phillips Exeter academy, 1853–55. During the civil war he served in the Federal army as captain in the 55th Illinois volunteer infantry and as commissary of musters

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of the 17th army corps, 1861–65. He was constructional engineer and superintendent of the Bessemer steel works, Steelton, Pa., 1866–74. He was a Republican representative in the Massachusetts legislature in 1883; state senator, 1885–86; a trustee of the Worcester Insane hospital, 1888–98; a member of the Massachusetts Free Public Library commission, 1890–1903; a member of the Massachusetts board of charity, 1898–1903, and became a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, of the American Antiquarian society and of kindred organizations. He is the author of: *Early Records of Lancaster, 1643–1725* (1884); *The Story of the 55th Regiment of Illinois Infantry* (1887); *The Military Annals of Lancaster, 1740–1865* (1889); *The Birth, Marriage and Death Register, etc., of Lancaster, 1843–50* (1890); *History of the Town of Harvard, Mass.* (1891); *The Ninth Report of the Free Public Library Commission* (1899), and many pamphlets and contributions to historical and literary publications.

NOURSE, Joseph, treasury official, was born in London, England, July 16, 1754. He immigrated with his parents, who were Presbyterians (the family including his brother Michael who became a colonel in the American army), and they settled in Virginia in 1769. He reached his majority when the Revolution broke out, and he entered the army as secretary to Gen. Charles Lee in March, 1776, and served with that general while he was engaged in organizing the cavalry of Virginia. He was made assistant adjutant-general's clerk and paymaster of the board of war, serving in that capacity, 1777–81, and as register of the U.S. treasury, 1781–1829. He was a vice-president of the American Bible society, 1816–41. He died near Washington, Sept. 1, 1841.

NOURSE, Joseph Everett, clergyman, was born in Washington, D.C., April 17, 1819; son of Col. Michael and Mary (Rittenhouse) Nourse. Col. Michael Nourse came from London, England, with his brother Joseph (q.v.) in 1769; settled in Virginia, served in the Revolutionary army, and afterward resided in Washington, D.C. Joseph attended the classical academy of Salmon P. Chase in Washington, D.C., and was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., in 1837. He taught in Rittenhouse academy, Washington, D.C., 1837–40, and was principal of that institution, 1840–49. He was married Dec. 21, 1841, to Sarah, daughter of Thomas C. Wright. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Baltimore in May, 1849; was professor of ethics and English studies and acting chaplain at the U.S. Naval academy, 1850–64, and professor of mathematics, 1864–81. He was stated supply at Fort Adams, 1861–65; on duty at the naval observatory, 1865–79, and on special duty in the U.S. Naval department, 1879–81. He was also a stated supply at the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian church, Washington, D.C., 1876–86, and at Clifton, Va., 1886–89. He represented the U.S. government at the International geographical congress that met in Paris in 1875. He is the author of: *The Maritime Canal of Suez; Brief Memoir of the Enterprise and Comparison of its Probable Results with those of a Ship-Canal across Darien* (1869); *Astronomical and Meteorological Observations* (1871); *Memoir of the Founding and Progress of the U.S. Naval Observatory* (1873); *Medals Awarded to American Arctic Explorers by Foreign Societies* (1876); *Narrative of the Second Arctic Exploration by Charles F. Hall* (1879); *American Exploration in the Ice Zones* (1884): and *The Maritime Canal of Suez from its Inauguration Nov. 17, 1869, to the Year 1884* (1884). He died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 8, 1889.

NOVY, Frederick George, bacteriologist and chemist, was born in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 9, 1864; son of Joseph and Frances Novy. He was graduated at the University of Michigan, B.S. (chemistry) 1886, Sc.D., 1890, M.D., 1891; was assistant in organic chemistry, 1887; instructor in hygiene and physiological chemistry, 1887–91; assistant professor of the same, 1891–93, and in 1893 was made junior professor. He was married in 1891, to Grace, daughter of Dr. V. D. Garwood of Ann Arbor, Mich. He studied in Koch's laboratory, Berlin, 1888, in Prague, 1894 and in Pasteur Institute, Paris, 1897. He was U.S. commissioner to investigate the plague of 1901. In January, 1902, with Professor P. C. Freer, he announced the discovery of the germicidal action of the organic peroxides which under the designation of acetozone or benzozone have come to be widely known. He is the author of numerous papers besides the following works: *Cocaine and its Derivatives* (1887); *Laboratory Work in Bacteriology* (2 ed.) and *Laboratory Work in Physiological Chemistry* (2 ed.), and joint author with Vaughan of *Cellular Toxins* (4 ed.), which became a recognized standard text-book in the universities of the United States.

NOYES, Arthur Amos, chemist, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 13, 1866; son of Amos and Anna (Andrews) Noyes; grandson of David and Harriet (Cook) Noyes, and of James Henry and Ruth (Bott) Andrews, and a descendant of Nicholas Noyes, of Newbury, Mass., who came to America from England in 1635. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, B.S., 1886, M.S., 1887; was assistant and instructor in organic chemistry at the institute, 1887–88, and 1890–93; was graduated from the University of Leipzig, Ph.D. in 1890, and was appointed assistant professor of chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1894. He edited the *Review of American Chemical Re-*

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search, published monthly by the American Chemical society, and is the author of: *A Detailed Course of Qualitative Chemical Analysis of Inorganic Substances* (1895); *The General Principles of Physical Science* (1901); and, with S. P. Mulliken, *Laboratory Experiments on the Class Reactions and Identification of Organic Substances* (1899); also of forty original papers describing reseaches in theoretical and organic chemistry.

NOYES, Edward Follensbee, governor of Ohio, was born in Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 3, 1832; son of Theodore and Hannah (Stevens) Greely Noyes. He learned the printer's trade in Dover, N.H., prepared for college at Kingston academy, graduated at Dartmouth college in 1857, and studied law under William Wier Stickney and Amos Tuck, at Exeter, N.H. He was graduated at the Cincinnati Law school in 1858, practised in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1858–61, and enlisted in the 39th Ohio volunteer infantry. He was appointed major of the regiment, July 8, 1861, served in the Missouri campaign of that year; at the siege of New Madrid, Island No. 10, and Corinth, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel, July 8, 1862, and colonel, Oct. 1, 1862. He was with his regiment in the battles of Iuka, Parker's Cross Roads, Resaca, Dallas, and Bluff Mills, Ga., where he lost a leg, while leading an assault upon the enemy's works, July 4, 1864. He took command of Camp Dennison, Ohio, in the autumn of 1864; was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, and left the army April 22, 1865. He was married, Feb. 15, 1863, to Margaretta, daughter of Benjamin Proctor of Kingston, Ohio. He was city solicitor of Cincinnati, 1865–67; judge of the probate court for Hamilton county, 1867–70, and was elected governor of Ohio by the Republican party in 1871, serving, 1871–73. He was defeated for re-election in 1873, by William Allen, Democrat, was appointed U.S. minister to France by President Hayes in 1877, and made several official visits to Turkey during the Russo-Turkish war, and was a special U.S. commissioner to the Paris exposition. He returned in August, 1881, resumed the practice of law in Cincinnati, and was elected judge of the superior court of Hamilton county for a term of five years in 1889. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1890.

NOYES, George Rapall, theologian, was born in Newburyport, Mass., March 6, 1798; son of Nathaniel and Mary (Rapall) Noyes; and a descendant of William Noyes who was instituted rector of Cholderton, Wiltshire, England, in 1602, and of his son Nicholas, who with his brother the Rev. James Noyes, came to Ipswich, Mass., in the *Mary and John* in 1604. He was fitted for college at Newburyport academy, and was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1818, A.M., 1821. During his college course he taught school three winters and after leaving college took charge of the academy in Framingham for one year. He studied at the Cambridge divinity school, 1819–22, and was licensed to preach in 1822, but remained in Cambridge as a teacher until 1825, then as tutor in the college until 1827, devoting his spare time to the study of the Hebrew and Greek scriptures and literature. He was married, May 8, 1828, to Eliza Wheeler Buttrick, of Framingham, Mass. He was pastor of the First Congregational church at Brookfield, 1827–34; pastor of the First Unitarian society at Petersham, Mass., 1834–40; and Hancock professor of Hebrew and other oriental languages, and Dexter lecturer on biblical literature at Harvard college, 1840–68. He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Harvard in 1839, was chosen a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1844, and was generally recognized as an eminent Greek and Hebrew scholar. His published works include: *An Amended Version of the Book of Job, with Introduction and Notes* (1827); *A New Translation of the Book of Psalms* (1831): *A New Translation of the Hebrew Prophets arranged in Chronological Order* (3 vols., 1833–37); *A New Translation of the Proverbs, Ecclesiastes and the Canticles* (1846); *Theological Essays from Various Authors* (1856); and *The New Testament Translated from the Greek Text of Tischendorf* (1869). He also published numerous tracts, sermons and periodical articles. A revised edition in four volumes of his old testament translations was published in 1867–68. He died in Cambridge, Mass., June 3, 1868.

NOYES, Stephen Buttrick, librarian, was born in Brookfield, Mass., Aug. 28, 1833; son of the Rev. George Rapall and Eliza Wheeler (Buttrick) Noyes. He was graduated at Harvard in 1853, and removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1857 to take charge of the library of the Brooklyn Athenæum which under his direction outgrew its home and became the Mercantile library and later the Brooklyn library. He assisted Ainsworth R. Spofford, the librarian of Congress, Washington, D.C., 1866–68, and in 1871–81 prepared a complete cross-reference catalogue of the 60,000 volumes in the Brooklyn library which was published in 1881 and accepted by librarians of the United States and England as a model. He died in Deland, Fla., March 8, 1885.

NOYES, Theodore William, editor, was born in Washington, D.C., Jan. 26, 1858; son of Crosby Stuart and Elizabeth Selina (Williams) Noyes. He was graduated from Columbian university,

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A.M., 1877, and from the Columbian Law school, LL.B., 1882, LL.M., 1883. He was a reporter on the Washington *Star*, 1877–81; practised law in South Dakota, 1883–87, and assumed the editorship of the Washington *Star* in 1887. He was chosen a trustee of the Columbian university in 1889; was elected president of the Alumni association in 1891; became president of the board of trustees of the Washington Public library in 1896, and of the Washington board of trade in 1897. He is the author of: *The National Capital* (1893); *Newspaper Libels* (1894); *Notes of Travel* (1894); *War of the Metals* (1899); and *Conditions in the Philippines* (1900).

NOYES, William Curtis, jurist, was born in Schodack, Rensselaer county, N.Y., Aug. 19, 1805; son of George and —— —— (Friend) Noyes, and a descendant of the Rev. James and Sarah (Brown) Noyes. The Rev. James Noyes, a native of Cholderton, Wiltshire, England, immigrated to America in 1634, and settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635. William Curtis Noyes studied law in Albany, N.Y., 1819, and with Judge S. B. Ludlow, in Nassau, N.Y., 1820–21. He removed to Whitesboro, Oneida county, with his parents, completed his law studies under Henry R. Storrs, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He practised in Rome, N.Y., and afterward in Utica, was district attorney of Oneida county, and removed to New York city in 1838. He was a commissioner with Alexander W. Bradford and David Dudley Field to codify the laws of the state, 1857–64; was the defeated Republican candidate for attorney-general of the state in 1857, and was appointed by the state legislature a member of the Peace commission in 1861. He was one of the popular Republican candidates for the nomination to the U.S. senate in 1861, and was prominently supported as an available successor to Chief-Justice Taney in 1864. He was said to have no equal as an equity lawyer and as a cross-examiner. He served on the executive committee of the American Temperance union; was a member of the charitable committee, and was also president of the New England society. Hamilton college gave him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1856, and he bequeathed to that institution his valuable law library, containing over 5000 volumes. He died in New York city, Dec. 25, 1864.

NUCKOLLS, William Thompson, representative, was born near Hancockville, on the Pacolet river, Union district, S.C., Feb. 23, 1801; son of John and Nancy (Thompson) Nuckolls, and grandson of John and Agatha (Bullock) Nuckolls of Virginia, who removed to Spartanburg district, S.C., about 1770 and made the settlement of Whig Hill. John Nuckolls, Sr., joined the patriots, and about 1779 was killed by the Tories while at a mill, his young son John, who was with him, escaping. The family was of English origin. William Thompson Nuckolls was graduated at South Carolina college in 1820, and became a lawyer at Spartanburg C.H., S.C. He was admitted to the bar in 1823, and was a friend of John C. Calhoun, who said of him that he was one of the best informed men in public life. He was a representative from the ninth South Carolina district in the 20th, 21st and 22d congresses, 1827–33. He married his cousin, Susan Dawkins, and they had no children. He died on his plantation near Hancockville, S.C., Sept. 27, 1855.

NUNN, David Alexander, representative, was born in Haywood county, Tenn., July 26, 1833; son of David and Alice (Koonce) Nunn, both natives of North Carolina. David A. Nunn was a student at the College of West Tennessee, Jackson; was graduated from the Lebanon Law school in 1853, and began practice at Brownsville, Tenn. He was married in 1853 to Mary E. Thompson, who died in 1873, and secondly, in 1875, to Tennessee Whitehead of Haywood county. He was a member of the Whig and Republican party, and was a presidential elector on the Bell and Everett ticket in 1860, and on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket in 1864. Immediately after the war he was elected state senator. He represented Haywood county in the state legislature, 1866–67; was the Republican representative from the Memphis district in the 40th congress, 1868–69; was defeated for the 41st congress in 1868, and represented the ninth district of Tennessee in the 43d congress, 1873–75. He was appointed by President Grant U.S. minister resident to Equador in 1875. He was secretary of the state of Tennessee, 1881–85, and collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of Tennessee, 1889–93 and 1897–1901. He resigned in 1901, after the death of President McKinley, and resumed the practice of law at Brownsville, Tenn.

NUNNALLY, Gustavus Alonzo, educator, was born in Walton county, Ga., March 24, 1841; son of William Branch and Mary Hale (Talbot) Nunnally, and grandson of John Nunnally. His father and mother were born in Virginia and settled in Walton county, Va., in 1819. He was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1859, the youngest man to receive a diploma in the history of the university; was married, Nov. 23, 1859, to Mary, daughter of Ralph Briscoe, of Walton county, Ga.; was professor of mathematics in Hamilton Female college, 1859–61, and principal of the Johnston institute, 1861–68. He was quartermaster of the 9th Georgia militia, Col. P. H. Mell; entered the Baptist ministry in 1865, and preached in Walton and the surrounding counties, 1865–76, also engaging in farming, in editing the *Southern Witness* and as superintend-

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ent of schools for Walton county. He was pastor at Rome, Ga., 1875–84, superintended the church building department of the Southern Baptist church, 1884–85, pastor at Eufaula, Ala., 1885–87, and at Anniston, Ala., 1887–89. He was president of Mercer university, Macon, Ga., as successor to Dr. Archibald J. Battle, 1889–92, and during his term of service raised money for new buildings, which doubled the capacity of the university. He resumed ministerial duties as pastor of the Baptist church at Memphis, Tenn., in 1892, and in 1895 at La Grange, Ga., where he became president of the Southern Female college.

NURSE, Amos, senator, was born in Bolton, Mass., Dec. 17, 1794; son of Jonathan and Ruth (Barrett) Nourse; grandson of David and Rebecca (Barrett) Nourse, and a descendant of Francis and Rebecca (Towne) Nourse, Salem, Mass., immigrants. He was graduated at Harvard A.B., 1812, A.M., 1815, and M.D., 1817. He practised in Wincasset, Me., in that year, and removed to Hallowell, where he was postmaster, and to Bath in 1845. He was a lecturer on obstetrics in Bowdoin college, 1846–54, and professor of obstetrics there, 1854–66. He was collector of customs at Bath, by appointment of President Polk, 1845–46, and was elected U.S. senator to fill the unexpired term of Hannibal Hamlin, who resigned, Feb. 6, 1857, to accept the governorship of Maine, and served to the close of the term, March 3, 1857. He was elected judge of probate of Sagadahoc county in 1860. He died in Bath, Maine, April 17, 1877.

NURSE, Rebecca, reputed witch, was born in Yarmouth, England, in 1621. Her maiden name was Towne, and she married Francis Nurse, and with him settled in Salem, Mass., about 1675. She was held in the highest respect by her townspeople, but in March, 1692, was accused of witchcraft. She was tried in June, and the jury pronounced her not guilty. But the judges were dissatisfied and sent the jury out again, and this time obtained a verdict of guilty. She was hanged, with four others, July 19, 1692.

NUTT, Cyrus, educator, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1814. He was graduated at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., in 1831; was principal of the preparatory department of Allegheny college, 1831–37; of Indiana Ashbury (now De Pauw) university, Greencastle, Ind., 1837–38; professor of Latin and Greek languages, 1838–42; of the Greek and Hebrew languages, 1842–43; of Greek language and literature, 1846–49, and of mathematics, 1857–60. He was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bloomington Station, Ind., 1843–45, and at Salem, Ind., 1845–47; president of Fort Wayne Female college, 1849, and of Whitewater college, Wayne county, 1850–55. He resigned in 1855, and was presiding elder of the Richmond district, Ind., 1855–57. He was acting president of De Pauw university, 1857–59, and a trustee of the corporation, 1851–57, and president of Indiana university at Bloomington, 1860–75, being formally inaugurated, June 7, 1861. He was married, April 26, 1838, to Amanda Standiford of Greencastle, Ind. He received the degree D.D. from Allegheny college and from Ohio Wesleyan university in 1859, and LL.D. from the University of Missouri and from Hanover college, Indiana, in 1873. He died in Bloomington, Ind., Aug. 23, 1875.

NUTTALL, Thomas, botanist, was born in Long Preston, Settle, Yorkshire, England, Jan. 5, 1786. He was apprenticed to the printer's trade, was a journeyman printer under his uncle in Liverpool for several years, and then went to London, where he was unsuccessful. He immigrated to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1807, where Prof. Benjamin Smith Barton encouraged him to engage in scientific study and became his instructor. He made a trip along the coasts of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, and on his return visited the region of the upper Missouri river with John Bradbury, the Scotch naturalist, on a collecting tour, 1809–11, when Bradbury was captured by the Indians, but effected his escape. Mr. Nuttall remained in Philadelphia during the winters of the next eight years, studying the collections made in his summer excursions east of the Mississippi, from the Great Lakes to Florida. He lectured on botany to classes in Philadelphia, 1820–22, and was lecturer on natural history and curator and director of the botanic garden, Harvard college, 1825–34. He made a journey over the Rocky Mountains to the Columbia river in 1834, spent two months in 1835 in the Sandwich Islands, and the spring and summer of 1835 on the Pacific coast, returning to the Sandwich Islands and reaching Philadelphia, October, 1835. He returned to England in December, 1841, and made a visit of six months in the United States, 1847–48. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Harvard in 1826; was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the American Philosophical society and Academy of

Th. Nuttall.

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Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and a fellow of the Linnæan Society of London. His first biographer, Elias Durand, said that he personally had made more discoveries in the botany of North America and described more new genera and species, with the exception of Prof. Asa Gray, than any other man. He contributed to the *Journal* of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and is the author of: *The Genera of North American Plants and a Catalogue of the Species to 1817* (2 vols., 1818); *A Journal of Travels into the Arkansas Territory during the Year 1819* (1821); *Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and Canada: I. Land Birds* (1832), *II. Water Birds* (1834), and *The North American Sylva, or a Description of the Forest Trees of the United States, Canada and Nova Scotia, not described in the Works of François André Michaux* (3 vols., 1842–49). He died in St. Helens, Lancashire, England, Sept. 10, 1859.

NUTTALL, Zelia, archæologist, was born in San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 6, 1858; daughter of Dr. Robert Kennedy and Magdalina (Parrott) Nuttall, and granddaughter of John Parrott of Baltimore and San Francisco. Her father was a native of Tittour, Ireland, a scientist, and a naturalized citizen of the United States. She was educated in England, Germany and France, and was married in 1880 to Alphonse Louis Pinart of Paris, from whom she was separated in 1882 and divorced in 1885, when she resumed her maiden name. She traveled extensively and devoted herself to the study of Mexican antiquities, her first essay being published in 1886. In the same year she was appointed honorary special assistant at the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, Cambridge, Mass., and was subsequently elected fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member of the American Philosophical society and an honorary member of several other American and foreign scientific societies. She is the author of a number of papers on Mexican archæology, her publications including: *The Fundamental Principles of Old and New World Civilisations* (vol. II. Peabody Museum Papers), and the *Codex Nuttall*, the second important ancient Mexican manuscript brought to light and edited by her, and which was named for her by the Peabody Museum, in recognition of her scientific labors.

NUTTING, Newton W., representative, was born in West Monroe, Oswego county, N.Y., Oct. 22, 1840. He practised law in Oswego, 1861–89; was a school commissioner, 1864–67; district attorney, 1869–72; county judge, 1878–83, and was a Republican representative from the twenty-seventh New York district in the 48th and 50th congresses, serving, 1883–85 and 1887–89. He died in Oswego, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1889.

NYE, Edgar Wilson, humorist, was born at Shirley, Maine, Aug. 25, 1850. He removed to St. Croix county, Wis., with his parents in 1852; attended the public schools and an academy at River Falls, Wis.; removed to Wyoming Territory; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He was married, March 7, 1877, to Clara Frances Smith. He abandoned the law to enter journalism and wrote humorous articles for *The Cheyenne Sun*, under the pen name "Bill Nye." He was a reporter on the *Tribune*, Denver, Col., and established *The Daily Boomerang* at Laramie city, Wyo., in 1881, which he edited, 1881–85. He was a member of the territorial legislature, postmaster of Laramie city, a justice of the peace, superintendent of public schools and a commissioner. He removed to Hudson, Wis., in 1885, and thence to New York, where, with James Whitcomb Riley, he engaged in filling lyceum engagements, and in reading selections from his works, afterward making lecture tours throughout the United States and Canada and visiting Europe. He made his home near Asheville, N.C., 1893–96. He is the author of: *Bill Nye and the Boomerang* (1881); *The Forty Liars* (1883); *Baled Hay* (1884); *Bill Nye's Blossom Rock* (1885); *Thinks and Remarks by Bill Nye* (1886); *Bill Nye's Chestnuts Old and New* (1889); *Fun, Wit and Poetry*, in conjunction with James Whitcomb Riley (1891); *Bill Nye's History of the United States* (1894), and *Bill Nye's History of England* (posthumous, 1896). He also contributed a series of articles called his "Autobiographies" to *The Century* (1892), and produced a comedy, *The Cadi* (1891), and with Paul M. Potter *The Stag Party* (1895). He died near Asheville, N.C., Feb. 22, 1896.

NYE, James Warren, senator, was born in De Ruyter, N.Y., June 10, 1815; son of James Nye, a pioneer settler of Madison county. He was educated in Cortland academy, Homer, N.Y., studied law in Troy, N.Y., and practised in Madison county. He was district attorney, 1839, judge of Madison county, 1840–48, and was the defeated antislavery candidate for representative in the 31st congress in 1848. He practised law in Syracuse, N. Y., 1848–57, and was the first president of the Metropolitan board of police, New York city, 1857–60. During the presidential canvass of 1860 he made a tour of the west with William H. Seward, speaking for Lincoln and Hamlin. He was governor of Washoe (Nevada Territory), 1861–64, and assisted in preparing the territory for admission as a state in 1864. He was elected by the first legislature of Nevada, U.S. senator with William M. Stewart, and drew the short term, serving, 1865–67, and was re-elected for a full term, serving, 1867–73. He died at White Plains, N.Y., Dec. 25, 1876.

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OAKES, Urian, educator, was born in England about 1631; son of Edward and Jane Oakes. His parents immigrated to America in 1634, and settled in Cambridge, Mass., where he fitted for college and engaged in preparing and publishing astronomical calculations. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1649, A.M., 1652, and was a fellow of Harvard, 1650–52, pursuing a course in theology. He was ordained pastor of the church at Roxbury, Mass., but after ministering there for a short time, returned to England, where he was a minister at Titchfield, Hampshire, until 1662. In the latter year he was deprived of his living and forbidden to preach, by the Bartholomew act, and was made master of the school at Southwark. On the death of the Rev. Jonathan Mitchell, July 9, 1668, he was called to the church in Cambridge, Mass., but the death of his wife and a personal illness delayed his return to America and his ordination until Nov. 8, 1671. He was made freeman in 1672, and preached the annual election sermon in 1673. He was a fellow of Harvard, 1672–73, resigned, Sept. 15, 1673, and took an important part in the controversy that led to the resignation of President Leonard Hoar in 1674. He declined re-election as a fellow until March 15, 1674, the day on which President Hoar resigned, when he was appointed to succeed him, and entered into office as acting president, April 7, 1675. He declined, however, to accept the full presidency until Feb. 2, 1679–80, when he was inaugurated, serving until his death. He married Ruth, daughter of William Ames. He published: *Astronomical Calculations* (1650); *An Artillery Sermon* (1672); *An Election Sermon* (1673); *An Elegy on the Death of the Rev. Thomas Shepard of Charlestown* (1677), and other sermons. He died in Cambridge, Mass., July 25, 1681.

OAKLEY, Thomas Jackson, jurist, was born in Duchess county, N.Y., in 1783. He was graduated at Yale in 1801, was admitted to the bar in 1804, and settled in practice in Poughkeepsie, N.Y. He was surrogate of Duchess county, 1810–12; a Federalist representative in the 13th congress, 1813–15; a member of the state assembly in 1816, 1818 and 1820; attorney-general of the state, 1819; was elected a Clinton Democratic representative to the 20th congress in 1826, and resigned his seat in congress in 1828, having been appointed judge of the newly-organized superior court of New York city. When the court was reorganized in 1846 under the new constitution, he was elected the chief-justice and held the office until his death. He received the degree LL.D. from Union college in 1853. He died in New York city, May 11, 1857.

OATES, William Calvin, governor of Alabama, was born in Pike county, Ala., Dec. 1, 1835; son of William and Sarah (Sellers) Oates; grandson of Stephen Oates and of Mathew Sellers, and a descendant of Welsh ancestors on the paternal side, and of Irish and French ancestors on the maternal side. His father, a native of South Carolina, removed to Montgomery, Ala., in 1828 and soon after to Pike county, where he became a planter, and married in 1834. William led a roving life in Louisiana and Texas, 1851–55, engaged in teaching school in Henry county, Ala., attended the high school at Lawrenceville, and studied law in Eufaula, Ala., 1855–58. He was admitted to the bar in the winter of 1858–59, and practised in Abbeville, 1859–61. He edited a Democratic newspaper in 1860, and in 1861 entered the Confederate army, as captain in the 15th Alabama infantry. He served in twenty-seven of the forty engagements of this regiment and commanded the regiment from the battle of Sharpsburg until he was transferred to the 48th Alabama infantry, July 1, 1864, having been promoted colonel in April, 1863. He was wounded six times and lost his right arm at Fussell's Mills, near Richmond, Va., Aug 16, 1864, which prevented his further advancement in the army. He resumed his law practice in Abbeville in 1865; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in New York in 1868; a representative in the Alabama legislature, 1870–72, serving as chairman of the committee on ways and means, and was chairman of the judiciary committee of the state constitutional convention of 1875. He was married, March 28, 1882, to Sallie, daughter of Col. Washington Toney of Eufaula. He was a Democratic representative from the third Alabama district in the 47th–53d congresses, 1891–94, resigning in November, 1894, on being elected governor of the state, which office he held, 1895–96. He was a candidate for U.S. senator in 1897, but was defeated by the Free Silver wing of the party, was commissioned by President McKinley brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, May 28, 1898, and served in the Spanish-American war. He was elected from the state at large a delegate to the Alabama constitutional convention in April, 1901, in which body he had a leading part during its four months' session. He engaged in the practice of his profession in Montgomery, Ala.

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OBENCHAIN, William Alexander, educator, was born in Buchanan, Va., April 27, 1841; son of Thomas Jefferson and Elizabeth Ann (Sweetland) Obenchain. His mother was a lineal descendant of William Sweetland, captain of the ship *James* trading between London, England, and New York, 1678–79, who settled in Salem, Conn., before the beginning of the eighteenth century, and the family intermarried with the Van Meterens, an old Knickerbocker family, and with the Bordens and Becks. On the paternal side he descended from Reinhold Abendschön from the Palatinate, Germany, who settled in Berks county, Pa., in 1749, and from the Goulds of New England. William was graduated at the Virginia Military institute with the first honors of the class of 1861. He served as instructor in light artillery at Camp Lee, Richmond, Va., April, 1861; was appointed 2d lieutenant of artillery in the Confederate army; was transferred to the corps of engineers in September, 1861, contrary to his wishes; was ordered to the Department of the Cape Fear, N.C., under Gens. S. G. French and W. H. C. Whiting, and to the Army of Northern Virginia in 1864. He served on the right flank of the Confederate army at Petersburg, and subsequently constructed the defence between the Newmarket and Williamsburg roads, where he was promoted captain of the corps of engineers by General Lee, for "efficiency and meritorious conduct." He was professor of mathematics and of civil and military engineering in the Hillsboro Military academy, N.C., 1866–68; professor of mathematics and commandant of cadets in the Western Military acadamy, under Gen. E. Kirby Smith, at Newcastle, Ky., 1868–70, and professor of German and French and commandant of cadets in the University of Nashville, Tenn., 1870–73. He engaged in civil engineering and the real estate business in Texas, 1873–78, became professor of mathematics in Ogden college, Bowling Green, Ky., in 1878, and was elected president of that institution in 1883. He was married, July 8, 1885, to Eliza Hall, daughter of Thomas Chalmers and Margaret (Younglove) Calvert of Bowling Green, Ky., author of "Sally Ann's Experience" and other short stories under the pen name "Eliza Calvert Hall." He was elected a member of the American Institute of Civics in 1887; of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in 1891; of the British Economic association in 1892; honorary member of the American Whig Society of the College of New Jersey in 1883, and one of the honorary vice-presidents and secretary of the Department Congress of Higher Education, World's Columbian exposition, in 1893. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Centre college, Ky., in 1885.

OBER, Frederick Albion, author, was born in Beverly, Mass., Feb. 18, 1849; son of Andrew K. and Sarah (Hadlock) Ober; grandson of Andrew and Sarah (Smith) Ober, and of Elijah and Huldah (Herrick) Hadlock, and seventh in direct descent from Richard Ober, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts and settled in Beverly in 1668. Frederick Albion Ober attended the public school, and in 1862 engaged in business. He attended the Massachusetts Agricultural college for one year and thereafter devoted himself to the study of natural history, exploring the Lake Okeechobee region of Florida, 1872–74; making an ornithological exploration of the southern West Indies in 1876–78 and 1880, where he collected birds for the Smithsonian Institution, and discovered twenty-two new species. He visited Mexico in 1881, 1883 and 1885, gathering material for several books, and traveled in Spain and northern Africa in 1888, South America in 1889, and in the West Indies again in 1891–92, as commissioner for the Columbian exposition. He lectured on Mexico and the West Indies for nearly ten years in various parts of the country. He is the author of: *Camps in the Caribbees* (1879); *Young Folks' History of Mexico* (1882); *The Silver City* (1882); *Travels in Mexico* (1883); *Mexican Resources*, *A Guide to and Through Mexico* (1885); *Montezuma's Gold Mines* (1885); *The Knockabout Club in the Antilles, Everglades, etc.* (6 vols., 1887–92); *In the Wake of Columbus* (1893); *Josephine, Empress of the French* (1895); *Under the Cuban Flag* (1896); *My Spanish Sweetheart* (1897); *Crusoe's Island* (1898); *Puerto-Rico and Its Resources* (1899); *A Brief History of Spain* (1899); *History of the West Indies* (1900); *The Last of the Arrawaks* (1901); *Tommy Foster's Adventures* (1901), and contributions to magazines.

O'BRIEN, Fitz-James, author, was born in county Limerick, Ireland, in 1828. His father was an attorney-at-law. He was educated at the University of Dublin, and then went to London, where in the course of two years he spent his inheritance amounting to about £8,000. While in college he wrote verse, edited a paper in London, 1851, and in 1852 came to the United States, where he contributed to the *Lantern*, edited by John Brougham, and to the leading literary magazines and newspapers. He wrote for J. W. Wallack "A Gentleman from Ireland;" prepared "The Tycoon" for Laura Keene's theater, and traveled as a literary assistant with H. L. Bateman. He joined the 7th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and marched with the regiment to Washington, D.C., returning to New York with the rank of captain after six weeks' service. He then engaged in recruiting for McClellan's volunteer rifles; was appointed on the staff of General Lander with the rank of lieutenant, and served with him

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in Virginia until fatally wounded in a skirmish with Col. Ashby's Confederate cavalry, Feb. 26, 1862. His poems *Loch Ine* and *Irish Castles* were published anonymously in *Ballads of Ireland* (1856). See *The Poems and Stories of Fitz-James O'Brien with Personal Recollections by his Associates*, edited by William Winter (1881). He died in Cumberland, Va., April 6, 1862.

O'BRIEN, William Shoney, capitalist, was born in Abbeyleix, Ireland, about 1825. He immigrated to New York city in his early youth and removed to California upon the discovery of gold in 1849. He engaged in mining, and in 1851 established a liquor saloon in San Francisco, subsequently entering the ship chandlery business. In 1854 he formed a partnership with James C. Flood in the restaurant and saloon business, which he continued until 1867, when they engaged exclusively in mining. They soon acquired immense wealth, becoming two of the four "Bonanza princes," and with J. G. Fair and John W. Mackay controlled the "Bonanza" mines of Nevada. His fortune was estimated as $20,000,000. He died in San Rafael, Cal., May 2, 1878.

OCHILTREE, Thomas Peck, representative, was born in Nacogdoches, Texas, Oct. 26, 1842; son of Judge William B. and Novaline (Kennard) Peck Ochiltree. When a boy he volunteered in Capt. John G. Walker's company of Texas Rangers and marched to the frontier against the Apache and Comanche Indians. He was admitted to the bar by special act of the legislature of Texas, being non-age; was editor of the *Jeffersonian* at Jefferson, Texas; a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Charleston and Baltimore, 1860; witnessed the surrender of Fort Sumter in 1861, and entered the Confederate service as a private in the Marshall guards, 1st Texas infantry, which became a part of the Texas battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Louis T. Wigfall. He was subsequently assigned to the 1st Texas infantry in Hood's brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. He was on the staff of Gen. H. H. Sibley in the Army of New Mexico, and was mentioned for gallantry in official reports. He was sent to Richmond with important dispatches and joined the staff of General Longstreet as assistant adjutant-general, serving in the battle of Seven Pines and in the seven days' battles around Richmond. On returning to the lower Mississippi, he was made chief of General Sibley's staff, and afterward was assigned to Gen. Richard Taylor, taking part in the campaign that led to the capture of Brashear City, La. He was engaged under orders of Gen. S. B. Maxey in the battle of Poison Springs, Ark., and with General Raines in the defence of Richmond, Va., 1864. At Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865, he was wounded and captured. He visited Europe, 1865–66; was editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, Houston, Texas, 1866; visited Europe again, 1867, securing a line of direct steamers from Galveston, and was made commissioner of emigration for Texas. He was U.S. marshal under General Grant for Texas. He was a representative from the seventh district of Texas in the 48th congress, 1883–85, and at the end of his term removed to New York city, and became counsel for the Mackay-Bennett cable company. He died Nov. 25, 1902.

OCHILTREE, William Beck, jurist, was born in Fayetteville, Cumberland county, N. C., Oct. 11, 1811; son of David and Lucy (Beck) Ochiltree; grandson of Malcolm Hugh Ochiltree, and a descendant of Malcolm Hugh Ochiltree, who was on the personal staff of Prince Charles Edward, and who came to America after the defeat of the Stuarts, and settled in North Carolina about 1746. He was admitted to the bar. He went to Florida, and thence to Alabama, where he was married in 1834 to Novaline, daughter of James Kennard, and widow of Thomas Peck. He became a distinguished lawyer, and in 1839 removed to Nacogdoches, Texas. He was an associate judge of the supreme court, attorney-general and secretary of the treasury of the Republic of Texas. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Texas in 1845, and was appointed one of the first district judges of the state in 1846. He was the leader for years of the Whig party in Texas and a representative in the state legislature, 1855–56; chairman of the judiciary committee and also of public debt, and made a famous speech on a bill to pay Samuel Swartout of New York the interest on $16,000 advanced by him in fitting out expeditions for the relief of Texas during her struggle for independence. He was elected a representative to the Confederate States congress in 1861, and resigned therefrom to become colonel of the 18th Texas infantry. He died at Marshall, Texas, in December, 1867.

OCHS, Adolph S., journalist, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 12, 1858; son of Julius and Bertha (Levy) Ochs, both natives of Germany, who came to America in 1844. His father enlisted for the Mexican war, was a Federal officer in the civil war, was honorably discharged as captain in the 52d Ohio volunteers, and removed

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with his family in 1865 to Knoxville, Tenn. Adolph was given a common school education, and in 1869 when the Knoxville *Daily Chronicle* was established, went to work as newspaper carrier. In 1871–72 he was employed in Providence, R.I., where he also attended night school. Returning to Knoxville, he was a clerk in a drug store in 1872; was engaged in the office of the *Chronicle*, 1872–75; was in the job office department of the *Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Ky., 1875–76; assistant foreman of the composing room of the Knoxville *Daily Tribune*, 1876–77, and in May, 1877, became connected with the *Daily Dispatch*, Chattanooga, where he filled successively every position, including that of editor-in-chief. In 1878 he published a city directory of Chattanooga and in July of that year purchased half interest in the Chattanooga *Daily Times*, established in 1869, and assumed complete control, buying out the remaining half interest in 1871. In 1879 he established the *Tradesman*, which became the leading commercial paper of the southwest. Under his management the Chattanooga *Times* won the soubriquet of "The Times that made Chattanooga." In 1883 he married Iphigenia Miriam, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1892 the *Times* building at Chattanooga, costing nearly $200,000, was erected. At the meeting of the National Editorial association at St. Paul, Minn., in 1891, he delivered an address on the subject of "Interior Dailies," which attracted much attention. He was for some years a member of the Chattanooga board of education. He organized the Southern Associated Press, and in 1883 became its secretary and treasurer. In 1896 he became publisher and controlling owner of the New York *Times*, and changed his residence to New York city, but continued the ownership of the business at Chattanooga. In 1901 he purchased and became the owner of the Philadelphia *Times*, which he placed under the management of his brother, George Washington Ochs, and in July, 1902, paid over $2,500,000 to the heirs of George W. Childs for the *Public Ledger*. During the Paris exposition (1900) he published daily at the exposition a European edition of the New York *Times*, one of the most important and expensive American exhibits.

OCHTMAN, Leonard, artist, was born in Zonnemaire, Zeeland, Holland, Oct. 21, 1854; son of John and Hendricka (Fonteine) Ochtman. His father, a decorative painter, settled in Albany, N.Y., with his family in 1866. Leonard was a draughtsman in an engraving office, 1870–77, opened a studio in Albany in 1877, and in 1879 removed it to New York city, where, in the winter of the latter year, he took a course of study at the Art Students' league. He traveled in England, France and Holland, making studies of landscapes during the summer of 1885. He was married in 1891 to Mina Fonda, one of his pulpils, and the same year established a summer school of landscape painting at Mianus, Conn. He exhibited *Early Autumn* at the National Academy of Design in 1882, becoming a regular exhibitor there as well as at the prominent art exhibitions throughout the country. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design; a member of the Society of American Artists, the American Water-Color society, the New York Water-Color club, the Salmagundi club, the Brooklyn Art club and the Society of Landscape Painters; and received medals and other honors for his work.

O'CONNELL, Eugene, R. C. bishop, was born in the Parish of Kings Court, county Meath, Ireland, June 18, 1815. He attended the diocesan college at Navan, and was prepared for the priesthood in St. Patrick's college at Maynooth, Ireland, where he was ordained in June, 1842. He was a professor in Navan college and afterward in the missionary college of All Hallows. Later he came to the United States, where he engaged in missionary work in California, subsequently serving as president of Santa Iñez college, Santa Barbara county, and then of St. Thomas's theological seminary. He returned to Ireland in 1860. On Sept. 26, 1860, he was elected titular bishop of "Flaviopolis" and vicar apostolic of Marysville, Cal., which included the territory of Nevada, and the upper half of California, and he was consecrated in the chapel of All Hallows college, Dublin, Feb. 3, 1861, by Archbishop Paul Cullen of Dublin. He arrived at Marysville, June 8, 1861, and was inducted in St. Joseph's cathedral by Archbishop Alemany, June 9, 1861. He was translated to the new see of Grass Valley, Cal., formed out of his vicariate, as bishop, Feb. 3, 1868, and resigned, March 17, 1884, receiving the title "Bishop of Joppa," *in partibus infidelium*. He died at Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 4, 1891.

O'CONNOR, James, R. C. bishop, was born in Queenstown, Ireland, Sept. 10, 1823. He came to the United States in 1839, with his brother, Michael O'Connor, and was educated in the seminary of St. Charles Borromeo at Philadelphia, Pa.

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He was ordained, March 25, 1848, was engaged in the diocese of Pittsburg, Pa., 1850–51; was superior of St. Michael's seminary at Pittsburg, 1857–63, and was professor in the seminary of St. Charles Borromeo in 1863. He was consecrated bishop of "Dibona" and vicar apostolic of Nebraska, in Aug. 20, 1876. He established Creighton college in 1879. His vicariate became the diocese of Omaha, Oct. 2, 1885. He died in Omaha, Neb., May 27, 1890.

O'CONNOR, Joseph, journalist and author, was born in Tribes Hill, N.Y., Dec. 17, 1841; son of Joseph and Mary O'Connor. He removed with the family to Rochester, N.Y., attended the High School there, and was graduated at the University in 1863. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, but never practised. He was for a time teacher of languages in the Rochester Free Academy, and then devoted himself to journalism. He was connected editorially, in succession, with the Rochester *Democrat*, the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, the New York *World*, the Buffalo *Courier*, and finally (since 1885) with the Rochester *Post-Express* as chief editor. At the Columbian Exposition (1893) he delivered the poem on New York day. He is the author of articles in magazines and reviews, including a remarkable story in *Blackwood's*, and of a volume of poems published in 1895. He married in 1877 Evangeline M. Johnson, of Rochester, author of analytical indexes to the works of Shakespeare and Hawthorne, of various translations from the German, and of occasional poems.

O'CONNOR, Michael, R. C. bishop, was born at Queenstown, county Cork, Ireland, Sept. 27, 1810. He was prepared for the priesthood in France, and at the College of the Propaganda, Rome, where he was ordained, June 1, 1833. He served as professor of sacred scripture and as vice-rector of the Irish Ecclesiastical college in Rome, 1833–34, and was placed at a small mission at Cove, county Cork, Ireland, in 1834. He immigrated to the United States in 1839, with his brother James. He was professor in the ecclesiastical seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Philadelphia, Pa., and afterward its president, with the care of the missions of Norristown and West Chester. He built the church of St. Francis Xavier at Fairmount, and in 1841 became rector of St. Paul's church, Pittsburg, and vicar-general

M. O'Connor

of the western section of the see of Philadelphia, which during his service was augmented by several new schools, churches and charitable institutions. In 1843 he went to Rome to gain the consent of Pope Gregory XVI to join the Society of Jesus, but instead he was chosen bishop of the newly created diocese of Pittsburg, established Aug. 8, 1843, and when he knelt before the pope was forbidden to rise until he accepted the bishopric. He was consecrated bishop of Pittsburg, Pa., in the church St. Agatha at Rome, Aug. 15, 1843, by Cardinal Filippo Fransoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, and on his way back to the United States passed through Ireland, where he obtained candidates for holy orders and seven sisters of the order of Our Lady of Mercy. Notwithstanding the fact that his diocese had a Roman Catholic population of 25,000, thirty-three churches and fourteen priests, there were but two religious institutions. In 1844 he established a church for colored Roman Catholics; a school for boys and another for young ladies, and St. Michael's Theological seminary. He also founded and became editor of the *Catholic* in 1844. He went to Rome in 1845, and returned with four Presentation Brothers, who established the order of St. Benedict in the United States and took charge of the boys' school. He visited Europe in 1852, and brought back a colony of Passionists, who opened their first house in the United States in Pittsburg. He was transferred to the see of Erie, established out of the diocese of Pittsburg, July 29, 1853, and was returned to Pittsburg, Feb. 20, 1854. In 1854 he again went to Rome, where he took an important part in revising the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. He completed St. Paul's cathedral, one of the largest in the United States, in 1855, and in May, 1860, he tendered his resignation as bishop, which was accepted, May 23, 1860. He entered the Jesuit monastery of Gorheim, Germany, and after two years was permitted by special dispensation to take the four vows at once, when at his own request all episcopal faculties were withdrawn. He returned to the United States; was professor of theology in Boston college, Massachusetts; socius of the Provincial of the Jesuits, and preached and lectured in the principal cities of the country. He retired to the College of the Society of Jesus at Woodstock, Md., early in 1872, where he resided until his death. He published a series of letters addressed to the governor of Pennsylvania, on the *Common School System* (1853). He died in Woodstock, Md., Oct. 18, 1872.

O'CONNOR, William Douglas, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1833. He attended the public schools; studied painting; was associate editor of the Boston *Commonwealth*, 1852–54; of the *Saturday Evening Post*, Philadelphia,

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1854–60; corresponding clerk of the light-house board, Washington, 1861–73, and chief clerk, 1873–74; librarian of the U.S. treasury department, 1874–78; assistant general superintendent of the U.S. life-saving service, 1878–89, and wrote their annual reports. He was married in 1856 to Ellen M. Tarr of Boston. He was a radical in politics, religion and social ethics. When Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" was under ban in Boston, he vindicated him in *The Good Gray Poet* (1866). He also supported the theory that Shakespeare's plays were written by Francis Bacon. He contributed to magazines and newspapers, is the author of poems: *To Fanny; To Athos; The Shadow on the Wall; Mabel; The Lost Land; Resurgemus*, and *Earl Lord*, and also the author of: *Harrington*, an antislavery romance (1860); *Hamlet's Note-Book*, a reply to Richard Grant White on the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy (1886); *Mr. Donnelly's Reviewers* (1889), and of popular imaginative short stories published in the magazines. He died in Washington, D.C., May 9, 1889.

O'CONOR, Charles, lawyer, was born in New York city, Jan. 22, 1804; son of Thomas O'Connor (1770–1855), a native of county Roscommon, Ireland, who came to the United States in 1801, married a daughter of Hugh O'Conor, who was not related to him, and became associated with William Kernan in establishing a settlement in Steuben county, N.Y., on which he resided, 1805–06; and was editor, publisher and author in New York city, 1812–55. Charles received a classical education under direction of his father, and was a student at law, 1820–24, being admitted to the bar in 1824, although non-age. He changed the spelling of his name to conform to ancient usage. He became one of the most prominent lawyers in the United States, and his practice included cases involving, for the time in which he lived, the disposal of vast sums of money. In 1848 he became a member of the Directory of the Friends of Ireland, and he presided at several of their meetings. He was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor of New York in 1848, and at the election received 3,000 more votes than the other candidates on the ticket, but failed of election. He was counsel for Mrs. Forrest in her suit for divorce against Edwin Forrest, the actor, and in token of his service in securing the divorce the friends of Mrs. Forrest presented him with a silver vase, as did also his fellow-members of the bar. He was counsel in the Parrish will case in 1862, and in the Jumel suit in 1871. He was U.S. district attorney for New York under President Pierce, 1853–54, and was married in 1854 to Mrs. Cornelia (Livingston) McCracken. He was a State-rights Democrat, and made a literal interpretation of the constitution as giving no power to the general government to coerce a state. He defended Jefferson Davis as his senior counsel when he was tried for treason, and when the result of the trial enabled the court to accept bail, he went on the bail-bond with Gerrit Smith, Horace Greeley, Horace F. Clark and Augustus Schell. He was elected president of the Law institute of New York city in 1869, and in his will bequeathed to the institute the two vases presented to him in commemoration of his defence of Mrs. Forrest. He was one of the chief prosecutors of William M. Tweed in his trial in 1871, and was commissioned by Governor Hoffman, with W. M. Evarts, James Emott and Wheeler H. Peckham, a bureau of municipal correction to recover the money taken. The court of appeals in 1875 decreed that the county and not the state of New York should have brought suit, and Mr. O'Conor at once drafted the Civil Remedies act, which passed the legislature, but the slow progress made discouraged him and called forth his book "Peculation Triumphant." He was nominated by the straight Democratic national convention that met at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 3, 1872, as the candidate for president of the United States, with John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts for vice-president; and in the general election in November the ticket received 29,408 popular votes but secured no elector. In the contest for electors between Samuel J. Tilden and Rutherford B. Hayes in 1877, each claiming a majority, Mr. O'Conor appeared before the electoral commission for Mr. Tilden, and always claimed that his client was cheated out of the election by fraud in the returns of Louisiana and Florida. He removed to Nantucket, Mass., in 1881, and retired from public life. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Union college in 1865, and from Columbia in 1872. He is the author of: *Peculation Triumphant, Being the Record of a Five Years' Campaign against Official Malverism, A.D. 1871–75* (1875). He died in Nantucket, Mass., May 12, 1884.

O'CONOR, John Francis Xavier, educator, was born in New York city, Aug. 1, 1852; son of Daniel and Jane (Lake) O'Conor, and a descendant of Gen. William Lake. He was graduated from the College of St. Francis Xavier in 1872, and joined the Society of Jesus the same year. He studied English in London, 1874, and philosophy in Louvain, Belgium, 1874–79; pursued oriental studies at Johns Hopkins university, 1879, and theology at Woodstock, 1883–87. He was professor in West Park college, Georgetown university, 1880–82, in Boston university, 1883, was made professor of philosophy and of rhetoric and literature, College of St. Francis Xavier, New York, in 1890, and was vice-president of the college, 1887–88, and of Gonzaga college, Washington, D.C.,

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1901-1902. He lectured extensively on Christian art, Greek art and the Wagner operas. He became an author of international reputation in learned circles; was widely known as preacher, lecturer and writer of classic English, and as an authority on libraries and the care of books, and translated the first Cuneiform inscription published in America. He is the author of: *Lyric and Dramatic Poetry* (1883); *Babylonian Inscriptions of Nebuchadnezzer* (1885); *Garruccis Christian Art* (1885); *Three Holy Lives* (1888); *Practice of Humility* (1890); *Life of St. Aloysius* (1891); *Jesuit Missions in America* (1892); *Reading and the Mind* (1897); *Rhetoric and Oratory* (1898); *Facts about Bookworms* (1898); *Sacred Scenes and Mysteries* (1898); *Autobiography of St. Ignatius* (1900); *Christ the Man of God* (1900), and of dramas, music and poems.

ODELL, Benjamin Barker, governor of New York, was born in Newburgh, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1854; son of Mayor Benjamin Barker and Ophelia (Bookstaver) Odell; grandson of Isaac and Mary Ann (Barker) Odell and of Hiram and Catherine (Kinebark) Bookstaver; great-grandson of Col. William (1762-1856) and Johanna (Willsea) Odell, and great²grandson of Jonathan Odell (q.v.). He attended the public schools of Newburgh, Bethany college in West Virginia, 1873, and Columbia college, New York city, 1873-75, but was not graduated. He entered business life in Newburgh in 1875, became vice-president of the Odell ice company, and president of an electric lighting enterprise, and was also interested in the banking business. He was defeated for supervisor and for state senator when quite young; represented the seventeenth New York district on the Republican state committee, 1884-96, and was chairman of the state executive committee, 1898-1900. He was elected Republican representative from the seventeenth New York district in the 54th and 55th congresses, 1895-99, and was chairman of the committee on accounts in the 55th congress. He declined renomination to the 56th congress, 1898, proposed and supported Theodore Roosevelt for governor of New York in 1898, and when Roosevelt was nominated for vice-president in 1900, became the Republican candidate for governor. He was elected by a plurality of 111,126, and was re-elected in 1902.

He was married, first, in 1877, to Estelle Crist of Newburgh, N.Y., who died in 1888; and secondly, in 1891, to Mrs. Linda (Crist) Traphagan, widow of Rensselaer Traphagan and sister of his former wife.

ODELL, Jacob, soldier, was born in Greenburg, N.Y., July 25, 1756; son of Abraham and Rebecca (Dyckman) Odell; grandson of Johannes and Johannah (Vermilye) Odell, and a descendant in the sixth generation of William Odell of Concord, Mass., 1639, Fairfield, Conn., 1644. Jacob Odell served during the war of the Revolution in Col. Samuel Drake's regiment. On the return of peace he was commissioned brigadier-general of New York state militia by Maj.-Gen. Morris, and commanded the first brigade of horse artillery. He married Ann, widow of Abraham Brevoort, and daughter of David and Mary (Van Vleckeren) Devoor. He lived at Yonkers, N.Y., was member of the state assembly, 1812-13, a Monroe presidential elector in 1821, and a Jackson elector in 1829. He died at Yonkers, N.Y., in 1845.

ODELL, Jonathan, patriot, was born in Tarrytown, N.Y., Dec. 26, 1730; son of Johannes, Jr., and Johannah (Vermilye) Odell; grandson of John and Johanna (Turner) Odell; great-grandson of William, Jr. (1634-1700) and —— (Vowles) Odell, and great-grandson of William Odell, who came from England to Concord, Mass., 1639, and to Fairfield, Conn., 1644. Jonathan Odell owned a large estate in the town of Greenburg, N.Y., and the stone house in which he lived was still standing in 1903. He served in Col. Samuel Drake's regiment, Westchester county militia, and in Col. Lewis Dubois's N.Y. state levies, and was for a time held a prisoner in the Old Sugar House prison, New York city. He married Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Jannetie (Kiersen) Dyckman, and had six sons and five daughters. His son, Col. John Odell (1756-1835), was an officer in Col. Morris Graham's regiment in the American Revolution, and commissioned lieutenant-colonel of militia by Gov. John Jay; another son, Abraham Odell (1760-1820), was lieutenant in Col. Van Bergen's regiment, and a member of the state assembly, 1801-05, 1807-10, and another son, William Odell (1762-1856), served in Van Bergen's regiment and became colonel of Westchester militia. Jonathan Odell died in Tarrytown, N.Y., Sept. 23, 1818.

ODELL, Moses Fowler, representative, was born in Tarrytown, N.Y., Feb. 24, 1818; son of William Dyckman and Susanna (Fowler) Odell, and grandson of William and Johanna (Willsea) Odell. He attended the public school, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1845, when he was appointed an entry clerk in the New York custom house. He was assistant collector of customs for New York, 1855-57, and public appraiser,

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1857–61. He was a Democratic representative from New York city in the 37th and 38th congresses, 1861–65, and was chairman of the committee on the treasury department. He was appointed navy agent for the port of New York by President Johnson in 1865, and held the office until his death in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 13, 1866.

ODENHEIMER, William Henry, third bishop of New Jersey and 66th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 11, 1817; son of John W. Odenheimer. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1835, A.M., 1838, and from the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1838. He was admitted to the diaconate in 1838, and was ordained priest in 1841. He was assistant rector, St. Peter's, Philadelphia, in 1840, and rector, 1840–59. He visited Europe and the Holy Land in 1851, and was elected bishop of New Jersey in 1859, as successor to Bishop George W. Doane, deceased, and was consecrated, Oct. 13, 1859, by Bishops Meade, McCoskry, Whittington, Lee, Chase, Potter and Williams. Upon the division of the diocese of New Jersey in 1874, he became bishop of the new diocese of Northern New Jersey and served until his death. It is estimated that he confirmed 20,000 persons during his episcopacy. He was married to Anna Deborah Randall, daughter of John B. Shaw, U.S.N. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1856. He was joint editor of: *Songs of the Spirit: Hymns of Praise and Prayer to God and the Holy Ghost* (1871); made a special study of canon law, and is the author of: *Origin and Compilation of the Prayer Book* (1841); *The Devout Churchman's Companion* (1841); *The True Catholic no Romanist* (1842); *Thoughts on Immersion* (1843); *The Young Churchman Catechised* (1844); *Bishop White's Opinions* (1846); *Essay on Canon Law* (1847); *The Clergyman's Assistant in Reading the Liturgy* (1847); *The Private Prayer Book* (1851); *Jerusalem and its Vicinity* (1855). He died at Burlington, N.J., Aug. 14, 1879.

ODIN, John Mary, archbishop, was born in Ambierle, France, Feb. 25, 1801. He joined the Lazarist brotherhood, and in 1822 was sent as a missionary to the United States and was appointed to Missouri. He attended St. Mary's seminary, Barrens, near St. Louis, Mo., and was ordained priest, May 4, 1823, at the seminary by Bishop Dubourg. He made a missionary journey through Arkansas and Texas during the year 1823; was superior of St. Mary's seminary; theologian to Bishop Rosati during the second council held at Baltimore in 1833; was sent toEurope to obtain assistance for missions; attended the general assembly of the Lazarist order at Paris, as deputy from the United States, and through his intercession saved St. Mary's seminary from suppression. He remained at the seminary till 1836, when he was made pastor of St. Vincent's, Cape Girardeau, but in 1837 he again returned to the seminary, retaining his connection until his appointment as vice-prefect of Texas in 1840. He resided first at San Antonio and subsequently at Houston, and obtained from the legislature large grants of land to be used for educational purposes. He was consecrated vicar-apostolic of Texas and titular bishop of "Claudiopolis" at New Orleans, La., March 6, 1842, by Bishop Blanc of New Orleans, assisted by Bishops Portier and Chanche. He repaired the old church at San Antonio and established several schools, but in 1845 his financial resources failed him and he went to Europe to obtain help. He was promoted bishop of Galveston on the creation of that see, April 23, 1847; established a convent of Ursuline nuns at that place, and in November, 1854, founded the College of the Immaculate Conception (St. Mary's university) at Galveston. In 1857 he obtained a charter creating it St. Mary's university. He was translated to New Orleans as archbishop in February, 1861, and went to Rome in 1869. He died while visiting his home at Ambierle, France, May 25, 1870.

O'DONNELL, James, representative, was born in Norwalk, Conn., March 25, 1842; son of John and Anne O'Donnell. His parents settled in Jackson, Mich., in 1850. He was an apprentice in the office of the *Citizen*, 1854–55, and a journeyman printer in several of the western states, 1856–61. He enlisted for three months' service as a private in the 1st Michigan infantry and took part in the first battle of Bull Run. He was recorder of the city of Jackson, 1863–67, and in 1864 purchased the *Weekly Citizen*, establishing it as a daily in 1865. He was a presidential elector on the Grant and Wilson ticket in 1872, and mayor of Jackson, 1876–78. He was married, Aug. 15, 1879, to Sarah, daughter of John George of Denver, Col. He was a Republican representative from the third Michigan district in the 49th, 50th, 51st and 52d congresses, 1885–93, serving as chairman of the committee on education in the 51st congress. At the close of his term, March 3, 1893, resumed the management and editorship of the *Citizen*.

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O'DONOVAN, William Rudolf, sculptor, was born in Preston county, Va., March 28, 1844; son of James Hayes and Mary (Bright) O'Donovan; grandson of Jeremiah and Jenette (Dunbar) O'Donovan, who were forced to escape to America in consequence of participation in the revolution of 1798, and a descendant of the elder branch of the O'Donovans. He was self-taught in the sculptor's art. As a boy he served in the Confederate army, and in 1865 he removed to New York city, where he opened a studio as a sculptor. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1878, and a member of the Society of American Artists in 1880, of the Architectural League in 1887, and of the National Sculpture society at its formation in 1896. The subjects of his many portrait busts and bas reliefs include: The Hon. John A. Kennedy (1876); William Page, N.A., Winslow Homer, N.A., and Thomas Eakins of Philadelphia (1877); Erminnie A. Smith and R. Swain Gifford, N.A. (1879); Edmund C. Stedman, Arthur Quartley, N.A., Walt Whitman (1892); Gen. Joseph Wheeler (1896); President Charles P. Daly, for the American Geographical society (1899), and the Hon. Andrew H. Green (1900). He also executed a memorial tablet to Bayard Taylor, for Cornell university; a statue of Archbishop Hughes, for St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y.; a statue of General Wagner, for Charleston, S.C.; statues of Washington, for the government of Venezuela (1880); for the monument commemorating the peace of Newburgh, N.Y. (1886–87), and for the Trenton battle monument, and also for the interior of the latter; a bust of Gen. William S. Stryker, late president of the Trenton Battle Monument association; equestrian statues of Lincoln and Grant, for the soldiers' and sailors' arch, Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N.Y.; a monument to the captors of André at Tarrytown, N.Y.; two figures for the soldiers' monument at Lawrence, Mass.; two bas-reliefs for the monument commemorating the battle of Oriskany (1883), and many other works of equal importance. He is the author of a series of papers on the *Portraits of Washington*.

OERTEL, Johannes Adam, clergyman and artist, was born in Fürth, near Nüremberg, Bavaria, Nov. 3, 1823; eldest son of Thomas Friedrich and Maria Magdalena (Mennesdörfer) Oertel. His father was a skilful worker in metals. He visited the art department of the Polytechnic institute at Nüremberg as a boy, but deciding to become a missionary began preparatory studies under the Rev. Wilhelm Loehe at Merkendorf, Bav., who in turn persuaded him to follow art, and recommended him as a pupil to the noted engraver, J. M. Enzing-Müller, in Nüremberg, with whom he subsequently spent some years in Munich. In the spring of 1848 they immigrated with some fellow students to the United States, landing at New York, and Mr. Oertel was for a short time a teacher of art in Newark, N.J. He resided in Madison, N. J., until 1857, then in Brooklyn, N.Y., removing in 1861 to Westerly, R.I., where he built a commodious studio, which he occupied for seven years. In 1851 he was married to Julia Adelaide, daughter of Asa Torrey of Newark, N.J. In 1867 he was admitted to the diaconate of the P. E. church at Christ church, Westerly, R.I., and in 1870 to the priesthood at Lenoir, N.C., in the parish church he served for seven years. Subsequently he was rector of Grace church, Morganton, N.C., for a year and a half; was active both as a clergyman and artist for one year in Florida, and then at Sewanee and Nashville, Tenn., and St. Louis, Mo., until 1891; for although he had no longer charge of any parish as rector, his services as a clergyman were almost constant, art constituting his means of support. His canonical residence remained in the diocese of Tennessee. For many years he was an associate member of the National Academy of Design, and he received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of the South in 1899. For many years he devoted himself chiefly to Christian art, and his work is in numerous churches in New York, Glen Cove, L.I., Lenoir, N.C., St. Louis, Mo., Jackson, Tenn., Emmorton and Belair, Md., and especially in Washington, D.C. To painting he joined elaborate carving in wood. The work by which he is widest known is *The Rock of Ages*, published in many ways, and painted at Westerly in 1862. But the principal labor of his life is a series of four elaborate compositions, delineating the grand epic of man's redemption, and embracing the whole scheme from after the Fall in Genesis to Revelation, of which the first painting is: *The Dispensations of Promise and the Law;* the second, *The Redeemer;* the third, *The Dispensation of the Holy Spirit,* and the fourth, *The Final Victory of Good over Evil* (Rev. xx. from v. 11.), completed in 1901. This series on large canvasses, the artist donated to the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., where there are also several other of his paintings.

O'FARRELL, Michael Joseph, R.C. bishop, was born in Limerick, Ireland, Dec. 2, 1832. He attended the College of All-Hallows', and the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, and was ordained in the Limerick cathedral, Aug. 18, 1855. He joined the Order of St. Sulpice, and was at the end of his novitiate appointed professor of dogmatic theology in the College of St. Sulpice. He immigrated to Canada, was appointed professor in the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal; removed to the United States, entering the diocese

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of New York as a secular priest, and was placed in charge of St. Patrick's church. He was assistant pastor of St. Peter's church, New York city, 1869–72; pastor of St. Mary's, Rondout, N.Y., 1872–73, and in 1873 he was returned to St. Peter's as its pastor. He also established a parish school in connection with the church. He was elected bishop of the newly erected see of Trenton, N.J., in 1881, and was consecrated in St. Patrick's cathedral, Nov. 1, 1881, by Cardinal McCloskey. He collected and prepared for Father Thomas Burke, the historical facts on which he based his argument on the oppression of Ireland. He was a member of the third plenary council at Baltimore. He bequeathed various sums to charitable, religious and educational institutions, and the bulk of his estate to the founding of an industrial school and orphan asylum at Hopewell, N.J. He died at Trenton, N.J., April 2, 1894.

O'FERRALL, Charles Triplett, governor of Virginia, was born at Brucetown, Va., Oct. 21, 1840; son of John and Jane Lawrence (Green) O'Ferrall, and grandson of Dr. John C. Green. His father was of Irish descent, a soldier in the war of 1812, justice of the peace, sheriff, representative in the state legislature, and clerk of the court. Upon his death in 1856 Charles, who had already served as assistant clerk under his father, was appointed clerk *pro-tempore* of the Morgan county court, and in 1858 was elected to the position for the term of six years, three years of which term he was a minor. In May, 1861, he gave up his office, which exempted him from military service, and joined the Confederate cavalry, and soon after was made sergeant. He was elected 1st lieutenant of Company I, 12th Virginia cavalry in April, 1862, and captain in August following, serving in Ashby's brigade. He remained with the army four years, was wounded several times, was twice left on the field for dead, received repeated promotions, and when he held the last Confederate line in the Shenandoah Valley, after the surrender of Lee, was colonel of the 23rd Virginia cavalry, in command of his regiment, and several separate battalions constituting all the Confederate cavalry in the valley. He had two engagements with Federal cavalry, and captured the last Federal prisoner taken on Virginia soil after Lee's surrender, of which he learned some days thereafter. He studied law in Washington college, Lexington, Va., and was graduated, LL.B., 1869. He practiced law in Harrisonburg, and was a representative in the state legislature for Rockingham county, 1872; county judge, 1873–79; Democratic representative from the seventh district of Virginia in the 48th-52d congresses, 1883–93, serving as chairman of the committee on mines and mining in the 49th congress and on the committee on elections in the 53d and 54th congresses. He was governor of Virginia, 1893–97, and on Jan. 1, 1898, retired from political life to engage in the practice of law in Richmond, Va. He was twice married, first to Annie, daughter of Col. Robert McLean, of the 37th Mississipi regiment, killed at the battle of Corinth, 1862; and secondly to Jennie Wickliffe, daughter of Col. William C. Knight of Richmond, Va.

Chas. T. O'Ferrall.

OFFICER, Thomas, educator, was born in Washington, Pa., Dec. 28, 1822; son of Robert and Margaret (Scott) Officer, and a descendant of Thomas Officer. He was graduated at Washington college, Pa., A.B., 1840, A.M., 1843; was a teacher in the Deaf and Dumb institute, Columbus, Ohio, 1840–45; principal of the Illinois Deaf and Dumb Institute, Jacksonville, 1845–55; president of the board of directors of the Iowa Deaf and Dumb institute, Council Bluffs, Iowa; ruling elder of the Presbyterian church, Council Bluffs, 1856–1900, and was engaged in banking, 1857–1900. He was married, Aug. 8, 1848, to Elizabeth M., daughter of Nathan Pusey of Washington city, Pa. He died in Council Bluffs, Iowa, Sep. 12, 1900.

OGDEN, Aaron, patriot, was born in Elizabethtown, N.J., Dec. 3, 1756; son of Robert Ogden (1716–1787), and great-grandson of Jonathan Ogden, one of the original founders of Elizabethtown. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1773, A.M., 1776, and was assistant instructor in the grammar school. He was a member of the expedition under Lord Stirling that captured the British supply-ship, *Blue Mountain Valley*, lying in New York harbor in the winter of 1775–76, and in 1777 was enlisted as captain in the 1st New Jersey regiment, of which his brother Matthias was colonel. He took part in the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777; the battle of Monmouth, June 27, 1778, where he was brigade-major of the advance corps of Gen. Charles Lee, and assistant aide-de-camp to Lord Stirling; and the battle of Springfield, N.J., June 23, 1780, where his horse was shot. He was included among the officers who received a vote of thanks from congress. In 1779 he was entrusted by Washington with the official account of the trial of André, the decision of the court, and the letter addressed by

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André to his commander, which he delivered to the commandant at Paulus Hook. When the communication with Sir Henry Clinton was established, the unofficial verbal offer of Washington to Sir Henry Clinton to exchange Major André for Benedict Arnold was suggested and declined, as Sir Henry's honor would not allow the surrender of Arnold. Ogden served in Virginia under Lafayette, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. He returned to New Jersey upon the close of the war, and successfully practised law. He was married in October, 1787, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Chetwood. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 11th U.S. infantry, Jan. 8, 1799, and served as deputy quartermaster-general of the U.S. army from Feb. 26, to June 15, 1800. He was elected to the U.S. senate, Sept. 28, 1801, to fill the unexpired term of James Schureman resigned, Feb. 6, remaining in office until March 4, 1803. He was a boundary commissioner, 1806; succeeded Joseph Bloomfield as governor of New Jersey by choice of the legislature, Oct. 29, 1812, serving, 1812–13, and refused the commission of major-general in the U.S. army in 1812. In 1813 he engaged in steamboating, and attempted to run a boat between Elizabethtown and New York. This scheme brought him in conflict with Robert Fulton and the Livingstons, who had exclusive patents to navigate the waters of New York state by steam for a number of years. As Ogden held the same privilege in New Jersey waters, the result was a state controversy in which Ogden was defeated, losing his entire fortune in litigation. He removed to Jersey City, N.J., in 1829, where he filled a position in the custom house. He was a charter member of the New Jersey branch of the Society of the Cincinnati in 1783, was its president, 1824–29, and president general of the organization, 1829–39. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1817–39, and the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by that institution in 1816. He died in Jersey City, N.J., April 19, 1839.

OGDEN, David, royalist, was born in Newark, N.J., about 1707. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1728, A.M., 1731, studied law in Newark, N.J., and became one of the most prominent lawyers in the province. He was made a member of the Royal council in April, 1751; was judge of the superior court, and served as judge of the supreme court of New Jersey, 1772–76. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution, being an avowed royalist, he was compelled to go to England. In 1779 he was a member of the board of refugees, and drew up a plan of government for the colonies in case they should submit to Great Britain. On the close of the war he returned to New Jersey, but was sent to England in 1783 as agent for the state royalists, to prosecute their claims for compensation. He obtained an allowance for his own estates, and in 1789 returned to the United States and settled at Whitestone, N.Y., where he died in June, 1800.

OGDEN, Henry Warren, representative, was born in Abingdon, Va., Oct. 21, 1842; son of Elias and Louisa (Gordon) Ogden; great-grandson of Elias and Maria (Anderson) Ogden, and great²-grandson of Robert Ogden, speaker of the Colonial house of representatives of New Jersey, and a descendant of John Ogden, an early settler of the island of Manhattan and the colony of New Jersey. His parents removed to Warrensburg, Mo., in 1851, where he worked on the farm and attended the district school in the winter. He entered the Confederate army in 1861, and served in the Trans-Mississippi department, first as a lieutenant in the 16th Missouri infantry, and afterward on the staff of Col. S. P. Burns, commanding the 2d brigade, M. M. Parson's Missouri division, in Price's army in Louisiana. He was paroled at Shreveport, La., June 8, 1865, and engaged in farming at Benton, La. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1879, represented the parish of Bossier in the state legislature, 1880–88, being chairman of the committee on ways and means in 1882, and speaker of the house, 1884–88. He was a Democratic representative from the fourth Louisiana district in the 53rd congress to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Representative N. C. Blanchard to the U.S. senate, March 12, 1894, and was re-elected to the 54th and 55th congresses, serving, 1894–99. He was defeated for re-nomination in 1898, and at the close of his term retired from public life.

OGDEN, Matthias, soldier, was born in Elizabethtown, N.J., in 1755; son of Robert Ogden (1716–1787), member of the King's council, and delegate to the Provincial congress in New York, Oct. 25, 1765. He enlisted in the patriot army at the outbreak of the Revolution, and joined Washington at Cambridge. He accompanied Benedict Arnold in the march to Quebec and was severely wounded in the assault on that city, Dec. 31, 1775. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 1st battalion, established, March 7, 1776, and was subsequently promoted colonel of the 1st New Jersey regiment, retaining the command till the close of the war. He was taken prisoner at Elizabethtown, N.J., in November, 1780, and was the originator of the unsuccessful attempt to capture Prince William Henry, in March, 1782, which exploit he commanded in person. He was granted a leave of absence by congress

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in 1783, visited Europe, and while in France was presented with the honor of *le droit du tabouret* by Louis XVI. He was brevetted brigadier-general, Sept. 20, 1783; was a representative in the state legislature in 1785. He died in Elizabethtown, N.J., March 31, 1791.

OGDEN, Robert, patriot, was born in Elizabethtown, N.J., Oct. 16, 1716. He was a member of the King's council, and from 1757 to 1765 was a member of the New Jersey legislature, being Speaker in 1763–65. He then became a delegate to the Continental congress. There when the Declaration of Rights and Grievances was drawn up, with petitions to the King and to Parliament, all the members signed them except Mr. Ogden and Timothy Ruggles, their reason being that those documents should be first submitted to the provincial assemblies. For this he was burned in effigy, after which he resigned his office. In 1776 he was chairman of the Elizabethtown committee of safety. He died in Sparta, N.J., Jan. 1, 1787.

OGDEN, Thomas Ludlow, lawyer, was born at Newark, N.J., Dec. 12, 1773; son of Abraham and Sarah (Ludlow) Ogden; grandson of David (born 1707) and Martha (Hammond) Ogden, and a descendant of John Ogden of Elizabethtown, N.J., (1610–1681), one of the founders of that place. Abraham Ogden (1743–1800) was owner of Washington's headquarters in Morristown, N. J., and a friend of Washington. Thomas Ludlow Ogden was graduated from Columbia in 1791. He was associated with Alexander Hamilton in the practice of law in New York, and was the counsellor for many corporations, including the Holland Land company. He was a trustee of the Indian reservation lands; of Sailors' Snug Harbor, New York; law officer of Trinity church corporation; clerk, vestryman and senior warden of Trinity church; one of the original trustees of the General Theological Seminary of New York; one of the founders and vice-president of the Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York, and a trustee of Columbia college, 1817–44. He died in New York city, Dec. 17, 1844.

OGDEN, Uzal, clergyman, was born in Newark, N.J., in 1744; son of Uzal Ogden (who died in 1780); grandson of David and Abigail Ogden, and a descendant of John and Jane (Bond) Ogden. John Ogden, said to have been a native of Kent county, England, was settled at Stamford, Conn., in 1641; removed to Hempstead, L.I., in 1644; to Southampton, L.I., in 1647, and afterward became one of the founders of Elizabethtown, N.J., and prominent in its affairs until his death in 1681. Uzal Ogden was prepared for the ministry in Elizabethtown, N.J., under the Rev. Dr. Chandler and was ordained both deacon and priest in the Established church, in the chapel of the Episcopal palace at Fulham, Middlesex, Sept. 21, 1773, by the Bishop of London. He returned to New Jersey, where he labored all his life. He preached occasionally in Trinity church, Newark, N.J., 1779–88; was an assistant minister of Trinity parish, New York city, 1784–89, and was also connected with St. John's church in Elizabethtown, N.J., and with a chapel at what is now Belleville, N.J. He was rector of Trinity church, Newark, N.J., 1788–1805; was elected bishop of New Jersey, Aug. 16, 1798, but consecration was refused him by the General convention in June, 1799, on the grounds that doubts existed as to his qualifications in accordance with the canon. A special convention of New Jersey in October, 1799, asked that he be consecrated without delay, but nothing further is recorded until 1804, when he was requested by the New Jersey convention to resign the rectorship of Trinity church, Newark, which he at first refused to do. Finally, however, he withdrew from the Protestant Episcopal church, but claimed the right to officiate as rector under his ordination to the priesthood in the Established church, and in consequence was suspended by the standing committee from ministerial duty in New Jersey, with the consent of Bishop Moore of New York, on May 9, 1805. On Oct. 16, 1805, he joined the Presbyterian ministry, although he never held a stated charge. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1798. He was married to Mary, daughter of Samuel Gouverneur of New Jersey, in 1774. He published numerous letters, sermons and addresses, and *Antidote to Deism* (2 vols., 1795). He died in Newark, N.J., Nov. 4, 1822.

OGILBY, John David, clergyman, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 30, 1810; son of Leonard and Eliza (Darley) Ogilby. His parents immigrated to the United States in 1816, and he was graduated at Columbia college, A.B., 1829, A.M., 1833. He was the first rector of Columbia College grammar school, 1829–30; established and conducted a private school with Lorenzo L. Daponte, 1830–32, and was professor of ancient languages in Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N.J., 1832–40. In the meantime he studied theology and was ordained to the Protestant Episcopal ministry in 1838. He served as substitute in various city churches, 1838–40, and during the absence of his brother, the Rev. Frederick Ogilby (born 1813–died 1878), in Europe, had charge of his church, the Ascension, in Philadelphia. He was professor of ecclesiastical history in the General Theological seminary, New York city, 1841–49, visiting Europe for the benefit of his health in 1842, 1846 and 1849. He accepted the rectorship of Grace church at Newark, N.J., in 1846, but on the urgent

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request of the faculty of the seminary, he retained his professorship. He purchased a residence in Sing Sing, N.Y., and there founded All Saints' church, Briar Cliff, which was not finished until after his death. He received the degree D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1843. He was married first, April 15, 1834, to Cornelia D., daughter of Joseph Warren Scott of New Brunswick, N.J.; and secondly, Jan. 17, 1839, to Anna Helena, daughter of Dr. F. R. Smith of New Brunswick, N.J. He is the author of: *An Outline of the Argument against the Validity of Baptism* (1842); *The Catholic Church in England and America* (1844), and edited *Jacob's Latin Reader*, with notes partly translated from the German and partly gathered from other sources. He left an incomplete MS. of a large work on *Ecclesiastical History*. He died in Paris, France, Feb. 2, 1851, and his body was sent back to America and buried in the churchyard of Christ church, New Brunswick, N. J.

OGILVIE, Clinton, painter, was born in New York city, Dec. 28, 1838; son of William Halsey Ogilvie. He was a pupil of James M. Hart (q. v.), in New York, and was in Paris, 1866–67. He established a studio in New York city in 1867, devoting himself to landscape painting, and made a second visit to Paris, 1872–73. He occupied his studio in New York, 1873–79; resided at Nice, Mentone and other art centers of Europe, 1879–83, and was again in New York, 1883–1900. In 1864 he was made an associate of the National Academy of Design, where he exhibited regularly. His subjects were mostly French and Swiss landscape, his American pictures including: *Among the Adirondacks* (1874); *The Sunny Summer-Time* (1876); *Summer Afternoon in the Adirondacks* (1877); *The Mountain Brook* (1878). He died in New York city, Nov. 2, 1900.

OGLE, Benjamin, governor of Maryland, was born in Annapolis, Md., Feb. 7, 1746; son of Gov. Samuel and Ann (Tasker) Ogle, and grandson of Samuel Ogle of Northumberland county, England, and of Gov. Benjamin Tasker. He was educated in England; was a member of the council prior to the Revolution, and served on the committee of observation for Frederick county. He was the tenth governor of Maryland, 1798–1801, and on Feb. 11, 1800, issued a proclamation making the day of Washington's death "a day of mourning, humiliation and prayer," which custom continued to be observed by the succeeding governors of Maryland. He resided on the estate "Belair" in Prince George county, which descended to him through Gov. Benjamin Tasker. He was married first to Rebecca Stilley, and secondly to Henrietta Margaret, daughter of Henry and Mary (Thomas) Hill. He died at "Belair," Prince George county. Md., July 6, 1809.

OGLE, Charles, representative, was born in Somerset, Pa., in 1798; son of Gen. Alexander Ogle, a native of Maryland, who removed to Somerset county, Pa., where he was a member of both houses of the state legislature for many years from 1806; a representative in the 15th congress, 1817–19; general in the state militia, and died, Oct. 14, 1852. Charles Ogle studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1819. He settled in practice in Somerset; was a general in the state militia; a Whig representative from Pennsylvania in the 25th and 26th congresses, 1837–41, and elected to the 27th congress, but did not live to take his seat. He died in Somerset, Pa., May 10, 1841.

OGLE, Samuel, colonial governor of Maryland, was born in England about 1694; son of Samuel Ogle of Northumberland county, England. He was captain in a cavalry regiment in the British army, and was governor of Maryland under proprietary government from September, 1731, until the return of Lord Baltimore in 1732. He went back to England, was promoted in the army, was again governor of Maryland, 1735–42, and a third time, 1747–52. His third appointment induced him to take his wife with him, and he left England in the ship *Neptune*, March 12, 1747, and resided on a fine estate in Anne Arundel county. He was married in England to Ann, daughter of Benjamin Tasker, who was president of the Maryland council during his last administration and upon whom the government devolved at his death, until the arrival of Horatio Sharpe, the next governor appointed by the crown. He died in Annapolis, Md., May 3, 1752.

OGLESBY, Richard James, governor of Illinois, was born in Oldham county, Ky., July 25, 1824. His parents died in 1832, and he removed to Decatur, Ill., in 1836 with his uncle Willis Oglesby, working there as a farm-hand and carpenter. He studied law under Judge Silas W. Robinson at Springfield, Ill., 1844–45, and was licensed to practise in 1845. He joined the 4th Illinois volunteers for service in the Mexican war and was commissioned 1st lieutenant. He saw service at Vera Cruz and at Cerro Gordo, resuming his law practice in Decatur, Ill., in 1847. He was graduated at the Louisville, Ky., law school, LL.B., 1849; engaged in seeking gold in California, 1849–51, and in 1851, having gained $4,500 in California, he again took up the practice of law in Decatur. He traveled in Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land, 1856–57. In 1858 he was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for representative in the 36th congress, was elected in 1860 to the Illinois senate, resigning his seat, April

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OGLETHORPE

25, 1861, to accept the colonelcy of the 8th Illinois volunteers. He commanded the 1st brigade, 1st division, under General Grant, at Forts Henry and Donelson, and with his brigade was the first to enter Fort Henry. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 21, 1862, for gallantry at the capture of Fort Donelson. He was in command of the 2d brigade, 2d division, Army of West Tennessee, at the battle of Corinth, and was severely wounded, Oct. 3, 1862. He was promoted major-general of volunteers in November, 1862, and returned to active service in April, 1863, when he commanded the left wing of the 16th Army corps. He resigned in May, 1864. He was three times elected governor of Illinois on the Republican ticket, serving, 1865–69, 1873 and 1885–89. He resigned in 1873 to take his seat in the U.S. senate as successor to Lyman Trumbull, and served in that body until March 3, 1879, declining re-election, and retiring to private life, 1889. He died in Elkhart, Ill., April 24, 1899.

OGLETHORPE, James Edward, founder of the colony of Georgia, was born at Westbrooke Place, near London, England, Dec. 21, 1688; son of Sir Theophilus and Eleanor (Wall) Oglethorpe. He matriculated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, in 1704, but entered military service about 1706, being commissioned ensign in 1710. He was attached to the suite of the Earl of Peterborough, ambassador to Sicily, in 1713, and was promoted lieutenant in the Guards of Queen Anne in 1714. He was aide-de-camp to Prince Eugene at the defeat of the grand vizier Ali at Peterwaradin, Austria, Aug. 5, 1716, and at the siege and capture of Belgrade in August, 1717. He returned in 1719, and resumed his studies at Oxford. He succeeded to the Westbrooke estate in 1722, and was a member of Parliament from Haslemere, in Surrey, 1722–54. About 1728 he turned the attention of Parliament to the relief of unfortunate debtors, large numbers of whom were imprisoned in London and cruelly treated, and was appointed chairman of a committee to visit the prisons. He proposed to establish a colony for the permanent relief of about 700 persons confined for debt, believing that on their liberation from prison, they would need new surroundings and opportunities. The scheme found especial favor with the king, because it was proposed to make the new colony a refuge for the persecuted Protestants of Germany and other countries in Europe, and he granted to Lord Percival, James Oglethorpe, Edmund Digby and others on June 9, 1732, a charter of incorporation, giving them title to the land on the coast of America between the Savannah and Altamaha rivers. The colony was named Georgia in the king's honor, and Parliament granted the proprietors £10,000. A large sum was also raised by subscription for provisioning, arming, clothing and transporting such poor people as should be selected. Oglethorpe, with the power of a colonial governor, reached Charleston, S.C., with the members of 35 families, numbering 150 in all, Jan. 13, 1733. A settlement was made at Yamacraw Bluff on the Savannah river, and shortly afterward a treaty of peace was concluded with the several tribes of Indians. Oglethorpe laid out the side of Fort Argyle in June, 1733, his object being to secure Georgia from invasion by the Spaniards of Florida. He returned to England in April, 1734, accompanied by the chief of the Yamacraws, together with his wife and his nephew, the war captain of that tribe, five chiefs of the Creeks, and a chief from Palachicolas, all of whom were presented to King George and Queen Caroline at Kensington Palace, Aug. 1, 1734. Oglethorpe sent the Indians back, with 150 Scottish Highlanders to protect the colonists, and they reached Georgia in December, 1734. Oglethorpe came back to Georgia in December, 1735, bringing with him nearly 300 immigrants, and John and Charles Wesley, who preached and established missions in the colony and among the Indians. The colony progressed rapidly under his management, but early in 1736 was attacked by the Spaniards. Convinced that war was inevitable, Oglethorpe hastened to England, raised a regiment of 600 men, secured the sum of £20,000, and was appointed colonel of a regiment to be raised in Georgia. He arrived in September, 1738, and in October, 1739, war was declared against Spain by England. In the meantime Oglethorpe was diligently employed in erecting defensive works, in training his men, and in strengthening his Indian alliances. In obedience to orders received in January, 1740, he invaded Florida. He made an unsuccessful attack on St. Augustine in the summer of 1741, and in May, 1742, learned that the Spaniards planned to drive the English from Georgia and South Carolina. He defeated the Spaniards at Frederica, St. Simons, Jekyl Island, St. Andrews, Fort William and Fort Moosa, forcing them to retire. Oglethorpe went back to England in April, 1743, by order of the king and never returned to Georgia. He was married, Sept. 15, 1744, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Nathan Wright of Cranham Hall, Essex, England. He was commissioned major-general in 1745 and lieutenant-general in 1747, and was sent to Scotland to oppose Charles Edward, the pretender. He complained to the Duke of Cumberland of cruelties practised upon the people of Scotland, who were adherents of Prince Charles, and was honorably acquitted by a court-

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martial for his failure to pursue the Pretender's retreating forces at Carlisle. He resigned his charter of Georgia to the British government in 1752; withdrew from Parliament in 1754, and was commissioned general of his majesty's forces in 1760. He was placed on half pay in February, 1765, and in 1775, being the senior officer to Sir William Howe, was offered the command of the British army in America, which he declined, because authority to assure justice to the colonies was denied him. He was one of the first to pay his respects to John Adams, U.S. minister, and his family in London in 1783. He published: *An Account of the St. Augustine Campaign* (1742). His *New and Accurate Account of the Colonies of South Carolina and Georgia* and his letters to the trustees of the colony are printed in the "Collections" of the Georgia Historical society. He died at Cranham Hall, England, July 1, 1785.

O'GORMAN, James Michael, R.C. bishop, was born at Clauna, near Nenagh, county Tipperary, Ireland, in October, 1804; son of James and Alicia O'Gorman. He was baptized with the christian name Miles, and was educated for the priesthood, entering the Trappist order in 1838. He received the habit at Mt. Melleray, Ireland, Nov. 1, 1839; professed, March 25, 1841, and was ordained priest in January, 1843, in the Trappist cloister at Mount Melleray, Ireland, by Bishop Foran of Waterford, Ireland. Appointed to found a monastery of the Trappist order in the United States, he established New Melleray near Dubuque, Ia., and was made its prior. He was elected titular bishop of "Raphanæ" and vicar apostolic of Nebraska, Jan. 18, 1859; the election was confirmed, April 15, 1859, and he was consecrated in the cathedral of St. Louis, May 8, 1859, by Archbishop P. R. Kenrick, assisted by Bishops Miège and Juncker. He had only three priests when he entered upon the administration of his diocese, but several were sent to his assistance, and churches and schools were built. He established a hospital and an asylum, and founded academies, all of which were controlled by the Sisters of Mercy and the Benedictine Nuns. He also labored among the Indians and established several missions. He died in Omaha, Neb., July 4, 1874.

O'GORMAN, Thomas, R.C. bishop, was born in Boston, Mass., May 1, 1843; son of John and Margaret (O'Keefe) O'Gorman; grandson of James O'Gorman, and a descendant of the Leinster branch of the O'Gormans, originally of county Clare, Ireland. He removed to Chicago, Ill., with his parents, and was prepared for college in that city and in St. Paul, Minn., 1850–53. He took his theological course in France, 1853–65, and was ordained at St. Paul, Minn., on Nov. 5, 1865. He was rector of St. John's church, Rochester, Minn., 1867–78; joined the Paulist community in New York city, remaining there, 1878–82, and was rector of Immaculate Conception, Faribault, Minn., 1882–85. He was first president of the College of St. Thomas at Merriam Park, St. Paul, Minn., and professor of dogmatic theology in the same, 1886–90, and professor of modern church history in the Catholic university at Washington, D.C., 1890–95. He was appointed bishop of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, Dec. 29, 1895, as successor to Bishop Marty, transferred to St. Cloud in 1894, and was consecrated at Washington, D.C., April 19, 1896, by Cardinal Satolli, assisted by Bishop Marty and Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic university. He received the degree D.D. direct from the hands of Pope Leo XIII in 1893. He is the author of: *A History of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.*

O'HAGAN, Joseph Bernard, educator, was born in parish Clogher, county Tyrone, Ireland, Aug. 15, 1826; son of Terence and Susan (O'Kelly) O'Hagan; grandson of Edward and Sarah (Quinn) O'Hagan, and of John and Mary (O'Neil) O'Kelly, and a descendant of Sir Hugh O'Neil. He immigrated to Digby, N.S., in 1844, and completed his classical course at St. Mary's college, Halifax, N.S. He was admitted to the seminary of the Eudist Fathers of Halifax, and in December, 1847, entered the novitiate of the Society of Jesus. He was professor at Gonzaga college, Washington, D.C., 1852–54, and professor of literature at Georgetown college, 1854–56. He completed his theological studies in France, and was ordained at Liége, Belgium, in 1860. In the civil war he was attached to the Excelsior brigade, New York volunteers, as chaplain, 1861–63. He pursued a course of ascetical theology at Frederick, Md., 1863–64, and was made vice-president of Georgetown college in 1864, leaving the college to serve in the army of General Grant, operating against Richmond and Petersburg. After the surrender of Lee he returned to his professional duties, chiefly at St. Mary's, and at the Immaculate

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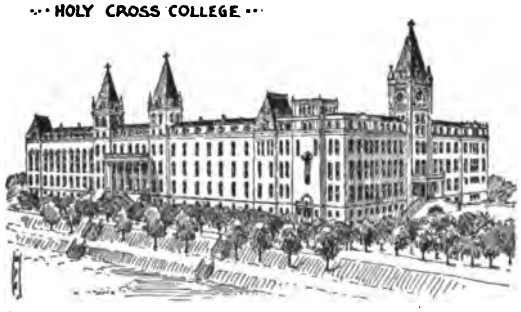

Conception church, Boston, Mass. In July, 1872, he succeeded to the presidency of Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass., and in 1878, by order

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of his physician, started for California. He made the voyage until nearing Acapulco, Mexico, when he died at sea, and his remains were temporarily interred on reaching Acapulco. The body was subsequently brought back to Worcester, Mass., and buried in the college churchyard. The date of his death is Dec. 15, 1878.

O'HARA, James, soldier and pioneer, was born in county Mayo, Ireland, in 1752. He was educated in Ireland, England and France; was clerk in a Liverpool counting-house, 1770–71, and immigrated to America in 1772, landing in Philadelphia, and becoming an Indian trader at Kuskusky, an Indian town in what is now Lawrence county, Pa. He was a general agent among the Indians until 1776, when he was made captain of a company recruited for the Patriot army. In 1781 he was made assistant quartermaster, settled his accounts with the government at Philadelphia in 1783, and returned to "Officers' Orchard" above Fort Pitt, with his newly-wedded wife Mary, daughter of William Carson, a Scottish gentleman of Philadelphia. Captain O'Hara was given a contract to provision the western army commanded by General Harmon, and this brought him into contact with all the U.S. forts from Oswego, N.Y., to Natchez, Miss., 1783–90. He was commissioned quartermaster-general of the U.S. army in 1792, and resigned in 1796, but continued as an army contractor until 1802. He built a saw mill in 1796, and also, in company with Maj. Isaac Craig, the glass works at Allegheny, the first erected west of the Alleghanies, at a cost of over $30,000. He also engaged in shipbuilding and trading in furs and cotton, extending his operations to Europe. In 1816 he was interested with John Henry Hopkins, afterward bishop of Vermont, in the manufacture of iron at the Old Hermitage furnace, Ligonier, Pa., which venture proved disastrous to Hopkins. As early as Nov. 9, 1773, he purchased 400 acres of land on Coalpit run, Pittsburg, and other extensive tracts of land in and about the future city. He entertained Louis Philippe, General Moreau and other famous French officers at his home, welcoming them in their native tongue, which he spoke fluently. His sons, William Carson, James and Charles, died without issue before the death of General O'Hara, and Mrs. O'Hara survived them all, dying, April 8, 1834, aged 73 years. He died at Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 21, 1819.

O'HARA, Theodore, poet, was born in Danville, Ky., Feb. 11, 1820; son of Kane O'Hara, the distinguished teacher, who was exiled from Ireland and came to Kentucky with his father and brothers late in the eighteenth century. He prepared for college under his father and was graduated at St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, Ky., with first honors. He was professor of Greek in

St. Joseph's college during his senior year; studied law; was admitted to the bar, and settled in practice, but soon abandoned it for journalism. He was assistant editor of the *Kentucky Yeoman* at Frankfort and editor of the *Tocsin* or *Democratic Rally*, a campaign paper of 1844. He served in the U.S. treasury department at Washington, D.C., 1845–46 and enlisted in the Mexican war as a volunteer. He was commissioned captain in the U.S. army and appointed assistant quartermaster of volunteers, June 26, 1846. He served on the staff of General Franklin Pierce, and was brevetted major, Aug. 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. He was honorably discharged, Oct. 15, 1848; practiced law in Washington, D.C., for a time, and edited the *Times* and *Sun* in Louisville, Ky., 1854–55. He was employed by the Tehuantepec railroad company and met Narcisso Lopez, the Cuban liberator, in Mexico, from whom he accepted the commission of colonel. He joined the first Cuban expedition in 1851, and commanded a regiment at the battle of Cardenas, where he was severely wounded and compelled to return to the United States. He assisted Col. William Walker in the organization of his expedition to Central America, and while trying to escape the vigilance of the U.S. authorities, was arrested and indicted with General Henderson at New Orleans, charged with violating the neutrality laws, but the government failed in the prosecution. He entered the U.S. army as captain in the 2d cavalry, March 3, 1855, and served on the Texas frontier until he resigned, Dec. 1, 1856. He was editor of the *Mobile Register*, 1856–61, during the absence of John Forsyth as U.S. Minister to Mexico. He entered the Confederate army in 1861, and was soon after commissioned captain and placed in command of Fort McRea, at the entrance of Mobile Bay, which he defended until ordered to evacuate. He became colonel of the 12th Alabama regiment, and served at Shiloh on the staff of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, and then on the staff of Gen. John C. Breckinridge. He engaged in the cotton business in Columbia, Ga., after the war, but lost everything by fire and retired to a plantation in Alabama. His two poems, *The Bivouac of the Dead* and *A Dirge for the Brave Old Pioneer*, established his fame as a poet. He died

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near Guerryton, Ala, June 6, 1867. By direction of the legislature of Kentucky, his body was reinterred in the state military cemetery in Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 15, 1874, and a monument erected to his memory.

O'HARA, William, R. C. bishop, was born at Dungiven, county Derry, Ireland, April 14, 1816. He came to the United States with his parents in 1820, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. He attended Georgetown college, D.C., and took an extended course of study at the Urban college of the Propaganda at Rome, Italy. He was ordained priest at Rome, by Cardinal Fransoni, Dec. 21, 1842, and on his return to the United States served as rector of St. Patrick's church in Philadelphia, 1843–56. He was afterward professor in the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, and rector of the seminary. He was made vicar-general of the diocese of Philadelphia in 1860, and was appointed first bishop of Scranton, Pa., in 1868, which diocese was formed from a part of the diocese of Philadelphia. He was consecrated in the cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, Philadelphia, July 12, 1868, by Bishop Wood, assisted by Bishop Elder of Natchez and Bishop Lynch of Charleston. He added 51 priests to the diocese, and built 24 new churches, 12 convents, 46 stations, one college and several lesser educational institutions. He died in Scranton, Pa., Feb. 3, 1899.

O'KANE, Michael Aloysius, educator, was born in county Clare, Ireland, July 12, 1849; son of Michael and Bridget (Casey) O'Kane. He was brought to America by his parents in 1852, and received his education in the public schools of Spencer, Mass. He entered Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass., in 1865, the year of its incorporation; joined the Society of Jesus, July, 1867, and went to Woodstock college, Md., where he pursued theological and philosophical studies, completing his course in 1876. He was professor of classics in Georgetown college, D.C., 1876–82; prefect of studies there, 1882–86, vice-president, 1886–87; rector and master of novices in the Novitiate at Frederick, Md., 1887–89, and president of the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, 1889–93. He was then transferred to the Missionary Band, and became superior of the band, having his headquarters at St. Francis Xavier, New York city.

O'KELLY, James, founder of the "Christian" church, was born in 1735. He first appears in history as a member of the Methodist church in North Carolina and Virginia, where he was presiding elder, 1782–92. He was a member of the "Christmas Conference" of the Methodist church held in Baltimore in 1784, and also of the conference of presiding elders at Baltimore, Dec. 1, 1789, where he attempted the defeat of certain measures favored by Bishop Asbury, and in consequence of which a second conference was called, but as only ten elders appeared, the point at issue remained unsettled *pro tempore*. O'Kelly secured the co-operation of Thomas Coke, Wesley's ambassador, through correspondence, and Bishop Asbury finally consented to a general conference, which assembled, Nov. 1, 1792. To this conference O'Kelly introduced a resolution transferring the power of appointment from the bishop to the conference, to which also any minister dissatisfied with his assignment might appeal. This resolution being defeated, he withdrew from the Methodist conference with twenty or thirty other ministers and above a thousand members, and organized the Republican Methodist church, its members to be known as Christians or Christian Connection. This church gained a large following in the fields of his labor as presiding elder in North Carolina and Virginia, over which region he exerted a great influence, notwithstanding the fact that he denounced slavery. The first conference of the dissenters was held, Dec. 25, 1793, at Manakin, N.C., at which they adopted the name of Christians and agreed that they should acknowledge no head over the church but Christ, and no creed but the Bible. They held a second conference, Aug. 4, 1794, and the great Cane Ridge revival occurred in 1801, which largely increased their members. Elder O'Kelly died, Oct. 16, 1826.

OLCOTT, Simeon, senator, was born in Bolton, Conn., Oct. 1, 1735; son of Timothy and Eunice (White) Olcott; grandson of Timothy Olcott of Coventry and Bolton, Conn., and a descendant of Thomas Olcott of England, who immigrated to America in June, 1635, and became an original proprietor of Hartford, Conn. Simeon Olcott was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1761, A.M., 1765; studied law under Daniel Jones of Hinsdale, N.H., and settled in practice in Charlestown, N.H., in 1764. He was a selectman of Charlestown, 1769–71; a member of the general assembly at Portsmouth, 1772–75; a judge of probate in 1773; chief justice of the court of common pleas, 1784–90; judge of the superior court, 1790–95, and chief justice, 1795–1801. He was married in October, 1783, to Tryphena, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Olmsted) Terry of Enfield, Conn. He was elected by the Federalist legislature of New Hampshire in 1801, to complete the term of Samuel Livermore, U.S. senator, resigned, and served from Dec. 7, 1801, till March 3, 1805. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Dartmouth college in 1773, and was a trustee of that institution, 1784–93. He died in Charlestown, N.H., Feb. 22, 1815.

OLDEN, Charles Smith, governor of New Jersey, was born in Princeton, N.J., Feb. 19, 1799; son of Hart and Temperance (Smith)

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Olden; grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Hart) Olden, and a descendant of William and Elizabeth (Giles) Olden; of John Hart, the Signer, and of James Giles, who came from England in 1668, and settled in Boundbrook, N.J. William Olden was a member of the Society of Friends, a surveyor in Piscataway and removed to Stonybrook, near Princeton, in 1696. Hart Olden was a merchant in Trenton, Stonybrook and Princeton, N.J. Charles Smith Olden attended school at Princeton and the Lawrenceville academy; was a clerk in his father's store, and that of Matthew Newkirk in Philadelphia. He was married about 1832 to Phœbe Ann, daughter of William and Rebecca (Wilson) Smith. In 1826 he established a business in New Orleans, La., and in 1832 retired with a competence. He engaged in agriculture in Princeton, was state senator, 1844–50, Republican governor of New Jersey, 1860–63, and during his administration, organized and equipped the full quota of troops under the President's calls. He was largely responsible for the erection of the state house at Trenton, and of the State Lunatic asylum. He was a judge of the court of errors and appeals, and member of the court of pardons, 1868–73; riparian commissioner, 1869–75; presidential elector, 1872; was elected president of the electoral college of New Jersey, Dec. 4, 1872; was treasurer of the College of New Jersey, 1845–69, and trustee, 1863–76; and aided in extricating the college from financial embarrassment after the burning of Nassau Hall, March, 1855, when as treasurer he disbursed over $50,000 and personally advanced $20,000. He was also instrumental in securing the John C. Green School of Science, and in directing the attention of the Green family to the university. He died in Princeton, N.J., April 7, 1876.

OLDHAM, Williamson Simpson, senator, was born near Winchester, Franklin county, Tenn., June 19, 1813. He was brought up on his father's small farm and was entirely self-educated. He taught a country school, 1831–33; was deputy clerk of the county court, 1833–35, during which time he studied law under Judge Nathan Green, and was admitted to the bar in 1836. He removed to Arkansas in 1837, and settled in Fayetteville, where he married a daughter of Col. James McKissick, director of the Branch State bank at Fayetteville. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1838 and 1842, and speaker of the house in 1842. In 1844 he was elected by the legislature associate justice of the supreme court. In 1846 he was defeated for representative in the 30th congress by Col. Robert W. Johnson. He resigned from the bench in 1848, and removed to Austin, Texas, in 1849. In 1858, with Judge White, he prepared a digest of the laws affecting Texas and was prominent in the movement leading to the secession of the state, Feb. 1, 1861. He was elected to the provisional congress at Montgomery, Ala., and appointed by President Davis to carry out a confidential mission in Arkansas, which secured the secession of that state, May 6, 1861. On his return to Texas, he was elected C.S. senator, and served throughout the existence of the Confederacy. On the adjournment of the Confederate congress, he returned to Texas and went thence to Mexico, where he prepared "Last Days of the Confederacy," and also engaged in the business of photography. In 1866 he went to Canada, where he learned that one W. S. Oldham had been pardoned, and on returning to New York, found that it did not refer to himself. He then proceeded to Washington, where he refused to take the oath of allegiance necessary to procure a pardon, and asked for an indictment and trial before a jury, stating that if convicted he would then apply for a pardon. He returned to Texas where he practiced law, but took no part in public affairs. He died in Austin, May 8, 1868.

OLDS, Edson Baldwin, representative, was born in Burlington, Vt., in 1819; son of the Rev. Gamaliel Smith Olds (q.v.). He lived in Athens, Ga., with his parents, 1825–26, and in Saratoga Springs, N.Y., 1826–41, where he prepared himself for the medical profession. In 1841 he removed with his parents to Circleville, Ohio, where he practiced as a physician and surgeon, and was married to Anna Maria Carolus. He was a Democratic representative from the ninth district of Ohio in the 31st, 32d and 33d congresses, 1849–55, and was defeated in 1854 for the 34th congress by Samuel Galloway, candidate of the Antislavery party. He was a representative from Pickaway county in the Ohio legislature, 1842–43 and 1845–46; a state senator from Fairfield and Pickaway, 1846–48, and speaker of the senate, 1846–47, and representative from Fairfield county, 1862–66, having removed to Lancaster. He was accused of disloyalty to the government in 1862, and was imprisoned in Fort Lafayette, but the charge not being sustained he was released and took his seat in the state legislature. He built a church in Lancaster in 1865 with the understanding that it "should be free from the heresy of regarding slavery and rebellion as sins." He died in Lancaster, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1869.

OLDS, Gamaliel Smith, educator, was born in Granville, Mass., Feb. 11, 1777. He was graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1801, A.M., 1804; was a tutor there, 1801–05, and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1805–08. He studied theology under Dr. Stephen West, Stockbridge, Mass., and was graduated with the first class at Andover Theological seminary in 1810. He was ordained pastor in Greenfield, Mass., Nov. 19, 1813, serving, 1813–16, and de-

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clined a professorship of chemistry at Middlebury college in 1816. He was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at the University of Vermont, 1819–21, and at Amherst college, 1821–25, and professor of natural philosophy at the University of Georgia, 1825–26. After residing for some years at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., he removed in 1841 to Circleville, Ohio, where his son, Edson B., was elected a representative in congress, serving 1849–55, and where his brother Joseph resided and served in the state legislature, 1824–26 and 1841–42, as a state senator, 1827–31, and as a Henry Clay elector, 1844. Gamaliel S. Olds is the author of: *An Inaugural Oration* (1806); *The Substance of Several Sermons on Episcopacy and Presbyterian Parity* (1818); *Statement of Facts Relative to the Appointment to the Office of Professor of Chemistry in Middlebury College* (1818). He died in Circleville, Ohio, June 13, 1848.

OLIN, Abraham Baldwin, jurist, was born in Shaftsbury, Vt., Sept. 1, 1812; son of Gideon and Lydia (Myers) Pope Olin. He was graduated at Williams college, 1835, and was admitted to the bar in 1838. He was married in December, 1838, to Martha, daughter of the Hon. Keyes Danforth of Williamstown, Mass. He settled in practice in Troy, N.Y., and was recorder of that city for three years. He was a Republican representative in the 35th, 36th and 37th congresses, 1857–63, and was appointed judge of the supreme court of the District of Columbia by President Lincoln in 1863, holding the office until his death. He received the degree LL.D. from Williams, 1865. He died in Washington, D.C., July 7, 1879.

OLIN, Gideon, representative, was born in East Greenwich, R.I., Oct. 22, 1743: son of John and Susannah (Pierce) Olin, and grandson of John (who came from Wales about 1678), and Susannah (Spencer) Olin, and of Jeremiah Pierce. He was educated in Rhode Island and settled in Shaftsbury, Bennington county, Vt., in 1776. He was a delegate to the Windsor convention of June 4, 1777; was made major of the 2d Vermont regiment in 1778, and served on the frontier during the Revolution. He represented Shaftsbury in the state legislature, and was speaker of the house, 1788–93; was assistant judge of the Bennington county court, 1781–93 and 1800–02, and one of the councillors of state, 1793–98. He was a delegate to the constitutional conventions of 1791 and 1793; was a representative in the 8th and 9th congresses, 1803–07, and was chief-justice of the Bennington county court, 1807–11. He was a founder of the University of Vermont, and one of the firmest friends and supporters of the state government before the state conventions of 1791 and 1793. He was married, Dec. 10, 1768, to Patience Dwinnell, and secondly to Mrs. Lydia (Myers) Pope. He died in Shaftsbury, Vt., Jan. 21, 1823.

OLIN, Henry, justice, was born in Shaftsbury, Vt., May 6, 1768; son of Justin and Sarah (Dwinnell) Olin; grandson of John and Susanna (Pierce) Olin, and a descendant of John Olin, probably of Huguenot descent, who came from Wales to America about 1678, and to East Greenwich, R.I., about 1700. Henry Olin received a common school education; was married in 1788 to Lois Richardson, and became a resident of Leicester in 1788. He represented his town in the state legislature, 1799–1825, except while serving on the governor's council, 1820–21; was assistant judge of the county court, 1801–09, and chief judge, 1809–24. He was a delegate to the state constitutional conventions of 1814, 1822 and 1828. In 1824 he was elected a representative in the 18th congress to fill the unexpired term of Charles Rich, who died, Oct. 15, 1824, and served, 1824–25. He was lieutenant-governor of Vermont, 1828–31. He died in Salisbury, Vt., in August, 1837.

OLIN, Julia Matilda, author, was born in New York city, Dec. 14, 1814; daughter of Judge James and Janet (Tillotson) Lynch; granddaughof Dominick Lynch and of Thomas Tillotson; great-granddaughter of Robert R. Livingston (q.v.) (1718–1775), and a descendant of Col. Henry Beekman. She was married, Oct. 18, 1843, to the Rev. Dr. Stephen Olin (q.v.). She was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church up to the time of her marriage, when she united with the Methodist church, and until her death was actively associated with its Sunday-school and missionary work. She was elected secretary of the New York Female Bible society in 1854; was the founder of Hillside chapel, Rhinebeck, N.Y., 1855, and upon the organization of the New York branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society in 1869, was chosen its first president. She edited her husband's sermons, sketches, lectures and addresses under the title of *The Works of Stephen Olin* (1853), and his *Greece and the Golden Horn* (1854). She is the author of: *Words of the Wise* (1851); *A String of Pearls* (1855); *Four Days in July* (1855); *Hillside Flowers* (1856); *A Winter at Woodlawn* (1856); *What Norman Saw in the West* (1859); *Hawk Hollow Stories* (1863); *The Perfect Sight, or Seven Hues of Christian Character* (1865); *Questions on Lessons* (1865); *Questions on the Natural History of the Bible* (1865); *Biographical Sketches of Christian Women* (1865); a series of books for Sunday-school instruction (1849, 1851, 1861), and many contributions to the *Methodist Quarterly Review* and other denominational publications. The Rev. Edward Brenton Otherman, her pastor at Hillside chapel, published a memorial volume as a tribute to Mrs. Olin in 1881. She died in New York city, May 1, 1879.

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OLIN, Stephen, clergyman and educator, was born in Leicester, Vt., March 2, 1797; son of Judge Henry Olin (q.v.). He was graduated from Middlebury college with first honors, A.B., 1820, A.M., 1823. On account of poor health he taught school in Cokesbury, Abbeville district, S.C., 1820–23, and while there joined the Methodist church and became a preacher. He connected himself with the South Carolina conference in January, 1824, and was stationed at Charleston, S.C., 1824–26. His strength not being equal to the task of the itineracy, he accepted the professorship of ethics and metaphysics at the University of Georgia, where he served, 1824–26, 1831–33. He was ordained deacon in the Methodist church, Jan. 13, 1826, and elder, Nov. 20, 1828. He was married, Aug. 10, 1827, to Mary Ann Bostick of Milledgeville, Ga. In July, 1832, he was elected the first president of the newly established Randolph-Macon college under the joint patronage of the conferences of Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, and he accepted the office by letter dated Athens, Ga., Jan. 9, 1833. In December, 1833, he traveled from Athens to Virginia in his private carriage, accompanied by his wife, presented the needs of the college in Georgia and South Carolina on his journey, and secured the endowment of two professorships and other gifts for the college. He was also professor of mental and moral science, receiving $1500 per annum, and served until 1836, when infirm health caused his retirement. He traveled in Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land with his wife until 1840, when he returned to the United States. He was president of Wesleyan university, Middletown, 1839–41 and 1842–51; declined the presidency of Genessee college, N.Y., in 1850; was active in the debates of the general conference of 1844, and was prominent in the founding of the Evangelical Alliance, London, England, in 1846. He was married secondly, in October, 1843, to Julia Matilda, daughter of Judge James Lynch of New York city, and cousin of the wife of Freeborn Garretson, the Methodist pioneer at whose home in Rhinebeck, N. Y., Miss Lynch met Dr. Olin, then a widower. Their oldest son and only surviving child, Stephen Henry Olin, Wesleyan, 1866, became a prominent lawyer in New York city. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on Stephen Olin by Middlebury college in 1832, and by Wesleyan university and the University of Alabama in 1834, and that of LL.D. by Yale in 1845. The estimate of Dr. Olin's character and attributes given by his friends appears extravagant. Theodore L. Cuyler (q.v.), who knew him less intimately and did not sympathize with his religious creed, says: "In physical, mental and spiritual stature combined, no Methodist in the last generation towered above Dr. Stephen Olin. He was a great writer, a great educator and preeminently a great preacher of the glorious gospel. Like all great men he was very simple and unassuming in his manners; with his grand logical head was coupled a warm, loving heart. Valuable as were his writings, yet his imposing personality was greater than any of his published productions." He is the author of: *Travels in Egypt, Arabia, Petræa and the Holy Land* (1843); *Youthful Piety* (1853). The *Works of Stephen Olin* (1853); *Greece and the Golden Horn* (1854), and *College Life, its Theory and Practice* (1867), were edited by his widow. His name in "Class G., Preachers and Theologians," received four votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York University, October, 1900. He died in Middletown, Conn., Aug. 16, 1851.

OLIVER, Andrew, representative, was born in Springfield, Otsego county, N.Y., Jan. 16, 1815; son of William Morrison and Eleanor (Young) Oliver, and grandson of the Rev. Andrew Oliver. His parents removed to Penn Yan, N.Y., in 1818, where he was prepared for college. He matriculated at Hamilton in 1831, left in 1833, and was graduated at Union college, A.B., 1835, A.M., 1838. He studied law under his father and practised with him in Penn Yan, 1838–44. He succeeded his father as judge of the court of common pleas of Yates county, serving, 1844–47; was county judge and surrogate under the constitution of 1846, 1847–52, and a Democratic representative from the twenty-sixth New York district in the 33d and 34th congresses, 1853–57, but on questions of national policy voted with the Whigs. He was defeated as the American candidate for representative in the 35th congress in 1856, and in 1857 resumed his law practice in Penn Yan. In 1871 he was elected county judge and surrogate by the Democrats of Yates county for the term 1872–77; was defeated for county judge by William S. Briggs in 1877, and for state senator by George P. Lord in 1881. He was married in

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June, 1873, to Mrs. Catharine C. Dusinbery, who died childless in 1886. He died in Penn Yan, N.Y., March 6, 1889.

OLIVER, Grace Atkinson, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 24, 1844; daughter of James Lovell and Julia Augusta (Cook) Little. Her father was a prominent merchant of Boston, where she was educated. She was married in 1869 to John Harvard Ellis, a lawyer, who died in 1871, after which she engaged in literary work, contributing her first articles to *Old and New.* She traveled in Europe, and spent a season in London in 1874; and in 1879 was married to Dr. Joseph Pearson Oliver, a Boston physician. She was a state trustee of the Danvers lunatic asylum; a member of the Salem school board; president of the Salem Society for the Higher Education of Women; president of the Visiting Nurse association of Marblehead, Mass.; founder, vice-president and president of the Thought and Work club of Salem; a member of the New England Woman's club; of the North Shore club of Lynn, of the Essex Institute, Salem, and an associate member of the New England Woman's Press association. She is the author of: *The Life and Works of Anna L. Barbauld* (1873); *Life of Maria Edgeworth,* written with the help of Miss Edgeworth's family (1882); *Memoirs of Ann and Jane Taylor, with Selections from their Works* (1883); *Memoir of Dean Stanley* (1885), and contributed to the "Browning Concordance," edited by D. W. J. Rolfe. She died at Marblehead, Mass., May 21, 1899.

OLIVER, Henry Kemble, musician, was born in Beverly, Mass., Nov. 24, 1800; son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Kemble) Oliver; grandson of Nathaniel and Mercy (Wendell) Oliver, and of Thomas and Hannah (Thomas) Kemble, and a descendant of Thomas Oliver of Lewes, Sussex, England, who with his wife and children settled in Boston, Mass., in 1632. At the age of ten Henry was boy soprano in Park Street church, Boston. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1818. He was married, Aug. 30, 1825, to Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Chever) Cook of Salem, Mass. He taught school, 1819–44, served as colonel of state militia and adjutant-general of the state, 1844–48, and as commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston in 1846. He was a member of the board of examiners at West Point in 1847; superintendent of the Atlantic cotton mills at Lawrence, Mass., 1848–58; mayor of Lawrence in 1859, and treasurer of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1860–66. He removed to Salem, Mass.; was the first chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of the Statistics of Labor, 1869–73, and mayor of Salem, 1877–80. He was a professional church organist, 1819–85; organized and managed a Mozart association, 1826–27; a glee club, 1832–52, and conducted a choir of 20,000 voices at the World's Peace Jubilee in Boston, June 25, 1872, in his choral *Federal Street,* set to his own words, *Hail, Gentle Peace.* He received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. from Harvard in 1862, being placed among the graduates of the class of 1818, and the honorary degree of Mus.D. from Dartmouth in 1883. His musical compositions include the hymns: *Federal Street; Harmony Grove; Morning; Walnut Grove; Elkton; Vesper; Hudson; Beacon Street;* together with motets, chants and a Te Deum. He prepared *National Lyre* in conjunction with Samuel P. Tuckerman (1849); *Collections of Church Music* (2 vols., 1860); *Original Hymn-Tunes* (1875), and is the author of: *Lectures on the Monitorial System,* and *Address at the Dedication of the Broad Street School, Salem* (1856). He died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 10, 1885.

OLIVER, John Morrison, soldier, was born in Penn Yan, N.Y., Sept. 6, 1828; son of William Morrison (1792–1863) and Eleanor (Young) Oliver, and grandson of the Rev. Andrew Oliver, a native of Scotland, who settled in Londonderry, N.H., removed to Springfield, Otsego county, N.Y., about 1795, where he was pastor of the Associate Reformed church, and died there in 1833. William Morrison Oliver was judge of Yates county, state senator, president of the senate, 1830, chief judge of the court of errors, clerk of the supreme court and representative in the 27th congress, 1841–43. John Morrison Oliver was educated at St. Paul's college, College Point, L.I., N.Y., of which the Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg was president, returned to Penn Yan and was married, Oct. 22, 1848, to Joanna, daughter of David Wagener, and granddaughter of Abraham Wagener. He removed to Monroe, Mich., where he was a druggist, and served as recorder of the court. On April 17, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier; was made 1st lieutenant in the 1st Michigan infantry volunteers, and was the first to receive promotion in the regiment, being made captain of his company. Early in 1862 Governor Blair appointed him colonel of the 15th Michigan volunteers, which regiment was ordered to the front and engaged in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 6–7, 1862. He was commended by General McCook for conspicuous bravery and efficient service. He commanded the 2d brigade in McKean's 6th division, Army of West Tennessee, at the battles of Corinth, Iuka and at Grand Junction; commanded his regiment in the 2d brigade, 1st division, 16th army corps in the Vicksburg campaign from June 12 to July 4, 1863; commanded the 3d brigade, 4th division, 15th army corps, in the Atlanta campaign until August 4, 1863, when his brigade was absorbed by the 1st brigade and he returned to the command of his regi-

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ment. He commanded the 3d brigade in Hazen's 2d division, Logan's 15th corps, in the march to the sea, and was prominent in the capture of Fort McAllister, Dec. 13, 1864, where his brigade opened and carried the assault. He led his brigade through the Carolinas and until disbanded at Washington after the surrender of Johnston's army in North Carolina. He received his commission as brigadier-general of volunteers in January, 1865, while at Savannah, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 15, 1865. He was assigned to the command of the 2d division, 15th army corps, Army of the Tennessee, and was stationed at Louisville, Ky., and ordered from there to Little Rock, Ark., where he was mustered out of the service and made assessor of internal revenue, meanwhile practicing law in Little Rock. He was appointed by President Grant superintendent of postal service in the southwest, and took up his residence in Washington, D.C. He resigned in 1871 on account of ill health. He declined the office of associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in 1869. He died in Washington, D.C., March 30, 1872.

OLIVER, Peter, jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., March 26, 1713; son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Belcher) Oliver; grandson of Peter and Sarah (Newdigate) Oliver, and of Andrew Belcher, and great-grandson of Thomas and Anne Oliver, the immigrants, 1632. Peter Oliver was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1730, A.M., 1733, and made his home in Middleborough, where he owned an estate, and was married, July 5, 1733, to Mary, daughter of William and Hannah (Appleton) Clarke. He was an associate judge of the inferior court of common pleas of Plymouth county, 1747–56, and was judge of the superior court of judicature for the province of Massachusetts, serving, 1756–71. He was chief justice of that court, 1771–75, succeeding Benjamin Lynde, Jr., and also served as one of the mandamus councillors. In 1774, by a modification of the charter, the salaries of the judges were made payable by the crown, and the salary of chief justice increased to £400. This displeased the colonists, who asked the judges to refuse money from the crown, and all save Oliver complied. He was impeached by the legislature, suspended from office, and when he tried to hold court under the protection of the militia, the jurors refused to serve. He defended the action of the crown in the *Censor*, and went to England when the British troops evacuated Boston in 1776, taking with him a copy of the MS. "History of Massachusetts Bay Colony" by William Hubbard (q.v.,) and papers relating to the settlement of Plymouth colony. He received the degree D.C.L. from Oxford, England, in 1776. He published: *A Speech on the Death of Isaac Lathrop* (1750); *Poem on the Death of Secretary Willard* (1757); *Scriptural Lexicon* (1774–75), and the twenty-ninth poem in *Pietas et Gratulatio* (1761), is ascribed to him. He died in Birmingham, England, Oct. 13, 1791.

OLIVER, Robert W., educator, was born in Scotland, Oct. 9, 1815. He was a cavalry officer in the English army in Canada, and subsequently became a minister in the Presbyterian church, serving as pastor in Scotland and immigrating to Butler, Pa., where he had charge of the Presbyterian church. Upon a change of his religious views he was admitted to holy orders in the P.E. church, Nov. 11, 1855, under the direction of the Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, bishop of Pennsylvania. He was a missionary in western Pennsylvania, 1857–63, serving at Johnstown, Altoona and Huntington. He was chaplain in the Federal army, 1861–63; returned to St. Luke's church, Altoona, in 1863, but the same year removed to Lawrence, Kan., where the Rev. Charles Reynolds, rector of Trinity church, had obtained a charter for the establishment of a university in 1861. Not receiving support from the American Church Missionary society, Mr. Reynolds resigned and entered the army as chaplain, being succeeded at Trinity church by Mr. Oliver, through whom Trinity parish donated to the state the material gathered for the building, on condition that the property be used for a state university. On March 1, 1864, the act of the state legislature chartering the University of Kansas was approved, and on March 21, 1865, a new board of regents was named, Mr. Oliver being elected chancellor and president. On Sept 6, 1865, he applied to the city council of Lawrence for a formal transfer to the new corporation of the ground on Mt. Oread, on which the foundation for a college had been built. The transfer was granted on condition that the school should be in operation, Jan. 1, 1867. By September, 1866, Mr. Oliver had raised the money, built the north college building and secured a plot of land from Gen. James H. Lane, to complete the square of ten acres for the north campus. He visited the east and obtained considerable support for the university. He resigned the chancellorship of the university, which had been entirely of a business nature, was re-elected president of the board of regents and was made its general financial agent. He also resigned the rectorship of Trinity church near the close of 1867, removing to Nebraska City, Neb., where he was rector of St. Mary's church, 1867–83, and to Kearney, Neb., in 1883, where he was rector of St. Luke's church. He also filled the chair of divinity for the diocese of Nebraska, 1883–95. He removed to Philadelphia, Pa., in December, 1895, died there, June 23, 1899, and was buried at Kearney, Neb.

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OLMSTEAD, John Wesley, clergyman and editor, was born in Saratoga county, N.Y., Nov. 13, 1816; son of Joshua and Salome (Arnold) Olmstead; grandson of Lemuel and Silence (Weed) Olmsted, and a descendant of Richard Olmsted, settler of Hartford, Conn., and of Thomas Arnold of Providence, R.I. After receiving an ordinary school training, his parents, who were Methodists, intended that he should enter that ministry, but he joined the Baptist church in Schuylerville, N.Y., in 1836, and attended Johnstown academy, 1836–37. He was pastor of the Baptist church in Little Falls, N.Y., 1837–41, and of the Baptist church in Chelsea, Mass., 1841–46; and was editor of the *Christian Reflector*, Boston, Mass., 1846–48. When that paper was consolidated with the *Watchman* in 1848, he retired, owing to ill health. He established and conducted *The Watch Tower* in New York city, 1878–81, and in the latter year returned to Boston, Mass., where he continued as editor-in-chief of the *Watchman* until his death. He was one of the executive committee of the Missionary union. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Yale in 1854, and D.D. from Rochester university in 1863. He died in Manchester, Mass., Aug. 31, 1891.

OLMSTED, Charles Sanford, second bishop of Colorado and 207th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Olmstedville, N.Y., Feb. 8, 1853; son of Levi and Maria (Beach) Olmsted; grandson of Zahnon and Rebecca (Barlow) Olmsted; great-grandson of Lemuel and Silence (Weed) Olmsted, and a descendant of Richard Olmsted, first of Hartford, and afterward of Norwalk, Conn. He was educated at St. Stephen's college, 1869–73; was graduated from the General Theological seminary, 1876; was admitted to the diaconate by Bishop Horatio Potter in 1876, and advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Doane in 1877. He was rector of Trinity church, Morley, N.Y.; of Christ church, Cooperstown, N.Y.; archdeacon of Susquehanna in the diocese of Albany for ten years, and rector of St. Asaph's, Bala, Pa., 1896–1902. He was deputy from the diocese of Pennsylvania to the General convention of 1901. He received the degree of D D. from Hobart in 1895, and from the General Theological seminary in 1901. He was elected bishop coadjutor of Colorado, Jan. 8, 1902, and on the death of Bishop Spalding, March 9, 1902, he became the diocesan designate and was consecrated at St. John's cathedral, Denver, Col., May 1, 1902, by Bishop Tuttle of Missouri, assisted by Bishops Johnston, Leonard, Coleman, Graves, White, Brown, Williams and Taylor. He is the author of: *December Musings and other Poems; The Discipline of Perfection; Ordination Sermon* (1902).

OLMSTED, Charles Tyler, bishop coadjutor of Central New York and 211th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Cohoes, N.Y., April 28, 1842; son of Charles A. and Ardelia (Wilkinson) Olmsted; grandson of George W. and Mary (Tyler) Olmsted and of David and Martha (Sayles) Wilkinson, and a descendant of Richard Olmsted, who came to Cambridge, Mass., in the ship *Lyon* in 1632, and of Lawrence Wilkinson, who came to Providence, R.I., about 1636. He was graduated at Trinity college, Conn., A.B., 1865, A.M., 1868; was a tutor at St. Stephen's college, Annandale, N.Y., 1865–66; professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1866–68; was admitted to the diaconate in 1867; advanced to the priesthood in 1868; was assistant minister of Trinity parish, New York city, 1868–84, serving at Trinity chapel; rector of Grace church, Utica, N.Y., 1884–99; and vicar of St. Agnes's chapel, Trinity parish, New York city, 1899–1902. He was married April 25, 1876, to Catharine, daughter of Joseph and Rosette (Townsend) Lawrence of New York city. He was elected bishop coadjutor of central New York in 1902 and was consecrated in Grace church, Utica, N.Y., Oct. 2, 1902, by Bishops Huntington, Potter and Walker, entering at once upon his duties as coadjutor to Frederic Dan Huntington (q.v.). He was deputy to the general conventions of 1892, 1895 and 1898, and was a member of the Oneida Historical society. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Hobart in 1893.

OLMSTED, Denison, physicist, was born in East Hartford, Conn., June 18, 1791; son of Nathaniel and ——— (Kingsbury) Olmsted; grandson of Denison Kingsbury of Andover, Conn., and a descendant of James Olmsted of Essex, England, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., in September, 1632, removed with the earliest settlers to Hartford, Conn., in 1636, and was an original proprietor of that colony. Denison Olmsted was brought up in the family of Governor Tredwell, Farmington, Conn., where he was a clerk in the country store. He prepared for college in the school of James Morris and under the Rev. Dr. Noah Porter. He was graduated at Yale with highest honors, A.B., 1813, A.M., 1816; was a teacher in New London, Conn., 1813–15; tutor at Yale, 1815–17, and professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology in the University of North Carolina, 1817–25. He began the first geological survey of North Carolina under the direction of the state board of agriculture in 1821, publishing a report of his work, 1824 and 1825. He also began researches to determine the practicability of obtaining illuminating gas from cotton in 1825, without definite results. He was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Yale, 1825–36, and of natural philosophy and astronomy,

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1836–59. He published an elaborate theory of hailstones in 1830, which caused considerable dissent, but finally received the general endorsement of meteorologists. After the remarkable meteoric shower of November, 1833, he published a collection of observations that indicated their cosmical origin. Priority in putting forth these conceptions was disputed by Chladni, whose claims do not seem to have been so definitely established as those of Olmsted. With Professor Elias Loomis, he was the first of all observers to find Halley's comet on its return in 1835. He carried on a series of observations of the aurora borealis for several years, the results of which were published in Vol. VIII. of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge" (1856). He invented the Olmsted stove which brought him considerable profit, and devised a preparation of lead and rosin for lubricating machinery. He was a member of many scientific societies in America and Europe, and contributed to their *Transactions*, and to the leading periodicals of the day. He prepared the following text books, which were almost universally used in the higher schools: *Students' Commonplace Book* (1828); *Introduction to Natural Philosophy* (2 vols., 1831); *Compendium of Natural Philosophy* (1832); *Introduction to Astronomy* (1839); *Compendium of Astronomy* (1841); *Letters on Astronomy Addressed to a Lady* (1841), and *Rudiments of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy* (1844). He is the author of: *Thoughts on the Clerical Profession*, essays (1817), and *Life and Writings of Ebenezer Porter Mason* (1842) and other biographical works. He died in New Haven, Conn., May 13, 1859.

OLMSTED, Frederick Law, landscape architect, was born in Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1822; son of John and Charlotte (Hull) Olmsted; grandson of Benjamin and Content (Pitkin) Olmstead, and of Samuel and Abigail (Doolittle) Hull, and a descendant of James Olmsted, Cambridge, Mass., 1632, Hartford, Conn., 1636. Frederick Law Olmsted shipped as a seaman for the East Indies and China in 1840; studied agricultural science and engineering at Yale, 1845–46, and engaged in practical farming, first as a laborer in central New York, and then as the manager of a farm of his own on Staten Island, N.Y. He made a pedestrian tour through Great Britain

Fred'k Law Olmsted

and various continental countries in 1850, and a horseback trip through the southern and southwestern parts of the United States, 1852–53, to study the art of landscape gardening. He made a second trip to Europe to investigate the park system in France, Italy and Germany, and in 1856, in connection with Calvert Vaux, prepared the accepted plans for the laying out of Central Park in New York city, and superintended its construction, 1857–61. He was married, June 13, 1859, to Mary Cleveland, daughter of Dr. Henry and Sarah (Jones) Perkins of Oswego, N.Y. He directed the working details of the U.S. sanitary commission and was its secretary, 1861–64; was one of the founders of the Union League club, New York city, in 1863, and was chairman of the Yosemite Park commission of California, 1864–66, where he directed the topographical survey of the reservation. He was engaged with Mr. Vaux in laying out and superintending the construction of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1866, which contract was followed by similar work, among which were the Riverside and Morningside parks and several parkways in Chicago, Ill.; the park and parkway of Buffalo, N.Y.; Seaside park at Bridgeport, Conn.; two parks in Rochester, N.Y.; one at Trenton, N.J.; another at Wilmington, Del.; the great terrace and grounds of the capitol at Washington, D.C., and in 1871, the parking system of its broad streets. He also laid out Mount Royal park, Montreal, Canada, and the park and parkway system at Boston, Mass. F. L. & J. C. Olmsted, with Henry Sargent Codman, were the landscape architects of the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago, Ill. He was consulting architect of the grounds of some of the larger universities and colleges of the United States and many notable private parks. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1864, and from Amherst in 1867, and LL.D. from Harvard and Yale in 1893. He is the author of: *Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England* (1852); *A Journey in the Sea-board Slave States, with Remarks on their Economy* (1856); *A Journey through Texas, or a Saddle Trip on the Southwestern Frontier, with a Statistical Appendix* (1857); *A Journey in the Back Country* (1860), and *The Cotton Kingdom* (2 vols., 1861). He died Aug. 28, 1903.

OLMSTED, John Charles, landscape architect, was born in Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 14, 1852; son of Dr. John Hull and Mary Cleveland Bryant (Perkins) Olmsted. He returned with his parents to the United States in 1853, and was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific school, Yale university, Ph.B., 1875; then studied landscape gardening under Frederick Law Olmsted and O. C. Bullard, and practiced his profession in partnership with the former. He was mar-

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ried, Jan. 18, 1899, to Sophia Buckland White of Brookline, Mass. He was elected vice-president of the American Park and Outdoor Art association in 1898, and president of the American Society of Landscape Architects in 1899. He became a member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers; an associate member of the Boston Society of Architects; a member of the New England Association of Park Superintendents; and a non-resident member of the Century association, the Reform club and the National Arts club of New York city.

OLMSTED, Marlin Edgar, representative, was born in Ulysses, Potter county, Penn.; son of Henry and Evalena Theresa (Cushing) Olmsted; grandson of Daniel and Lucy (Schofield) Olmsted, and of Lucas and Chloe (Wood) Cushing; a descendant in the ninth generation from Richard Olmsted from Suffolk, England, an original proprietor of Hartford, Conn., and also from Matthew Cushing, who came from Hingham, England, in 1638, and commenced the settlement of Hingham, Mass. He was educated in the public schools and at the Coudersport academy; was a corporation clerk, 1870–75; was admitted to the bar in 1878, at Harrisburg, Pa.; became attorney for many of the principal railroad and other corporations of the state; president and general counsel of the Beech Creek and the Buffalo and Susquehanna railroad companies; was elected to represent Dauphin county in the proposed constitutional convention in 1891, and was a Republican representative from the fourteenth Pennsylvania district in 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1897–1905.

OLNEY, Edward, mathematician, was born in Moreau, N. Y., July 24, 1827; son of Benjamin and Lucy (Emerson) Olney; grandson of Stephen and Sarah (Irish) Olney, and a descendant of Thomas and Marie (Small) Olney. Thomas Olney, a native of Hertfordshire, England, immigrated to Salem, Mass., in the ship *Planter*, in 1635; settled at Manchester, near Salem, in 1636; was excluded from the colony in 1638, and was one of the thirteen proprietors of Providence, R.I. Edward Olney removed to Michigan with his parents, and by hard work and self-denial became a thorough mathematical scholar. He was a teacher in the Union school, Perrysburg, Ohio, probably 1845–53; was professor of mathematics in Kalamazoo college, Michigan, 1853–63, and in the State University of Michigan, 1863–87. He was president of the Baptist state convention, 1875–79, and treasurer, 1879–87. He received the degree A.M. from Madison university in 1853 and that of LL.D. from Kalamazoo college in 1874. He was married, May 7, 1850, to Sarah E. Huntington. He is the author of *Olney's Arithmetic*. He died in Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 16, 1887.

OLNEY, George Washington, journalist, was born in Charleston, S.C., June 5, 1835; son of George Washington and Olive (Bartlett) Olney; grandson of Stephen Olney of North Providence, R.I., an officer of the army of the Revolution, and a descendant of Thomas Olney, one of the original settlers of Rhode Island with Roger Williams, and first colonial treasurer. He was educated in the private schools of Charleston and in the University grammar school, Providence, R.I., and was graduated from Harvard Law school in 1855. He was one of the publishers of the New York *Daily Day Book*, 1858–61, and during the civil war was correspondent in the south for the Richmond *Enquirer* and the Charleston *Courier*, 1861–63. Returning to New York city, he was dramatic writer for the New York *Herald* in 1866; editorial writer for the New York *World*, 1868–76, and in 1873 engaged in insurance journalism as editor of the *Spectator*. He was managing editor of the *Weekly Underwriter*, 1878–99, and became editor-in-chief in 1899. He became editor of the *World Almanac* in 1870; was elected vice-president of the Underwriter Printing and Publishing Co., New York, in 1899; secretary of the Society of The Cincinnati in the state of Rhode Island in 1897; a fellow of the Royal Statistical society of Great Britain in 1897, and a fellow of the American Statistical association in 1893. He is the author of several statistical works.

OLNEY, Richard, cabinet officer, was born in Oxford, Mass., Sept. 15, 1835; son of Wilson and Eliza (Butler) Olney; descendant of Thomas Olney, who came to Salem, Mass., in 1635, from Hertfordshire, England, and was one of the founders of the Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in 1637–8, and also of Andrew Sigourney, a French Huguenot, who was one of the first settlers of Oxford, Mass., in 1687. Richard Olney was graduated at Brown university in 1856, and at Harvard Law school in 1858. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, practiced law in Boston with Benjamin F. Thomas, 1859–78, and after the death of Judge Thomas in 1878, continued by himself. He was married, March 6, 1861, to Agnes Park, daughter of Judge Thomas. He was a Democratic representative in the Massachusetts legislature of 1874; served in the cabinet of President Cleveland as

Richard Olney

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attorney-general from March 6, 1893, to June 8, 1895, and as secretary of state from June 10, 1895, to March 4, 1897. In March, 1897, he resumed the practice of law in Boston. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1893, from Brown in 1894, and from Yale in 1901.

OLSSEN, William Whittingham, educator, was born in New York city, May 11, 1827; son of Edward Jones and Abigail Ann (Cronin) Olssen, and grandson of James Olssen of Copenhagen, Denmark, and his wife Mary Ann Jones of Bristol, England. He was prepared for college by the Rev. Robert W. Harris, D.D., at White Plains, N.Y., and was graduated at Columbia college, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1850, and at the General Theological seminary in 1849. He was admitted to the diaconate in Holy Trinity church, Brooklyn, N.Y., by Bishop Whittingham, July 1, 1849; was a missionary at Prattsville, N.Y., 1849–50, and was ordained priest in Grace church, Brooklyn, N.Y., by Bishop De Lancy, June 29, 1851. He was married, April 24, 1851, to Louisa, daughter of Richard and Mary Ann (Rollinson) Whittingham of New York city. He was rector of the church of St. James the Less at Scarsdale, N.Y., 1851–71; professor of mathematics in St. Stephen's college, Annandale, N.Y., 1871–73; of Greek and Hebrew language and literature, 1873–90, of English literature and history, 1890–94, and of mathematics again from 1894. He received the degree S.T.D. from Columbia in 1876. He is the author of: *Personality, Human and Divine* (1882); *Revelation, Universal and Special* (1885), and of contributions to church periodicals.

OLSSON, Olof, educator, was born in Björtorp, Vermland, Sweden, March 31, 1841. He was graduated at Upsala in 1861, and from the theological department in 1863. He was ordained to the Lutheran ministry, Dec. 15, 1863; was assistant pastor at Karlstad, Sweden, 1863–64; pastor of a large mining district in Sweden, 1864–66, and pastor in eastern Vermland, 1867–69. He immigrated with a large number of his parishioners to the United States in 1869, and settled in Smoky Hill Valley, McPherson county, Kansas, where he organized a colony and church of which he was pastor, 1869–76. He was a representative in the Kansas legislature, 1871–72; professor of theology in the Augustana Theological seminary at Rock Island, Ill., 1876–88; pastor of the Swedish Lutheran church at Woodhull, Ill., 1890–91, and president of Augustana college, Rock Island, 1891–1900. He received the degree D.D. from Augustana college in 1892, and Ph.D. from the University of Upsala in 1893. He edited *Nytt Och Gammalt* at Lindsborg, Kan., 1873, and *Luther-Kalender* at Rock Island, Ill., 1883, and is the author of the following books: *Greetings from Afar, being Recollections of Travels in England and Germany* (1879); *At the Cross* (1886); *The Christian Hope* (1887), and *To Rome and Home Again* (1890.) He died in Rock Island, Ill., May 12, 1900.

O'MEARA, Stephen, editor and publisher, was born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, July 26, 1854; son of Stephen and Maria (Meade) O'Meara. In 1864 he came to the United States with his parents, who settled first in Braintree and then in Charlestown, Mass. He was graduated at the grammar and high schools of Charlestown. In 1872 he became the Charlestown reporter for the Boston *Globe*, and was a member of the regular staff, 1873–74. He was state house and shorthand reporter on the Boston *Journal*, 1874–79; city editor, 1879–81, news and managing editor, 1881–91. On the retirement of William W. Clapp in 1891, he became editor-in-chief and general manager; and publisher of the paper in 1896. He was married, Aug. 5, 1878, to Isabella M., daughter of Henry Squire of Charlestown, Mass. He was the first instructor in phonography in the Boston evening high school, 1880–84; president of the Boston Press club, 1886–88; auditor, treasurer and a member of the executive committee of the New England Associated Press, 1888–95, and secretary and treasurer of the Boston Daily Newspaper association, 1892–94. In 1896 he became connected with the Associated Press, serving at different times as a vice-president or the New England director. He was elected a trustee of the Massachusetts state library in 1890, and became a member of the Union, Exchange, St. Botolph and Algonquin clubs. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Dartmouth college in 1888. In 1900 he delivered the annual Fourth of July oration before the city authorities of Boston.

ONDERDONK, Benjamin Tredwell, fourth bishop of New York and 24th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, July 15, 1791; son of John and Deborah (Ustick) Onderdonk; grandson of Adrian and Maria (Hegaman) Onderdonk, and a descendant of Adrian Van der Donck, who emigrated from Breda, Holland, to New Castle, Del., in 1637, and removed to Flatbush, Long Island, N.Y., in 1672. He was graduated at Columbia college, A.B., 1809, A.M., 1816; was admitted to the diaconate by Bishop Hobart, Aug. 2, 1812, and was ordained priest at Newark, N.J., by the same bishop, July 25, 1816. He was assistant rector of Trinity church, New York city, 1813–36; professor of ecclesiastical history, 1821–22, and of ecclesiastical polity and law, 1821–61, in the General Theological seminary. He succeeded the Rev. Dr. Lyell as secretary of the Diocesan convention, serving, 1816–30, and was elected bishop of New York in October, 1830, to fill the vacancy caused by the

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death of Bishop Hobart, who had expressed a desire that Onderdonk might be his successor. He was consecrated at St. John's chapel, New York city, Nov. 26, 1830, by Bishops White, Brownell and Henry U. Onderdonk, and continued in his duties as assistant rector of Trinity. On Dec. 4, 1844, he was brought to trial before an ecclesiastical court composed of seventeen bishops, charged with immoral acts said to have been committed between June, 1837, and July, 1844, and on Jan. 3, 1845, was suspended from all exercise of his episcopal and ministerial functions. Like his brother, the Bishop of Pennsylvania, he acknowledged the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, but asserted his innocence of all criminality from first to last, immediately after the trial, and even on his death-bed. He published "A Statement of Facts and Circumstances Connected with the Bishop of New York" in which he denied every accusation, but made no personal effort to evade punishment. His friends labored zealously in his behalf, and the diocese of New York earnestly endeavored to obtain a remission of the sentence. Many pamphlets were issued for and against the bishop, and on Oct. 11, 1847, he addressed a memorial to the General convention. A second memorial was introduced into the General convention of 1850, and a third in that of 1859, when the house of bishops was petitioned by a majority of the clergymen and laity, to reinstate the deposed bishop. The petition was not granted, and he died with the stigma attached to his name, although it was quite clearly proven that he was the victim of a band of organized conspirators. He received the degree of S.T.D in 1836 from Columbia, was a trustee of Columbia college, 1824–53, and of Hobart college, 1838–53. He made valuable contributions to the literature of the church, and is the author of the preface to the republication, by the Protestant Episcopal press, of Dr. John Bowden's *Letters on the Apostolic Origin of the Episcopacy* (1831). He died in New York city, April 30, 1861.

ONDERDONK, Henry, historian, was born in North Hempstead, N.Y., June 11, 1804; son of Joseph and Dorothy (Montfort) Onderdonk, and grandson of Adrian and Maria (Hegaman) Onderdonk. He was graduated at Columbia college, A.B., 1827, A.M., 1833, and succeeded the Rev. Dr. Eisenbradt as principal of Union Hall academy, Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y., serving, 1832–65, when he retired and devoted himself to literary work. He was an accomplished classical scholar, and entered the General Theological seminary in the class of 1848; but left soon after matriculating on account of the troubles that had come upon his two uncles, the bishops of New York and Pennsylvania. He lectured extensively on temperance and local history, and made important researches in history and genealogy. He was married in 1828 to his cousin, Maria Hegaman, daughter of George and Sarah (Rapelye) Onderdonk. He was a member of several learned societies, and received the degree A.B. from Harvard in 1878, being enrolled with the class of 1828. He is the author of: *Documents and Letters Intending to Illustrate the Revolutionary Incidents of Queen's County, N.Y.* (1846); *Correspondence with James Fenimore Cooper, on the Capture and Death of Major Woodhull* (1848); *Revolutionary Incidents of Suffolk and Kings County with an Account of the Battle of Long Island* (1849); *Long Island and New York in Olden Times, being Newspaper Extracts and Historical Sketches* (1851); *The Annals of Hempstead from 1643 to 1832* (1878), and *The Antiquities of the Parish Church, Hempstead, including Oyster Bay and the Churches in Suffolk County* (1880). He died at Jamaica, L.I., N.Y., June 22, 1886.

ONDERDONK, Henry Ustick, second bishop of Pennsylvania, and 21st in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, March 16, 1789; son of John and Deborah (Ustick) Onderdonk. He was graduated at Columbia, A.B. 1805, A.M. 1808; studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, where he was graduated M.D. in 1810. He settled in practice in New York city in 1810, and was associate editor with Dr. Valentine Mott, of the *New York Medical Journal* in 1815. He studied theology under Bishop Hobart, and was admitted to the diaconate in St. Paul's chapel, New York city, Dec. 8, 1815, and ordained in Trinity church, April 11, 1816. He served as missionary and rector of St. John's church, Canandaigua, N.Y., 1816–20, and as rector of St. Ann's church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1820–27. He was elected assistant bishop of Pennsylvania and was consecrated in Christ church, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 25, 1827, by Bishops White, Hobart, Kemp, Croes and Bowen, and on the death of Bishop White, July 17, 1836, succeeded as second bishop of Pennsylvania. Owing to his intemperate habits he was compelled to resign in 1844, which resignation was accepted by the house of bishops at the General convention of 1844, and he was suspended from all public offices and functions of the ministry and from those of the episcopacy. He was reinstated by the General convention of 1856, but never actively entered on his duties. He received the honorary degree D.D. from Hobart and Columbia in 1827. He contributed to medical and religious journals. He is the author of an *Appeal to the Religious Public of Canandaigua* (1818); *Episcopacy tested by Scripture* (1830), afterward enlarged and entitled *Episcopacy Examined and Re-Examined* (1835); *Essays on Regeneration* (1835); *Family Devotions from the*

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Liturgy (1835); *Sermons and Charges* (2 vols. 1851), and hymns, metre psalms, and poems. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 6, 1858.

O'NEAL, Edward Asbury, governor of Alabama, was born in Madison county, Ala., Sept. 20, 1818; son of Edward and Rebecca (Wheat) O'Neal. His parents, both natives of South Carolina, were of Irish and Huguenot ancestry. His father died when he was but four years old. He was graduated at La Grange college, Ala., and studied law in the office of James W. McClung. He was married, April 12, 1838, to Olivia, daughter of Dr. Alfred and Eliza (Jones) Moore of Alabama. He was admitted to the bar in 1840; settled in practice in Florence, Ala.; was solicitor of the state, 1841–45, and an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 31st congress in 1848. He enlisted a company for the 9th Alabama regiment, of which he was commissioned major in 1861 and lieutenant-colonel the same year. He was promoted colonel and transferred to the 26th Alabama regiment in March, 1862, and commanded the regiment in Rains's brigade, D. H. Hill's division, Longstreet's right wing of the Confederate army, in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg and Seven Pines, being severely wounded at the latter. He commanded Rodes's brigade, D. H. Hill's division, in the Maryland campaign until relieved to resume command of his regiment, two days before the battle of Boonsboro, when he was again severely wounded. He returned to the army in the winter of 1863 and succeeded to the command of Rodes's brigade when that officer took charge of the division in the battle of Chancellorsville, and was wounded while leading the brigade. At the battle of Gettysburg he commanded the brigade during the entire three days' fight and on the retreat in Virginia, and resumed the command of his regiment in the battle of Mine Run, May 5, 1864. His regiment was then sent to Alabama to recruit, and his next service was in northern Georgia, where he was assigned to Cantey's brigade, Walthall's division, Polk's corps, Army of the Mississippi, and succeeded Gen. James C. Cantey in the command of the brigade, when that officer took command of the division, being relieved soon after Gen. John B. Hood assumed command of the army. He was on detached service till the close of the war; was promoted brigadier-general, but the interruption of mail communication with Richmond prevented his receiving the commission, and he was mustered out as colonel, and resumed the practice of his profession in 1865. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1875, and chairman of the committee on education; a presidential elector on the Hancock and English ticket in 1880, and governor of Alabama for two terms, 1882–86. He died in Florence, Ala., Nov. 7, 1890.

O'NEALL, John Belton, jurist, was born near Bobo's Mills, Newberry district, S.C., April 10, 1793; son of Hugh and Anne (Kelly) O'Neall; grandson of William and Mary (Frost) O'Neall, and of Samuel and Hannah (Belton) Kelly, and a descendant of William O'Neall, the immigrant, who landed in Wilmington, Del., in 1730. John Belton O'Neall was graduated at South Carolina college in 1812, and studied law in the office of John Caldwell. He was in military service for a short time during the war of 1812, and was admitted to the bar in 1814. He was married, June 25, 1818, to Helen, daughter of Capt. Sampson and Sarah (Strother) Pope of Edgefield, S.C. He represented the Newberry district in the South Carolina legislature in 1816, 1822, 1824 and 1826, and was elected speaker of the house of representatives in 1824 and in 1826. He was an associate judge of the supreme court of South Carolina, 1828–31; judge of the supreme court, 1831–50, and president of the court of law appeals and of the court of errors, and chief justice of the supreme court of the state, 1850–64. He was president of the Greenville and Columbia railroad, 1847–53. He was brought up as a Quaker, abandoned the use of spirituous liquors and tobacco; joined the Baptist church in 1832, and was president of the State Temperance society, 1841–63, of the Sons of Temperance of North America, 1852–54, and of the Southern Baptist convention, 1858–63. He was major-general of the state militia for several years, and also served as lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Governor Pickens in 1816. He was a trustee of South Carolina college, 1817–21, and 1822–63, and received the degree LL.D. from Columbian university, D.C., in 1846, and from Wake Forest college, N.C. He is the author of: *The Drunkard's Looking Glass* (1840); *Digest of the Negro Law* (1848); *Annals of Newberry* (1858), and *Bench and Bar of South Carolina* (2 vols. 1859). He died near Newberry, S.C., Dec. 27, 1863.

O'NEALL, John Henry, representative, was born near Newberry, S.C., Oct. 30, 1837; son of Henry Miles and Betsy (Edmundson) O'Neall; grandson of Henry and Mary (Miles) O'Neall, and of John Edmundson; great-grandson of William and Mary (Frost) O'Neall, and of Samuel Miles, and great²-grandson of Hugh and Anne (Cox) O'Neall. Hugh O'Neall came from Antrim, Ireland, to Christiana, Del., in 1730. John Henry O'Neall was left an orphan in 1844; was reared in the family of his grandfather, Henry O'Neall, Newberry, Greene county, Ind.; attended the district schools, and worked on the farm until 1859. He was a ward of John Belton

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O'Neall (q.v.), during his minority. He was graduated at the University of Indiana, B.S., in 1862; studied law under Judge William Mack of Terre Haute, Ind., and was graduated at the law department of the University of Michigan in 1864. He was married, July 5, 1866. He represented Daviess county in the Indiana legislature in 1866; was prosecuting attorney for the 11th judicial district of Indiana in 1873, and served part of a second term in 1874, when he resigned. He was a Democratic representative from the second district of Indiana in the 50th and 51st congresses, 1887–91, and in 1891 resumed the practice of law in Washington, Ind.

O'NEIL, Charles, naval officer, was born in Manchester, England, March 15, 1842; son of John and Mary Ann O'Neil. He came to the United States in 1847, and was educated in Boston, Mass. He entered the U.S. navy as a master's mate on board the frigate *Cumberland* in July, 1861, was engaged in the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, in August, 1861, and in the engagement with the Confederate ironclad *Merrimac*, March 8, 1862. He rescued Lieutenant Morris from drowning, for which he received favorable mention and was promoted acting master, May 1, 1862. He was attached to the gun boat *Tioga*, from the fall of 1862 to July, 1864, and cruised in her in Wilkes's Special West India squadron and in the East Gulf blockading squadron. He was attached to the steamer *Rhode Island* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1864–65, and participated in both attacks on Fort Fisher, for which he was favorably mentioned. He was promoted acting volunteer lieutenant, May 30, 1865; served on the receiving ship *Princeton*, and on the steam gunboat *Shamrock* of the European squadron, 1866–67; was attached to the store ship *Guard* of the European squadron, 1866–68; was commissioned lieutenant in the regular navy, March 11, 1868, and lieutenant-commander, Dec. 18, 1868. He was married, April 6, 1869, to Mary C., daughter of Richard Frothingham of Charlestown, Mass. She died, May 2, 1901. He served on the ironclad *Dictator* of the North Atlantic squadron, 1870–71; the receiving ship *Boston* in 1872; the *Lancaster* and *Wasp* of the South Atlantic squadron, 1873–76, and the training ship *Minnesota*, 1876–77. He commanded the *Supply* in 1877; was attached to the *Swatara* on the North Atlantic station, 1877–78, and was on ordnance duty at the Boston navy yard, 1879–82. He was executive officer of the *Richmond* on the Asiatic station, 1882–84; was on special ordnance duty, 1884–86, and promoted commander, July 28, 1884. He served on ordnance duty at the New York navy yard, 1886–89; commanded the *Dolphin* on special service, 1889–90, was stationed at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., 1890–92; was general inspector of the building of the *Marblehead*, 1892–94; commanded that vessel in the North Atlantic and European squadrons, 1894–96, and was superintendent of the naval gun factory in Washington, 1896–97. He was appointed chief of the bureau of ordnance at Washington, D.C., with the rank of commodore, June 1, 1897; was promoted to the grade of captain, July 21, 1897; was commissioned rear-admiral, April 22, 1901, and was reappointed chief of the bureau of ordnance, June 1, 1902.

O'NEIL, Joseph Henry, representative, was born in Fall River, Mass., March 23, 1853; son of Patrick Henry and Mary (Harrington) O'Neil. In 1854 his parents removed to Boston, Mass., where he became apprenticed to the printer's trade and afterward to the carpenter's trade. He was a member of the school board, 1874–78; represented Boston in the Massachusetts legislature, 1878–82, and 1883–84; was a president of the Democratic organization of the house in 1880, using his influence to secure the charter of incorporation for the Meigs elevated railroad system, which was granted in 1884; was president of the company, 1888–89, and of the Federal Trust company of Boston, Mass., from its incorporation in 1899. He was married, July 1, 1884, to Mary Anastasia, daughter of John and Maria (Plunkett) Ingoldsby of Boston, Mass. He was president of the board of directors of public institutions of the city of Boston, 1885–86; clerk of the city, 1887–88; representative from the fourth district in the 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1889–95; a founder of St. James Young Men's Catholic Total Abstinence society of Boston in 1870, and an originator of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

O'NEILL, Charles, representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 21, 1821; son of John and Mary Blakiston O'Neill; grandson of John and Susanah (Johnson) O'Neill; great-grandson of John and Susan (Ferguson) O'Neill, and a descendant of John, Lord O'Neill, of Shanes Castle, county Antrim, Ireland. His father was an architect and died about 1832, and his grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier in Captain Helm's company New Jersey Line. Charles was prepared for college at a Friends school conducted by John Sanderson; was graduated at Dickinson college in 1840; studied law under George M.

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Dallas and was admitted to practice in 1843. He was a Whig representative in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1850–52 and 1860; state senator, 1853–54; was defeated for representative in the 37th congress to complete the term of Edward Joy Morris (q.v.) in 1861; was a Republican representative from the second district of Pennsylvania in the 38th-41st congresses, 1863-71; was defeated for the 42nd congress in 1870 and was again a representative in the 43d–53d congresses, 1873–93, becoming "father of the house" upon the death of Samuel J. Randall, April 12, 1890. He was a member of the committee on commerce in the 38th–42nd, 46th, 48th–53d congresses, and of the committee on appropriations in the 43d–45th and 47th congresses. His last official act was to administer the oath to Speaker Crisp, Aug. 7, 1893. He never married, and died in the house which he had occupied for fifty-five years with his elder brother and niece in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 25, 1893.

O'NEILL, John J., representative, was born in St. Louis, Mo., June 25, 1846. He was educated in public schools, was in the civil service, 1861–66, gaged in manufacturing gold pens in St. Louis, 1867–71, and was a representative in the Missouri legislature, 1872–78, where he labored in behalf of the working classes and women, and was chairman of the committee on emigration. He was admitted to the bar in 1878; was a member of the municipal assembly of St. Louis, 1879–83, and a Democratic representative from the 11th Missouri district in the 48th, 49th, 50th, 52d and 53d congresses, 1883–89 and 1891–95. His seat in the 53d congress was contested by Charles F. Joy, but Mr. O'Neill obtained it, April 3, 1894. He introduced and secured the passage of a bill providing for the arbitration of differences between employers and employees in the 49th congress, which gave him a national reputation. He was married, Nov. 30, 1872, to a daughter of Solomon H. Robbins of St. Louis, Mo. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 19, 1898.

OPDYCKE, Emerson, soldier, was born in Hubbard, Ohio, Jan. 7, 1830; son of Albert (who served in the war of 1812) and Elizabeth (Harmon) Gilson Opdycke; grandson of Capt. Albert (a Revolutionary officer) and Martha (Hendrickson) Opdycke, and a descendant of Louris Jansen and Christina Opdyck of Holland, who settled in New Netherlands previous to 1653, and resided at Gravesend, Long Island, N.Y., 1655. He attended the district school, and was a saddle and harness maker in Warren, Ohio. He removed to California, and was a clerk in San Francisco, 1855–57, returning to Warren, Ohio, in 1857. He was married, March 8, 1857, to Lucy Wells, daughter of Benjamin Stevens of Warren, Ohio. He was mustered in the volunteer army in July, 1861; was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 41st Ohio regiment, Aug. 26, 1861; was promoted captain in January, 1862, and was acting major of the regiment at Shiloh, where he led an important charge. He recruited the 125th Ohio volunteers and was commissioned its colonel, Jan. 1, 1863, serving in the movements against Chattanooga, 1863, at Chickamauga, where he lost one-third of his regiment, and at Chattanooga, Nov. 25, 1863, where he led his command, a demi-brigade, in the storming of Missionary Ridge. He participated in the Atlanta campaign, where he was the first to reach the crest of Rocky Face Ridge; received a severe wound at Resaca, and in June, 1864, led three regiments in one of three unsuccessful assaults on Kenesaw Mountain. He commanded the 1st brigade, 2d division, 4th army corps, from August, 1864, and at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864, and led his brigade without orders into a gap caused by the Federal forces falling back, thereby gaining a victory. In the battle of Nashville he pursued the enemy to the Tennessee river, and his brigade was prominent in repelling Hood's invasion of Tennessee. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, and brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, to date from Nov. 30, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Franklin. He commanded a division at New Orleans, La., until January, 1866, when he resigned and entered the wholesale dry goods business in New York city. He is the author of: *Notes on the Chickamauga Campaign* in Vol. III. "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," pp. 668–71 (1884). He died in New York city, April 25, 1884.

OPPER, Frederick Burr, cartoonist, was born in Madison, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1857; son of Lewis and Aurelia (Burr) Opper; grandson of Ernest and Anna (Hartman) Opper and of Charles and Polly (Bestor) Burr, and a descendant of Benjamin Burr, a native of England, who was an original settler of Hartford, Conn., in 1635. His father emigrated from Austria-Hungary and engaged in mercantile pursuits in Madison, Ohio. Frederick was educated in the public schools of Madison, and in 1871 entered the office of the Madison *Gazette* to learn the printer's trade. He removed to New York city in 1872, and became a clerk in a mercantile house, devoting his leisure to drawing humorous sketches for which he obtained a ready market. He attended the drawing class of the Cooper Union evening school for one term and in 1876 left his clerical position to illustrate for *Wild Oats* and other publications. He was a member of the art staff of Frank Leslie's publishing house, 1877–80, and a member of the staff of *Puck*, 1880–99, becoming a stockholder in the corporation. He was married in 1881 to Nellie Barnett. In May, 1899, he accepted

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an offer from the New York *Journal*, to become a cartoonist on the *Journal*, Chicago *American* and San Francisco *Examiner*. Three collections of his *Puck* drawings were published, entitled *Puck's Opper Book*, *The Funny World*, and *Just for Fun*; and a collection of his *Journal* cartoons was published, entitled *Willie and His Papa*. He also illustrated *Bill Nye's History of the U.S.*; an edition of *Mother Goose; Mr. Dooley's Philosophy*, and many other books, besides a collection of his own verses and pictures entitled *The Folks in Funnyville*.

ORCOTT, Samuel, author, was born in Albany county, N.Y., April 12, 1824. He was educated in Cazenovia academy, taught school and entered the Methodist ministry. He was pastor of various Methodist churches, the last being in New York city; became a member of the Congregational church, and was pastor at Walcott, Conn., finally retiring to devote himself to historical writing. He is the author of: *History of the Town of Walcott* (1874); *History of Torrington, Conn.* (1878); *History of Derby, Conn.*, with Dr. Ambrose Beardsley (1880); *History of New Milford and Bridgewater, Conn.* (1882); *The Indians of the Housatonic and Naugatuck Valley* (1883); *History of the Old Town Stratford, and the City of Bridgeport* (1884–86); *Hawley Record* (1890), and *Henry Tomlinson and his Descendants in America* (1891). He died in Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 14, 1893.

ORD, Edward Otho Cresap, soldier, was born in Cumberland, Md., Oct. 18, 1818; son of Lieut. James Ord, an officer in the war of 1812. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy and promoted 2d lieutenant, 3d artillery, July 1, 1839. He served in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians, 1839–42; was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1841; was on garrison duty in North Carolina and Maryland, 1842–45; served in the war with Mexico, 1847–48; was in garrison in California and Massachusetts, 1849–52, and was promoted captain, Sept. 7, 1850. He served on frontier duty in California and Oregon, 1852–58; was in garrison at the artillery school for practice, Fort Monroe, Va., in 1859, and served in the expedition to suppress John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry, Va., in 1859. He was commissioned brigadier-general, U.S. volunteers, Sept. 14, 1861, and commanded a brigade forming the extreme right of the army of defence before Washington, D.C., November, 1861-May, 1862; was promoted major, 4th artillery, Nov. 21, 1861, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Dranesville, Va., Dec. 20, 1861. He was appointed major-general, U.S. volunteers, May 2, 1862; commanded a division under General McDowell in the Shenandoah valley, opposing Jackson, May–June, 1862; was in command of Corinth, Miss., June–August, 1862, and of the left wing of the Army of the Mississippi during General Grant's operations, August–September, 1862. He was with General Grant at Burnsville, five miles from Iuka during the battle of Sept. 19, 1862, news of which did not reach them until the 20th, when he hurried forward his wing, composed of Davies, Ross and McArthur. He was in command of the district of Jackson, Tenn., September–October, 1862, but did not join in the battle of Corinth until Oct. 5, when he came up to the Federal army in pursuit of the fleeing Confederates at Hatchie, and assuming command, drove back the head of the Confederate column. He was severely wounded, and the entire army escaped capture only through its superior knowledge of the country. He was brevetted colonel, Sept. 19, 1862, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Iuka, Miss. He was a member of the military commission investigating General Buell's campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee, November, 1862–May, 1863; commanded the 13th army corps, Army of the Tennessee, in the Vicksburg campaign, June 18 to Oct. 28, 1863, as successor to General McClernand, and served on the staff of General Grant in the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., June 18–July 4, 1863. He took part in the capture of Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863, was sent with the 13th corps and Herron's division to report to Banks, and served with the Army of Western Louisiana from August to October, 1863, when he was placed on sick leave and Gen. C. C. Washburn was given command of his corps. He reported to General Grant in Virginia, and on March 29, 1864, to General Sigel at Cumberland, who was ordered to supply 8000 infantry and 1,500 cavalry picked men to operate against Staunton, and with General Crooke directed the campaign. He was ordered to the Army of the James to take command of the 18th army corps, relieving Gen. William F. Smith, July 9, 1864, and he succeeded to the command of the 24th army corps. He took part in the operations before Richmond, and in the assault and capture of Fort Harrison, Sept. 29, 1864, where he was severely wounded. He succeeded Gen. B. F. Butler in command of the Army of the James and the department of North Carolina, Jan. 8, 1865. He engaged in the various operations of the siege of Petersburg, Va., and in the pursuit of the Confederate army, terminating in the capitulation of General Lee at the Appomattox court house, April 9, 1865. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Hatchie, Miss., and major-general, U.S.A., for the same at the assault of Fort Harrison, Va., March 13, 1865. He was in command of the Department of the

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Ohio, July 5, 1865–Aug. 6, 1866; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 1st artillery, Dec. 11, 1865, and brigadier-general, U.S.A., July 26, 1866. He commanded the Department of the Arkansas, Aug. 29, 1866 to March 11, 1867; was mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866, and was placed in command of the 4th military district, including Arkansas and Mississippi, March 26, 1867. He was retired from the army in January, 1881, and accepted an appointment of engineer in the construction of a Mexican railroad. On his way to New York from Vera Cruz he was seized with yellow fever, and taken ashore at Havana, Cuba, where he died, July 22, 1883.

ORD, George, naturalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1781. He made a study of natural history and early devoted himself to ornithology. He accompanied Alexander Wilson in his scientific explorations, and was a co-executor of his will in 1813. He completed the eighth volume of *American Ornithology* (1814), and is the author of the concluding volume of that work, for which he wrote a sketch of Wilson's life. He prepared a new edition of the last three volumes in 1825, and published in a separate volume *Life of Alexander Wilson* (1828). He assisted in the preparation of dictionaries, contributed to scientific journals, and is the author of memoirs of *Thomas Say* (1834), and of *Charles A. Lesueur* (1849). He was a member of the Linnæan society of London; a vice-president of the American Philosophical society and president of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1851–58. He left more than $16,000 to the Pennsylvania hospital, for the benefit of the insane, and also bequeathed his scientific library to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan 24, 1866.

ORDWAY, Alfred, painter, was born in Roxbury, Mass., March 9, 1821; son of Thomas and Jerusha (Currier) Ordway; grandson of Dr. Samuel Ordway; and a descendant of James and Ann (Emery) Ordway. Alfred Ordway attended the public schools of Lowell, Mass., and began the study of art at an early age. He opened a studio in Boston, Mass., in 1845, where he was one of the founders of the Boston Art club in 1854, its first secretary and treasurer, its president in 1859, and its corresponding secretary in 1866.

He was also curator of the annual exhibition of paintings at the Boston Athenæum, 1856–63. He resided in New York city, 1866–67, where he was officially connected with the National Academy of Design, and he also spent a short time in Virginia. He was one of the founders of the Paint and Clay club, which organization gave him a banquet in March, 1896, on the occasion of his seventy-sixth birthday. His specialty was portraiture, but during the latter part of his life he devoted himself to landscape painting and was a frequent exhibitor in Boston. He was married March 19, 1860, to Annie Hill of Boston, Mass. He died at Melrose Highlands, Mass., Nov. 17, 1897.

ORDWAY, John Morse, chemist, was born in Amesbury, Mass., April 23, 1823; son of Samuel and Sally (Morse) Ordway, and a descendant of James Ordway, a native of Wales, who emigrated from England to America in 1648, and settled in Newbury, Mass., where he married Ann Emery. John served an apprenticeship with a chemist, 1836–39, was graduated at Dartmouth college A.B. 1844, A.M. 1847, and then engaged in the study of medicine. He was manager of chemical works in Lowell, Mass., 1840–47; superintendent of the Roxbury Color and Chemical company at Roxbury, Mass., 1847–51, and 1854–58, and principal of Grand River college, at Edinburg, Mo., 1851–54. He was chemist at the Hughesdale Chemical works, Johnston, R.I., 1858–60; chemist, manager and superintendent of the Manchester Print works, Manchester, N.H., 1860–66; superintendent of the Bayside Alkali works, South Boston, Mass., 1866–74, and chemist to the Hughesdale Chemical works at Johnston, R.I., 1866–69, spending alternate days at the two places. He was professor of industrial chemistry and metallurgy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1869–84; chairman of the faculty 1877–82, and performed most of the duties of president there, while continuing his regular work. He was also an instructor of biology in Boston university, 1876–80. He was professor of applied chemistry and director of the manual training department of Tulane university, New Orleans, La., 1884–97, organized and instructed the class in biology, 1886–90, and was an instructor in engineering, 1891–97. He became professor of biology in Newcomb college for women, a branch of Tulane university, on its organization in 1886, and held it from that year. He was elected a member of various scientific societies, and was chairman of the chemical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1880. His investigations were principally in the direction of original researches in various branches of industrial chemistry for private corporations. In 1882 he visited Europe and in-

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vestigated the methods of industrial education. He was married, Jan. 26, 1854, to Virginia C., daughter of Milton Moore of Missouri. She died in 1860. He was married secondly in 1864, to Mrs. Charlotte H. Mauross, daughter of Chauncy Royce of Connecticut. After her death in 1874, he was married thirdly to Evelyn M., daughter of John B. Walton of Massachusetts. She was his assistant at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and subsequently became professor of chemistry in the H. Sophie Newcomb college, Tulane university, New Orleans, La. He contributed to the *American Journal of Science*, the *Proceedings* of the American Institute of Mechanical Engineers, and other scientific and educational periodicals, and is the author of *Plantarum Ordinum Indicator* (1881).

O'REGAN, Anthony, R.C. bishop, was born at Lavalleyroe, near Cloufad, diocese of Tuam, Ireland, in 1809. He attended Maynooth college, 1826–34; was ordained sub-deacon, 1832, deacon, 1833, priest in November, 1834. He was professor in the archiepiscopal college of St. Jarlith's, at Tuam, 1834–44, and president of the college, 1844–49. At the invitation of Archbishop P. R. Kenrick of St. Louis he came to America in 1849, and was superior and professor of theology and sacred scriptures in the Theological Seminary, of St. Louis, at Carondelet, Mo., 1849–54. In 1854 he was appointed the third bishop of Chicago, Ill. He declined the appointment and returned the documents to Rome, but they were again sent to him and he was consecrated in the Cathedral of St. Louis, July 25, 1854, by Archbishop Kenrick assisted by Bishops Van de Velde, Henni and Lovas. The diocese of Chicago was established Nov. 28, 1843, and in 1854 had but few churches and priests and no religious institutions. His administration extended also over the diocese of Quincy, until it was transferred to Alton, Jan. 9, 1857. He prudently purchased lands upon which the ecclesiastical structures of the diocese were afterward built, and introduced the Jesuit and Redemptorist fathers into the diocese; but his administration was not successful, owing to a jealousy between the Irish and French Catholics, who were at the time about equally divided in the diocese. In 1856 he went to Rome and petitioned the pope to accept his resignation which was granted, May 3, 1858. He received the titular see of "Dora," June 25, 1858, and resided at Michael's Grove, Brompton, London, England, until his death. He left his theological library to the diocese of Chicago on his resignation, and at his death $10,000 to the Roman Catholic Missionary College of All Hallows, Dublin, to be used for educating young priests for the dioceses of Chicago and Alton, and $2,500 towards the erection of a hospital in Chicago, Ill. He died in London, England, Nov. 13, 1866.

CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY NAME.

O'REILLY, Bernard, R.C. bishop, was born in the townland of Cunnareen, parish of Columbkill, county Longford, Ireland, in March, 1803. He left Ireland for America, Jan. 11, 1825; prepared for the priesthood in the Seminarie de Théologie, Montreal, Canada, and at St. Mary's college, Baltimore, Md., and was ordained priest in New York city, Oct. 13, 1831. His first mission was in St. James's church, Brooklyn, where in 1832 he was twice stricken with the cholera while attending the sick and dying. He was appointed pastor of St. Patrick's church in Rochester, N.Y., in December, 1832, the parish extending from Auburn to Niagara Falls. In 1847 he was appointed by Bishop Timon vicar-general of the diocese of Buffalo, where he was president of the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, and director of the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity. He answered several attacks made on the hospital by the Rev. John C. Lord, D.D., a Presbyterian clergyman, and his articles: "Catholicity the Friend of Civil and Religious Liberty;" "Presbyterianism the Enemy of Civil and Religious Liberty," and "The Catholic Church, the Church of Christ," closed the discussion. He was appointed the second bishop of Hartford, Conn., to succeed Bishop Tyler, who died June 18, 1849, was consecrated in St. Patrick's church, Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 10, 1850, by Bishop Timon, assisted by Bishops McCloskey and Fitzpatrick, and was installed in St. Joseph's cathedral, Nov 17, 1850. He built new churches and educational and charitable institutions, introduced the Sisters of Mercy into the diocese and made rapid progress in spite of

Bernard O'Reilly

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violent opposition. In 1855 when St. Francis Xavier's Convent of Mercy at Providence, R.I., was surrounded by a mob who threatened violence to the inmates, Bishop O'Reilly faced them, and by his determined attitude caused the mob to disperse without doing harm. He visited Europe in December, 1855, to secure a colony of brothers to take charge of his schools, and paid a last visit to his parents in Ireland. He embarked for the United States in the ship *Pacific* in May, 1856, which was never heard from again.

O'REILLY, Bernard, prothonotary apostolic, was born in the Parish of Cughall, near Westport, county Mayo, Ireland, Sept. 29, 1820. He immigrated to Canada in boyhood, was educated for the priesthood in the Seminary of Quebec, and was ordained priest Sept. 11, 1842, in the parish church at Nicolet, Can., by Archbishop Joseph Signay of Quebec. For several years he was engaged in mission work in Canada, where he devoted himself to the Irish families who immigrated there during the famine of 1848, and also to promoting a plan for Irish colonization. He went to New York city, became professor of rhetoric in St. John's college, Fordham, 1851, and after studying in Europe, became an assistant in St. Francis Xavier's church, New York city. He was nominated domestic prelate of the papal throne, Sept. 15, 1887, and prothonotary apostolic of the archdiocese of New York, Sept. 29, 1892. He traveled in Europe, and was selected by Pius IX. to write the official life of Pope Leo XIII. He is the author of *Mirror of True Womanhood* (1876); *Life of Pius IX.* (1877); *True Men* (1878); *Key of Heaven* (1878); *The Two Brides*, a novel (1879); *Life of Leo XIII.* (1887).

O'REILLY, John Boyle, author, was born at Dowth Castle, near Drogheda, county Meath, Ireland, June 28, 1844, son of William David and Eliza (Boyle) O'Reilly. He was educated under his father, a noted mathematician and master of the Nettleville Institute at Dowth Castle for thirty-five years, and in 1855 entered the office of the *Argus* in Drogheda, where he learned the printer's trade. He also learned shorthand, and removing to England served as a reporter. Becoming imbued with the revolutionary spirit then gaining ground in Ireland, he joined in 1863 the 4th Hussars, known as the "Prince of Wales's Own," and

stationed in Dublin, Ireland, for the purpose of stirring up rebellion among the large proportion of Irishmen in that division of the English army. When his connection with the Fenian Brotherhood was discovered, he was arrested, tried for treason June 26, 1866, and sentenced to be shot; but this sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, and finally to twenty years' penal servitude in English prisons. While at Dartmoor, from which he tried to escape, he helped to raise a crude pile of stones over the bodies of the French and American prisoners who had met their fate fifty years before. He was despatched to Australia with other political prisoners in November, 1867, and in 1868, through a young Maori girl, sent a letter to Father Patrick McCabe at Bunbury, West Australia, who labored for his escape. The priest arranged with Capt. Gifford, of the *Gazelle* of New Bedford, Mass., who after repeated adventures and escapes to save his passenger, had him transferred to different vessels, until he was landed in Philadelphia, Pa., by the *Bombay* in November, 1869. O'Reilly was admitted to citizenship in Philadelphia, removed to New York city, and later to Boston. He lectured extensively on the wrongs of Ireland. He resumed his journalistic career in connection with the Boston *Pilot* in 1870, followed the Fenian raid into Canada for that periodical, and in 1874 purchased the *Pilot* with Archbishop Williams of Boston, and was the manager and editor-in-chief until his death. In 1877 he helped effect the rescue of six of his former fellows deported as felons to Australia, the effort costing him $25,000. He was elected recording secretary of the Catholic Union of Boston, from its beginning, and was a member of its executive committee; a founder of the Papyrus club, and a member of the St. Botolph club. He was married, Aug. 15, 1872, to Mary Agnes Smiley, daughter of John and Jane (Smiley) Murphy of Charlestown, Mass. She was a writer of ability, and died, Nov. 22, 1897. He received the degree LL.D. from the University of Notre Dame in 1881, and from the University of Georgetown, D.C., in 1889. He was poet at the dedication of the Pilgrim monument at Plymouth, Mass., Aug. 1, 1889. He contributed to the American magazines, and to the magazine of Oxford university, England, and is the author of: *Songs of the Southern Seas* (1873); *Songs, Legends and Ballads* (1878); *Statues in the Block* (1881); *In Bohemia* (1886), and had in preparation *The Country with a Roof*, an allegory dealing with certain faults in the American social system; *The Evolution of Straight Weapons*, and a work on the material resources of Ireland. A monument was erected to his memory in the Fenway, Boston, Mass., and unveiled by his daughter, Blanid O'Reilly, June

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20, 1896. Busts of the poet were also placed in the Catholic university of America at Washington, D.C., and in the Boston public library, where an alcove of Celtic literature was also established to commemorate him. He died at his summer residence, Hull, Mass., Aug. 10, 1890.

O'REILLY, Patrick Thomas, R.C. bishop, was born at Kill, county Caven, Ireland, Dec. 24, 1833, son of Philip and Mary O'Reilly. He came to the United States in 1847, where a wealthy uncle in Boston, Mass., paid for his theological education in St. Charles college, Ellicott City, Md., 1852–53, and in St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, Md., 1853–57. He was ordained Aug. 15, 1857, by Bishop Bacon, of Portland. He was pastor of St. John's church, Worcester, Mass., 1857–62; organized and served St. Joseph's parish in Boston, Mass., 1862–64, and was pastor of St. John's church in Worcester, 1864–70. He was elected bishop of the newly organized diocese of Springfield, Mass., June 28, 1870, and was consecrated at St. Michael's church (afterward cathedral) Springfield, Mass., Sept. 25, 1870, by Archbishop John McCloskey of New York, assisted by Bishops Williams and Conroy. The twentieth anniversary of his episcopate was celebrated in his cathedral in 1890. He died in Springfield, Mass., May 28, 1892.

ORMAN, James Bradley, governor of Colorado, was born in Muscatine, Iowa, Nov. 4, 1849; son of John and Sarah Josephine (Bradley) Orman. He attended the common school, worked on his father's farm and in 1869 engaged in business with his brother, William A. Orman, as a contractor in railroad building, his work extending through the whole western country, and embracing the most prominent railroads and irrigating canals of that region. He also accumulated valuable mineral and coal lands and real estate in Pueblo, Denver and Trinidad. He made his home in Pueblo, where he was married, Sept. 27, 1877, to Nellie, daughter of William P. Martin. He was president of the electric railway of that city; a member of the city council; a Democratic representative in the state legislature, 1880–84; received twenty-seven votes on joint ballot for U.S. senate in 1883, there being only twenty-two Democratic votes; declined the Democratic nomination for governor of Colorado in 1888 and 1890; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1892; and mayor of Pueblo, 1897–98. He was nominated for governor of Colorado by the Democratic party and endorsed by the Populists and Silver Republicans, being elected by a large majority in the fall of 1900 for the term expiring Jan. 10, 1903.

ORMSBEE, Ebenezer Jolls, governor of Vermont, was born in Shoreham, Vt., June 8, 1834; son of John Mason and Polly (Willson) Ormsbee. He was educated in the academies at Brandon and South Woodstock, worked on his father's farm and taught school. He studied law in the office of Briggs & Nicholson, Brandon, Vt., 1857–61; was admitted to the bar in 1861; enlisted in the Allen Grays of Brandon, in April, 1861; joined the 1st Vermont volunteers; was commissioned 2d lieutenant, April 25, 1861, and served three months. He re-enlisted in the 12th Vermont volunteers for two years, was promoted captain, Sept. 22, 1862, and served under Gen. George J. Stannard in the 3d brigade, 3d division, 1st army corps, Army of the Potomac, and distinguished himself at Gettysburg. He was mustered out a second time, July 14, 1863, and in 1864 engaged in the practice of law at Brandon, Vt., in partnership with his preceptors. He was assistant U.S. internal revenue assessor for the district of Vermont, 1868–72; state's attorney for Rutland county, 1870–74; a Republican representative from Brandon in the state legislature in 1872, and a state senator in 1878. He was a trustee of the Vermont Reform school, 1880–84; lieutenant-governor of the state, 1884–86, and governor of Vermont, 1886–88. In 1891 he was appointed by President Harrison, chairman of the commission to treat with the Paiute Indians at Pyramid Lake, Nev., for the cession of a part of their reservation, and also U.S. land commissioner at Samoa, serving at the latter post until 1893, when he returned to Brandon and resumed his law practice. He was married in 1862 to Jennie L., daughter of the Hon. E. N. Briggs of Brandon, Vt., and secondly in 1867 to Mrs. Frances Davenport, daughter of William L. Wadhams of Westport, N.Y.

Ebenezer J Ormsbee

ORMSBY, Stephen, representative, was born in Virginia in 1765. He received a liberal education, was admitted to the bar and settled in practice in Jefferson circuit, Kentucky. He served in the early Indian wars, and as a brigade-major under Gen. Josiah Harmar in the campaign of 1790. He was clerk of the circuit and county courts for several years, and became one of the first judges of the district court for Jefferson county, Dec. 19, 1791, and of the circuit court, Dec. 24, 1802.

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He was a presidential elector on the Adams and Jefferson ticket in 1797, and a representative in the 12th, 13th and 14th congresses, 1811–15. He was defeated for the 13th congress in 1812 by John Simpson, who was killed at the battle of the River Raisin, Jan. 22, 1813, before taking his seat, and Ormsby succeeded him. He was active in promoting the educational welfare of the state, and died in Louisville, Ky., Sept. 6, 1846.

ORMSBY, Waterman Lilly, engraver, was born in Hampton, Windham county, Conn., in 1809. He attended the public school of Hampton, removed to New York city, where he learned the engraver's art and devoted himself to bank note engraving. He invented several ruling machines, transfer presses, and the grammagraph for engraving on steel. He was the founder of the Continental Bank Note company, executed large contracts for the U.S. treasury, and almost wholly designed the five-dollar note, intended to prevent counterfeiting. He is credited with having aided S. F. B. Morse in preparing the Morse telegraphic alphabet, and in transmitting messages at the first public exhibition of the telegraph in New York city. He is the author of: *Ormsby Bank Note Engraving* (1852). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 1, 1883.

ORNE, Azor, patriot, was born in Marblehead, Mass., July 22, 1731; son of Joshua and Sarah (Gale) Orne; grandson of Joshua and Elizabeth (Norman) Orne, and of Azor Gale, and a descendant of John Orne, or Horn, who emigrated from England, probably in the fleet with Winthrop, settled in Salem, Mass., in 1630, was made freeman in 1631, and was deacon of the First church of Salem for fifty years. Azor Orne was a prosperous merchant at the outbreak of the Revolution, and early joined the patriot cause. He was a representative to the General Court in 1773; a delegate to the Essex convention and to the Provincial congress of 1774, and a member of the committees of safety, military affairs, organization of forces, and on the collecting of arms and ammunition. He was elected judge of the general court in 1775, and was appointed one of three major-generals of Massachusetts militia by the Provincial congress in January, 1776. He was a representative in the Hartford convention of Nov. 11, 1780, and was a member of the committee that prepared a circular to set forth the necessity of providing for revenue by a system of taxation. He also loaned the government a large amount of money, and was a member of the convention that framed the state constitution in 1780, and of the convention that adopted the Federal constitution in 1788; was a member of the council, 1788–96, and a presidential elector in 1792. He served in the state senate where he strongly advocated the public school system. He was married first to Mary Coleman, and secondly to Mary (Lee) Orne, widow of his brother, Col. Joshua Orne, and sister of Col. Jeremiah Lee. He died in Boston, Mass., June 6, 1796.

ORR, Alexander Dalrymple, representative, was born at Alexandria, Va., in 1765. He was a pioneer settler of Kentucky, and at an early period settled in Bourbon, afterward Mason county, on the Ohio river, where he built the first brick house erected in the county. He represented Bourbon county in the Virginia legislature in 1790, was elected with Cristopher Greenup to represent Kentucky on its admission as a state, in the 2d, 3d and 4th congresses, 1791–97. He was also elected to the Kentucky senate in 1792. He died in Paris, Ky., June 21, 1835.

ORR, James Lawrence, governor of South Carolina, was born in Craytonville, Anderson county, S.C., May 12, 1822; son of Christopher and Martha (McCann) Orr; grandson of John and Jane B. (Chickscale) Orr, and a descendant of Humphrey Orr, a native of Ireland, who settled in Plumstead, Bucks county, Pa., in 1730. James Lawrence Orr served as a clerk in his father's store; was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1842, studied law under Judge Whitner, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He settled in practice in Anderson, S.C., was married to Mary J. Marshall, and became editor of the Anderson *Gazette*. He was a Democratic representative in the state legislature, 1844–46, and a representative in the 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th and 35th congresses, 1849–59. He served as chairman of the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and of the committee on Indian affairs, and was speaker of the house during the 35th congress. He opposed secession and the compromise measures of Henry Clay, and in 1851, as a member of the Southern Rights convention in Charleston, S.C., succeeded in defeating the secession ordinance framed by that body, although he maintained the right of a state to secede. He was a delegate to the state secession convention of 1860, and finally cast his lot with his native state. He was one of the three commissioners sent to Washington in December, 1860, to treat for the surrender of the U.S. forts in Charleston harbor and of other property to the state. On his return he raised a rifle regiment, and commanded it in battle until 1862, when he was elected to the Confederate States senate, serving until the close of the Confederate government. He was elected governor of South Carolina by the Republican party, under President Johnson's plan of reconstruction in 1865, and served until 1868. He was

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a delegate to the Constitutional Union convention at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1866; judge of the 8th circuit of South Carolina, 1870–73, and a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1872. He was appointed U.S. minister to Russia by President Grant, as successor to Andrew G. Curtin, who resigned in August, 1872, and he served from March, 1873, until his death in St. Petersburg, Russia, May 5, 1873.

ORR, John, educator, was born in Chester district, S.C., Aug. 12, 1820; eldest son of William and Isabella (Ervin) Orr; and grandson of John and Rosanna (Cameron) Orr, John Orr being a graduate of Dublin university, Ireland. He was graduated at Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, A.B., 1845; A.M., 1848, and was professor of ancient languages in the Macon Masonic college at Macon, Tenn., which was founded in Fayette county in 1849, transferred to Clarksville, Montgomery county, Tenn. soon after, became known as Stewart college in 1855 and as the Southwestern Presbyterian university in 1875. He was president of the college, 1851–53. Prior to the civil war he removed to Greene county, Ohio, where he was elected principal of the schools at Cedarville, and he was clerk of courts of Greene county, 1864–82. He died at Xenia, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1883.

ORR, John William, wood engraver, was born in Ireland, March 31, 1815. He was brought to New York in 1816 by his parents, who settled in Buffalo, where he attended school. In 1836 he removed to New York city and studied wood engraving in the studio of William Redfield, receiving a silver medal from the Mechanics institute for the best wood engraving in 1837. He engaged as an engraver in Buffalo, N. Y., 1837–42; in Albany, N.Y., 1842–44, where he made engravings to illustrate the state reports on geology, and in New York city, 1884–87. He established an engraving business, which held front rank for over a quarter of a century, and brought the art of wood engraving to public notice by extensive advertising, new inventions and able assistants, who represented the most skilled English, French and German engravers. His first work of importance was the frontispieces for Harper's *Illustrated Shakespeare.* He received a gold medal in 1842 from the New York State Agricultural society for the best wood cuts representing domestic animals. He edited *The American Odd Fellow*, 1862–71. He died in Jersey City, N.J., March 4, 1887.

ORT, Samuel Alfred, educator, was born at Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pa., Nov. 11, 1843; son of Samuel and Christina Ort; grandson of John Ort, and a descendant of German and Huguenot families. His grandparents immigrated to America from Germany and settled near Lewistown, Pa., in 1780. Samuel Alfred Ort was prepared for college in Kishacoquillas seminary, near Lewistown, 1853–56, and was graduated at Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio, A.B., 1863; A.M., 1869. He studied at the Theological school of Wittenberg college; was a tutor in the preparatory department, 1863–65; pastor of the Lutheran church at Findlay, Ohio, 1865–68, and teacher of Latin and literature in Hagerstown Female seminary, 1868–69. He returned to Wittenberg college as a tutor in 1869, and was professor of mathematics, belles lettres, English literature and logic, 1870–74. He had charge of the Lutheran mission at Louisville, Ky., 1874–79, where he erected a church, which was completed in 1875, and was pastor of St. James church, New York city, 1879–80. In 1880 he was elected professor of theology in Wittenberg college; became president of the college and Frederick Gilbert professor of Christian theology and mental philosophy in 1882, and professor of systematic theology in the seminary in 1884. He retired from the presidency in 1900, being succeeded by the Rev. J. M. Ruthrauff; was elected dean but retained his professorships, and on the death of President Ruthrauff in 1902 became acting president of the college. Under his supervision a new college building was begun and built at a cost of $67,000, which stands as a monument to his perseverance and labor; also a young woman's hall, a gymnasium and Hamma divinity hall. He was a delegate to the General synod of the Lutheran church from 1873, secretary of the synod, 1873–79, and president of that body at Omaha, Neb., in 1887. He received the degree D.D. from Wittenberg college in 1877, and LL.D. in 1893. He was married in 1875 to Anna, daughter of W. W. and Mary A. Senteny of Louisville, Ky. He was prominent as a lecturer, contributed to reviews and edited the *Lutheran Evangelist* at Springfield, Ohio, 1881–85. He published several lectures and pamphlets, and is the author of: *The Pre-eminence of the Spiritual* (1884), and *Christ, the Completeness of Man* (1886).

ORTH, Godlove Steiner, representative, was born in Lebanon, Pa., April 22, 1817; son of Godlove and Sarah (Steiner) Orth; grandson of Balzer, Jr., and Rosina (Kucher) Orth, and great-grandson of Balzer Orth, a Moravian, who emigrated from Germany to Lancaster county, Pa., with Count Zinzendorf, and was settled in Lebanon in 1730. Balzer Orth, Jr., served in the Revolutionary war, and had charge of the Hessian prisoners after the battle of Trenton. Godlove Steiner Orth was graduated at Pennsylvania college; studied law in the office of James Cooper, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He settled in practice in Lafayette, Ind.; was a member of the Indiana senate, 1843–48, and became

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president of that body. He was a candidate for elector on the Taylor and Fillmore ticket in 1848, and was appointed one of the five commissioners from Indiana to the Peace conference of 1861. He entered the U.S. army in 1862, as captain of the 76th Indiana volunteers, which he had recruited, and was placed in command of the U.S. ram *Horner* on the Ohio river. He was a Republican representative from the ninth district of Indiana in the 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st congresses, 1863–71, and served on important committees, including that on foreign relations. He was a representative from the state-at-large in the 43d congress, 1873–75; was instrumental in securing the right of expatriation; active in behalf of the annexation of Santo Domingo, and in reorganizing the diplomatic and consular system. He was recommended by the entire senate and house as U.S. minister to Berlin, in 1871, but President Grant decided to make no change. He declined a commissionership of internal revenue and accepted the appointment as U.S. minister to Austria in 1875, having previously declined the mission to Brazil. He resigned his mission in 1876, upon his nomination as Republican candidate for governor of Indiana, Feb. 22, 1876, and made the canvass for that office, but on Aug. 2, 1876, withdrew his name in favor of Benjamin Harrison, who was nominated and defeated. He received the votes of fifty-nine Republican legislators for U.S. senator, Jan. 24, 1879, when Daniel W. Voorhees was elected. He was a Republican representative from the ninth district in the 46th and 47th congresses, 1879–82, and was defeated for the 48th congress in 1882. He was married first, in 1840, to Sarah Elizabeth Miller of Gettysburg, Pa., and secondly, Aug. 28, 1850, to Mary A. Ayers of La Fayette, Ind. He died in La Fayette, Ind., Dec. 16, 1882.

ORTON, Edward Francis Baxter, educator, was born in Deposit, N.Y., March 9, 1829; son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel George and Clara (Gregory) Orton; grandson of Miles Orton, a soldier in the war of 1812, and a descendant, through Samuel Orton, one of the fifty-one colonists who settled in Litchfield county, Conn., of Thomas and Margaret (Pratt) Orton. Thomas Orton came to Massachusetts Bay colony before 1641; settled in Windsor, Conn., and removed to Farmington, Conn., in 1655. Dr. Samuel G. Orton was graduated at Hamilton college, 1822, and was a Presbyterian minister in western New York for fifty years. Edward Orton was fitted for college by his father, and was graduated at Hamilton college, A.B., 1848, A.M., 1851. He was assistant in the academy at Erie, N.Y., 1848–49; private tutor, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1849–50; a student at Lane Theological seminary, 1849–50; assistant at Delaware Literary institute, Franklin, N.Y., 1851–54; student at Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard, 1852, and at Andover Theological seminary, 1854–55. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, Jan. 2, 1856; was professor of natural science, State Normal school, Albany, N.Y., 1856–59; principal of the academy at Chester, N.Y., 1859–65; principal of the preparatory department and professor of natural history, Antioch college, Ohio, 1865–69; assistant state geologist, Ohio, 1869–75; president of Antioch college, 1872–73, and of the Ohio State Agricultural college (Ohio State university) 1873–81; professor of geology in Ohio State university, 1873–99, and state geologist of Ohio, 1882–99. Orton Hall, one of the chief buildings of the university, was named for him. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and its president, 1899, and corresponding and honorary member of various scientific associations in the United States and Europe. He helped to organize and was president of the Ohio State Sanitary association, 1884–85, and of the Geological Society of America, 1896. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Hamilton in 1876, and that of LL.D. by Ohio State university in 1881. He served on the U.S. geological survey, and his report appears in the "Eighth Annual Report"; on the Kentucky State survey, and his report on the petroleum and gas fields of western Kentucky was published in a separate volume. He was married first, in 1855, to Mary M. Jennings of Franklin, N.Y., who died in 1873, leaving two sons and two daughters; and secondly, in 1875, to Anna Davenport Torrey of Millbury, Mass., and of the two children by this marriage the son was given the ancestral name of Samuel. He is the author of many scientific reports and addresses, and of: *Economic Geology of Ohio* (1883–88); *Petroleum and Inflammable Gas* (1887). He died in Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1899.

ORTON, James, naturalist, was born in Seneca Falls, N.Y., April 21, 1830; son of the Rev. Azariah Giles and Minerva (Squire) Orton; grandson of Azariah and Abigail (Jackson) Orton, and a descendant of Thomas and Margaret (Pratt) Orton. Azariah G. Orton. Williams, 1813; Princeton Theological seminary, 1820; D.D., University of New York, 1847; Union college, 1850, was a Presbyterian minister, 1822–60, and died in Lisle, N.Y.,

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Dec. 28, 1864. James Orton was graduated at Williams in 1855, and at Andover Theological seminary in 1858. He was married in 1859 to Ellen E. Foote of Williamstown, Mass. He traveled in Europe, 1859–60; was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church, Greene, N.Y., July 11, 1860; was pastor at Thomaston, Maine, 1861–63, and at Brighton, N.Y., 1863–69. He developed a strong interest in natural history, and while in college successfully conducted a students' expedition to Labrador. He was instructor in natural history at the University of Rochester, N.Y., 1866–69; conducted a scientific expedition to South America under the auspices of Williams college in 1867, and was professor of natural history in Vassar college, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1869–77. He made a second expedition to South America in 1873, crossing the continent from Para to Lima by Lake Titicaca, and in 1876, owing to pulmonary trouble, returned to the high plateau regions of Peru and Bolivia, and in the spring of 1877 undertook the exploration of the Beni river, a large tributary of the Amazon. He had in view a preliminary survey for a railroad to connect the navigable waters of the Amazons with the railroad that had been already built from the Pacific coast to La Paz, Bolivia. He was forced, however, to turn back, reaching the eastern shore of Lake Titicaca on Sept. 24, 1877, and died while crossing to the other side. He brought to the United States the first fossils ever reported from the stratified rocks of the Amazon valley, and became one of the highest authorities on the central region of South America. He was a member of numerous scientific societies in the United States and Europe, and his discoveries were second only to those of Alexander Von Humbolt. He contributed articles on the natural history of South America to scientific journals and to the transactions of societies, and is the author of: *Miners' Guide and Metallurgists' Directory* (1849); *The Proverbalist and the Poet* (1852); *The Andes and the Amazon* (1870); *Underground Treasures and How to Find Them* (1872); *The Liberal Education of Women* (1873), and *Comparative Zoölogy* (1875). He died on Lake Titicaca, Peru, Sept. 25, 1877, and was buried on an island in the lake.

ORTON, William, publisher and financier, was born in Cuba, N.Y., June 14, 1826; son of Horatio and Sarah (Carson) Orton; grandson of John and Ruth (Norton) Orton; great-grandson of Samuel and Ruth (Mason) Orton, and a descendant of Thomas and Margaret (Pratt) Orton. William Orton was graduated at the State Normal school, Albany, N.Y., in 1847, and engaged in teaching school until 1850, when he was married to Agnes J. Gillespie of Buffalo, N.Y., and entered the employ of George Derby & Co., publishers, taking charge of the business in Geneva, N.Y. On the death of George Derby in 1852, the firm became Derby, Orton & Co. In 1856 the business, as Miller, Orton & Co., was transferred to New York city and in 1857 went into liquidation. Mr. Orton subsequently became managing clerk for J. G. Gregory & Co., publishers; was appointed collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of New York by President Lincoln in 1862, and U.S. commissioner of internal revenue, with headquarters at Washington, D.C., in 1865. He resigned this office after a few months, to accept the presidency of the United States Telegraph company, and after the consolidation of that corporation with the Western Union Telegraph company in 1866, was vice-president, 1866–67, and president from 1867 up to the time of his death. He established the *Journal of Telegraphy* in 1867, and secured for the Western Union Telegraph company a monopoly of telegraph lines in the United States, making the earnings of the company very large. He died in New York city, April 22, 1878.

OSBON, Bradley Sillick, naval officer, was born in Rye, N.Y., Aug. 16, 1828; eldest son of the Rev. Abiathar Mann and Elizabeth Esmond (Sillick) Osbon; grandson of William and Hannah (Mann) Osbon and of the Rev. Bradley and Mary (Pattison) Sillick, and a descendant of the Osbournes, who came from Normandy to England in the time of William the Conqueror. Four Osborne brothers came to America shortly after the arrival of the *Mayflower*, and settled in Massachusetts. His father (1808–1882) was a Methodist clergyman. The son went to sea on a merchant vessel in 1838; visited a majority of the ports and islands of the globe and nearly all the islands in the Pacific ocean; spent one summer in the Antarctic and two winters in the Arctic ocean; served in the Chinese navy as coxswain, and in the Argentine navy as commander under Commodore Coe. He also served throughout the Argentine war, returning at its close to the merchant service. Upon the outbreak of the civil war, he joined the *Harriet Lane* under Capt. John Faunce; served as aide and signal officer; was at the fall of Fort Sumter, S.C.; was temporarily attached to the flag-ship *Wabash*, North Atlantic squadron, under Dupont, and took part in the battle of Port Royal, S.C. He was appointed clerk and fleet signal officer to Farragut; served on the flag-ship *Hartford* during the capture of the forts below New Orleans, and was personally commended for gallantry. He was sent north on the gunboat *Cayuga* as bearer of dispatches, arriving at Hampton Roads during the fight between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, and acted as signal officer to President Lincoln, and as aide and signal officer to Com-

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mander John L. Worden on the monitor *Montauk* in the engagements before Fort McAllister and in the destruction of the privateer *Nashville*. He was made admiral in the Mexican navy at the close of the civil war, and received a letter of marque giving him one half the prize money accruing from his captures and conferring upon him the power to issue "letters of marque" and to commission ships under the Mexican flag. He sailed from Philadelphia for Brazos de Santiago in the steamer *General Sheridan* with a full complement of officers and men. The steamer, fitted out in New York, and carrying his guns and torpedo outfit, was lost off Hatteras, thereby obliging him to confine his operations to the Rio Grande, Texas. He married in Liverpool, England, Feb. 14, 1868, Eliza Balfour, one of the Balfours of Burleigh. In the war with Spain, while acting as a volunteer naval scout, he was the first to discover Cervera's fleet off the island of Curaçoa, May 14, 1898, and after reporting to the department of state received a letter of thanks from that of the navy for his services. He was the first commander of the Farragut Naval Veteran Association of Philadelphia; a charter member of the Farragut Naval Association of New York; captain, commodore and twice rear-admiral of the National Association of Naval Veterans, U.S.A.; twice commander of Naval Post 516, G.A.R.; chairman of the Associated Commanders and Quartermasters of the City of New York; colonel of the Osbon cadets, composed of Sunday-School boys, and founder and flag-officer commanding the U.S. Veteran Navy with the rank of commodore. In 1902 he had been for several years interested in mining asphalt and sulphur in the eastern part of Venezuela. He was decorated with the Venezuelan order of "del Busto del Liberator" in 1889 in recognition of services rendered in coast surveying in that republic. The United States hydrographic office published his survey of the harbor of Carúpano, Venezuela.

OSBORN, Henry Fairfield, educator, was born in Fairfield, Conn., Aug. 8, 1857; son of William H. and Virginia R. (Sturges) Osborn; grandson of Jonathan Sturges of Fairfield, Conn., and New York, and a descendant of Nathan Gold. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1877, Sc. D., 1881; was assistant professor of natural science in the College of New Jersey, 1882–83; professor of comparative anatomy there, 1883–91, when he resigned and became Da Costa professor of biology in the newly established department at Columbia college, New York city. He was also dean of the faculty of pure science at Columbia, 1892–95; curator of vertebrate paleontology in the American Museum of Natural History in New York, 1891–1902; was active in the organization of the New York Zoölogical society, serving from its foundation as chairman of its executive committee, and helping to plan the zoölogical park in the Bronx. He was appointed vertebrate paleontologist to the geological survey of Canada, and paleontologist to the U.S. survey in 1900. He was vice-president of the Academy of Science, 1894–98, president, 1898–1900, and elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1900. He was married, Sept. 29, 1881, to Lucretia, daughter of Gen. Alexander J. Perry, U.S.A. He is the author of: *From the Greeks to Darwin* (1894), and contributed extensively to educational and scientific periodicals.

OSBORN, Henry Stafford, educator and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 17, 1823; son of Truman and Eliza (Paget) Osborn. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1841, A.M., 1844, and from Union Theological seminary, New York city, 1845. He was stated supply of the Presbyterian church, Coventry, R.I., 1845–46; traveled and studied abroad, and while in London, England, attended the Father Mathew Temperance convention as a delegate. He studied at the University of Bonn, Germany, and at the Polytechnic institution of London, and was ordained by the presbytery of Hanover, Va., April 9, 1846. He was pastor at Hanover Court House, Va., 1846–49; at Richmond, Va., 1849–53; at Liberty, Va., 1853–58; stated supply at Salem, Va., while serving as professor of natural science at Roanoke college, 1858–59, and was pastor at Belvidere, N.J., 1859–66. He was professor of mining and metallurgy at Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., 1866–70; professor of chemistry at Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, 1870–73, and pastor at Oxford, 1870–71. He was stated supply at Millville, Ohio, 1871–74, but resigned on account of failing health and subsequently devoted himself to literature. He was married to Susan Paulina, daughter of G. Hampton Coursen of New York. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Lafayette college in 1865. He was a member of the Pennsylvania and Virginia historical societies and of the Victoria Philosophical society of London. He is the author of: *Palestine, Past and Present* (1855); *Fruits and Flowers of the Holy Land* (1856); *Pilgrims in the Holy Land* (1857); *Scientific Metallurgy of Iron and Steel in the United States* (1870); *The New Descriptive Geography of Palestine* (1877); *Manual of Bible Geography and Ancient Egypt in the Light of Recent Discoveries* (1885); *Chart of Books of the Bible* (1886); *The Useful Minerals and Mining Architecture* (1887); *Biblical History and Geography* (1888), and with the Rev. Lyman Coleman published a large map of Palestine. He died in New York city, Feb. 2, 1894.

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OSBORN, Herbert, entomologist, was born in Lafayette, Wis., March 19, 1856; son of Charles Paine and Harriet Newell (Marsh) Osborn; grandson of Alpheus and Harriet (Paine) Osborn, and of Enos, Jr., and Rebeckah (Hawley) Marsh, and a descendant of John Marsh, who was born in England, 1618, landed in Boston, 1635, settled in Hartford, Conn., 1636, and married Anne, daughter of John Webster, about 1642. He attended the public schools of Fairfax, Iowa, 1864–72; Iowa college, 1872–73, and was graduated from the Iowa State college, B.Sc., 1879, M.Sc., 1880. He was assistant professor of zoölogy and entomology in Iowa State college, 1880–85, and professor, 1885–98. He was married, Jan. 19, 1888, to Alice Isadore Sayles of Manchester, Iowa. He became the entomologist of the experiment station in 1890; state entomologist of Iowa in July, 1898, and was elected professor of zoölogy and entomology and director of Lake Laboratory, Ohio State university in 1898. He was special agent of the division of entomology of the U.S. department of agriculture, 1885–94; was elected president of the Iowa Academy of Sciences, 1887; president of the Association of Economic Entomologists, 1898, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1884, the Biological society of Washington, 1885, the Entomological society of Washington, 1885, the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science in 1893, the American Entomological society of Philadelphia, 1897, and of the Société Entomologique de France in 1888. He edited the *Proceedings* of the Iowa Academy of Sciences, 1890–98, and is the author of: *Pediculi and Mallophaga of Man and Lower Animals* (1891); *Insects Affecting Domestic Animals* (1896); *Contributions to Hemipterous Fauna of Iowa*, with E. D. Ball (1897); *Studies of North American Jassoidea*, with E. D. Ball (1898); *The Hessian Fly in the United States* (1898); *The Genus Scaphoideus* (1900), and articles in scientific journals and transactions of scientific societies.

OSBORN, Thomas Andrew, governor of Kansas, was born in Meadville, Pa., Oct. 26, 1836. He attended the public school and Allegheny college, and learned the printer's trade. He studied law under Judge Derrickson of Meadville in 1856, removed to Pontiac, Mich., in 1857, where he was admitted to the bar, and in November of that year removed to Lawrence, Kansas Territory, being employed as a compositor on the *Herald of Freedom*. In 1858 he engaged in the practice of law in Elwood, Kansas; was elected attorney of Doniphan county, and was a member of the state senate, 1859–62, serving as president *pro tempore* of that body in 1862.

He was lieutenant-governor of Kansas in 1863; U.S. marshal by appointment from President Lincoln, 1864–67, and Republican governor of Kansas, 1872–76. He was U.S. minister to Chile, by appointment from President Hayes, 1877–81, and conducted important negotiations between various South American governments, and in 1881 was transferred to the Brazilian mission, where he served until 1886. He located in Topeka, Kan., on his return, and in 1888 was state senator from Shawnee county. He was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Rose by the Emperor of Brazil for special services. He died at Meadville, Pa., Feb. 4, 1898.

OSBORN, Thomas Ogden, soldier, was born in Jersey, Licking county, Ohio, Aug. 11, 1832; son of Samuel and Hannah (Meeker) Osborn. He attended Delaware college; was graduated from the University of Ohio, A.B. 1854, A.M. 1857; studied law with Gen. Lew Wallace at Crawfordsville, Ind., and began practice in Chicago, Ill., in 1859. He organized the 39th Illinois regiment, of which he became lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He was detailed to guard the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and engaged Jackson's forces during the raid into Morgan county, Va., in 1861, and succeeded in delaying him for several hours, afterward making a successful retreat across the Potomac. He engaged in the battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862, and commanded a brigade made up of the 39th Illinois, 13th Indiana and 62nd and 67th Ohio regiments in the operations against the forts in Charleston harbor in 1863. In 1864 he accompanied General Butler up the James river, his regiment occupying the right of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 10th army corps. He was wounded at Drewry's Bluff, May 12, 1864, and commanded the 1st brigade, 1st division, 24th army corps at the siege of Petersburg, Va., 1864–65. On April 2, 1865, his brigade was one of three to capture Fort Gregg. He was promoted brigadier-general and brevetted major-general of volunteers for gallant services throughout the war. He returned to his law practice in Chicago, where he was treasurer of Cook county and a manager of the National Soldiers' Home. He was appointed a member of the international committee to settle disputed claims between the United States and Mexico, and was U.S. consul-general and minister-resident to the Argentine Republic, 1874–85, subsequently engaging in railway enterprises in Brazil, but continuing his residence in Chicago. He was elected a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of various other military associations.

OSBORN, Thomas Ward, senator, was born in Scotch Plains, N.J., March 9, 1836. He was graduated from Madison university in 1860, studied law in Watertown, N.Y., and was ad-

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mitted to the bar in 1861. At the outbreak of the civil war he organized a company of artillery in Watertown, N.Y., was commissioned its captain and was assigned to the 11th army corps. He served through the war as chief of artillery in various army corps, and of the Army of the Tennessee and was three times wounded. He was commissioned colonel in 1865, and was appointed assistant commissioner of the Florida bureau of refugees, 1865–66. He practised law in Tallahassee, Fla.; was appointed register in bankruptcy in 1867; was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1867, and drew up the constitution which was adopted. He was a Republican state senator and was elected June 30, 1868, by the Florida legislature, U.S. senator with A. S. Welch, drawing the long term expiring March 3, 1873. He died in New York city, Dec. 18, 1898.

OSBORNE, Edwin Sylvanus, representative, was born in Bethany, Wayne county, Pa., Aug. 7, 1839; son of Sylvanus and Lucy (Messinger) Osborne; grandson of Cooper and Hannah (Oakley) Osborne. His great-grandfather, Thomas Osborne, was a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war and was mortally wounded in the battle of Monmouth, and his first ancestor in America, John Osborne, emigrated from England and settled in East Windsor, Conn., in 1645. Edwin S. Osborne was graduated from the University of Northern Pennsylvania, Bethany, Pa., in 1858 and from the National Law school of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., in 1860. He was admitted to the bar at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Feb. 26, 1861, and in April joined the 8th regiment infantry, Pennsylvania volunteers. He served with General Patterson's division and was honorably mustered out, July 29, 1861. In August, 1862, he recruited a company and joined the 149th Pennsylvania volunteers, being commissioned captain, Aug. 30, 1862. In September he has appointed judge advocate and served as such for the command of General Wadsworth, 1st corps, Army of the Potomac, until February, 1863, when, at his own request, he rejoined his regiment and participated in the battle of Gettysburg. In the first day's battle this regiment forming part of Stone's "Bucktail" brigade, 3d division, 1st corps, successfully held an advanced position for four hours against the repeated assaults of greatly superior numbers, meanwhile executing the movement of "changing front to rear" under heavy fire, and sustaining in the battle a loss of seventy-five per cent of its effective strength. Captain Osborne was appointed brigade inspector, Aug. 27, 1863, and assigned to duty in General Wadsworth's division. He distinguished himself in leading a charge in the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, and again in the assault on Petersburg, June 18, 1864. He was commissioned major of the 149th Pennsylvania, March 2, 1865, was several times mentioned in orders for gallantry and skillful handling of troops in battle and was three times brevetted for meritorious conduct. In April, 1865, Major Osborne was relieved from duty in the inspection department and appointed judge advocate at Washington. In June, 1865, he was sent to Andersonville and other Confederate prisons to investigate the charges of cruelty to prisoners on the part of those late in command. In July, 1865, he preferred charges of murder against Capt. Henry Wirz of Andersonville prison and drew the specifications of the indictment under which that officer was found guilty and executed. He was honorably mustered out, July 21, 1865, and returned to the practice of law. He was major-general of the 3d division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, 1870–78; was prominent in reorganizing the militia system of the state; commanded the forces that quelled the riots in Scranton, Pa., in 1871, and Susquehanna Depot, Pa., in 1874, and prevented a similar outbreak at Hazleton, Pa. He was commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, G.A.R., in 1883, and was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1888. He was representative-at-large from Pennsylvania in the 49th and 50th congresses, and from the 12th congressional district in the 51st congress, serving, 1885–91. During his service in congress he defended the policy of protection and advocated the subsidizing of American ships. He was married to Ruth Ball of Pittston, Pa., Oct. 12, 1865, and their son, John Ball Osborne, born June 24, 1868, Yale, A.B., 1889, was U.S. consul at Ghent, Belgium, 1889–94, and joint secretary of the reciprocity commission of the United States, Oct. 18, 1897. Their second son, William Headley Osborne, born in 1870, graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1891, served in the campaign against Santiago in the war with Spain as lieutenant in the 1st U.S. cavalry, and died of typhoid fever in the military camp at Montauk Point, N.Y., Aug. 23, 1898. General Osborne died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 1, 1900.

OSBORNE, John Eugene, governor of Wyoming, was born in Westport, Essex county, N.Y., June 9, 1860; son of John C. and Mary E. Osborne. His grandparents were English. He worked on a farm summers, attended the district and high school winters, was apprenticed to a druggist in Burlington, Vt., in 1876, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1880, after having attended the winter course of lectures, 1877–80. In 1881 he removed to Rawlins, Wyo., where he established a wholesale and retail drug store. He was appointed assistant surgeon of the Union

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Pacific railway company. He engaged extensively in live-stock raising in 1884, and became the largest individual sheep owner in Carbon county. He was a Democratic representative in the territorial legislature in 1883; chairman of the territorial penitentiary building commission, and mayor of Rawlins, 1888; an alternate to the Democratic national convention in 1892; was governor of Wyoming, 1892–94, having been elected, Nov. 8, 1892, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gov. F. E. Warren, and declined re-nomination in 1894. He was a member of the bimetallic Democratic national committee for the state of Wyoming in 1895; was chairman of the state delegation at the Democratic national convention, Chicago, 1896, and was the Democratic representative-at-large from Wyoming in the 55th congress, 1897–99. He was vice-chairman of the Democratic national congressional committee in 1898 and the unsuccessful Democratic and Free Silver candidate for U.S. senator before the Wyoming legislature of 1899.

OSBORNE, Phœbe Ann Sayre, educator, was born in Madison, N.J., March 14, 1812; daughter of Baxter and Elizabeth (Kitchell) Sayre; granddaughter of Deacon Ephraim Sayre (born 1746) and of Aaron Kitchell (q.v.), and a descendant of Thomas Sayre, born in Bedfordshire, England, 1597, a Puritan refugee to America about 1635, and of Robert Kitchell, born in England in 1604, and prominent in the Guilford settlement in Connecticut, 1639. Phœbe Osborne was well educated and in 1828, with her sister, Elizabeth Kitchell, born in 1814, removed to New York city, where they devoted their time and liberal means to charitable work. The sisters founded and became teachers in the charity mission known as the "Ragged school," established at Five Points in 1830, and conducted with marked success. In 1836 they were prominent in inducing the city council to open public schools, Number 1 for boys and Number 2 for girls, the first public schools in the city, and they were engaged as the first teachers, Phœbe teaching the boys and her sister Elizabeth the girls. Phœbe continued to teach until 1835, when she was married to Milo Osborne of Lenox, Mass. and devoted herself to domestic life. In 1873 she removed to Chicago, Ill., where she died, Jan. 20, 1897.

OSBORNE, (Samuel) Duffield, author, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 20, 1858; son of Samuel Smith and Rosalie Willoughby (Duffield) Osborne; grandson of Samuel and Abbie M. (Theall) Osborne, and of James Murdoch and Margaretha A. (Prince) Duffield, and a descendant of George Duffield, who emigrated from Ireland to Pequea, Penn., in 1720, and of Carel de Beauvais, who emigrated from France and settled in New York in 1659. He attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic institute and was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1879, A.M., 1882, and from the Columbia Law school, LL.B., 1881. He was admitted to the bar in 1881 and practised in New York city, 1881–92. He was assistant secretary of the Brooklyn department of city works, 1892–94; traveled in Europe, 1895–96, and on his return settled in New York city and engaged in literary work. He was elected a member of the Linnæan society in 1878; corresponding member of the Nuttall Ornithological club in 1879, and an associate member of the American Ornithological union in 1883. He edited: *Livy's Roman History* in the *World's Great Books* series (1898); *Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome* (1901), and became associate editor of the *Home Library of Literature and Achievement*, in 1901. He is the author of: *The Spell of Ashtaroth* (1888); *The Robe of Nessus* (1890); *The Secret of the Crater* (1900); *The Lion's Brood* (1901), and of many short stories, essays and poems.

OSBORNE, William McKinley, consul-general, was born in Girard, Ohio, April 26, 1842; son of Abner and ——— (Allison) Osborne. He attended the academy at Poland, Ohio, and Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. He enlisted in the 23d Ohio volunteer regiment early in 1861 and was discharged in 1862 owing to injuries receives. He studied law at the University of Michigan, 1863–64; was admitted to the bar in June, 1864, and practiced at Youngstown, Ohio, 1869–77, serving as mayor of the city, 1875–76; removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1877, and was married in April 24, 1878, to Frances Clara, adopted daughter of Walter Hastings of Boston, Mass. He practiced law in Cleveland, Ohio, 1877–80, and in 1880, after traveling and residing in Europe, he settled in Roxbury and opened a law office in Boston, Mass. He became a prominent Republican politician; was a common council man, 1884–85; a member of the board of police commissioners, 1885–93, and secretary of the Republican national committee of 1896. He was appointed, March 18, 1897, U.S. consul-general at London, by President McKinley, his maternal cousin, and held that office until his death, which occurred at Wimbledon, London, England, April 29, 1902.

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OSGOOD, Frances Sargent, author, was born in Boston, Mass., June 18, 1811; daughter of Joseph Locke. She became acquainted with Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, editor of the *Juvenile Miscellany*, and contributed articles and poems to that and other periodicals under the pen-name "Florence," and also edited the *Ladies' Companion* for a short time. She was married in 1835 to Samuel Stillman Osgood (1808–1850), an artist; accompanied him to England, and while there published two of her books and contributed to English magazines. They returned to Boston in 1840, and shortly afterward settled in New York city, where she spent nearly all the remainder of her life. She issued while in London: *The Casket of Fate* (1838); *A Wreath of Wild Flowers from New England* (1839), and wrote at the request of James Sheridan Knowles, a play *The Happy Release, or the Triumph of Love.* In New York she issued: *Poetry of Flowers and Flowers of Poetry* (1841); *The Snowdrop*, a book for children (1841); *Poems* (1846), and in Philadelphia, *The Floral Offering* (1847). An illustrated edition of *Poems* appeared in 1849; a 16mo edition in 1861; a complete edition of her poems in 1850; *Labor is Prayer.* Rufus W. Griswold wrote a biographical sketch for a *Memorial* issued in 1850. She died in Hingham, Mass., May 12, 1850.

OSGOOD, Howard, educator, was born at Magnolia plantation, Plaquemine, La., Jan. 4, 1831; son of Isaac and Jane Rebecca (Hall) Osgood; grandson of Timothy and Sarah (Farnham) Osgood, and a descendant of John Osgood, Andover, Mass., 1642. He was a student at Harvard college, 1846–49. He was married in 1853 to Caroline Townsend Lawrence, who died in 1898. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1856; was pastor at Flushing, N.Y., 1856–58; traveled and studied in Europe, 1858–59; was pastor in New York city, 1860–65, and professor of Hebrew in Crozier Theological seminary, Chester, Pa., 1868–73, and in Rochester Theological seminary, 1875–1900. The degree of A.B. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1858, of D.D., by Brown in 1868, and of LL.D. by the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1894. He served on the American committee on Bible revision, prepared the introduction for the *Schaff-Lange Commentary*, and is the author of numerous articles published in the *Baptist Review*, *Bibliotheca Sacra* and *Presbyterian and Reformed Review.*

OSGOOD, James Ripley, publisher, was born in Fryeburg, Maine, Feb. 22, 1836; son of Col. Edward Louis (1806–1864) and Abby R. (Dana) Osgood; grandson of Capt. James (1757–1815) and Abigail (Evans) Osgood, and a descendant through Samuel, James, Samuel and Capt. John from John Osgood, the immigrant. He was graduated from Bowdoin, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1857; was a clerk for Ticknor & Fields, publishers, at the Old Corner Book store, Boston, Mass., 1855–64; member of the firm, 1864–69; of the firm Fields, Osgood & Co., 1869–71; James R. Osgood & Co., 1871–78; Houghton, Osgood & Co., 1878–80; James R. Osgood & Co., 1880–85; London agent for Harper & Brothers, 1885–90, and of the house of Osgood, McIlvaine & Co., London, 1890–92. He was elected a member of the Century association, New York city, in 1866. He never married. His sister, Katharine Putnam Osgood, born May 25, 1842, was the author of: *Driving Home the Cows* and other poems. He died in London, England, May 18, 1892.

OSGOOD, Samuel, delegate and postmaster-general, was born in Andover, Mass., Feb. 3, 1748; third son of Capt. Peter and Sarah (Johnson) Osgood; grandson of Timothy and Mary (Russell) Osgood; great-grandson of Timothy and Deborah (Poor) Osgood; great^2-grandson of John and Mary (Clements) Osgood; and great^3-grandson of John and Sarah Osgood, who came from Wherwell, Hampshire, England, to Massachusetts, about 1637–38, sojourned at Ipswich, and settled at Newbury. John Osgood was admitted a freeman, May 23, 1637, and about 1645 removed to Andover, Mass., where he died, Oct. 24, 1651, leaving sons: John, born 1630, and Stephen, born 1638. Samuel Osgood was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1770, A.M., 1773, and studied theology, but abandoned it to join his brother Peter in business. He was a delegate to the Essex county convention in 1774; was a representative in the colonial legislature and served on many important committees in the provincial congress. He organized among his neighbors a company of minutemen and was made captain. On hearing of the conflict he marched to Lexington, and thence to Cambridge, where he joined the Continental army and was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Artemas Ward, serving, 1775–76. He was offered the command of a regiment in February, 1776, but resigned from the army to become a member of the Provisional congress of Massachusetts which body made him a member of the board of war. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1779 and a member of the committee to frame the constitution. He was elected the first senator from Essex county in the Massachusetts legislature in 1780, and was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1780–84, where he served on the board of war, winning the confidence and esteem of General Washington. He was the first commissioner of the U.S. treasury, 1785–89, and first postmaster-general of the United States, 1789–91, the government being conducted in New York city at that time. He resigned the postmaster-generalship on the removal of the national

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capital to Philadelphia, Pa.; was elected a member of the state assembly in 1800, serving for several years, and was elected speaker. He was a supervisor of New York county, 1801–03, and U.S.

1785–1788.
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naval officer of the port, 1803–13. He was married first, Jan. 4, 1775, to Martha Brandon of Cambridge, Mass., who died without issue, Sept. 13, 1778; and secondly, May 24, 1786, to Maria (Bowne) Franklin, widow of Walter Franklin of New York city, and daughter of Daniel Bowne of Flushing, Long Island, N.Y. Their daughter, Martha Brandon, married the Hon. Edmond C. Genet, French minister to the United States; Juliana married first her cousin, Samuel W. Osgood, and secondly the Rev. Dr. Israel W. Putman; Susan Kittredge married, May 17, 1821, Moses Field, and Walter Franklin Osgood (1791–1836) married Ellen and had one son, Samuel, who married Kate Bowling and died in Newbern, N.C., 1863. Samuel Osgood, the delegate, was a charter member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is the author of: *Letters on Episcopacy* (1807), and other theological writings. He died in New York city, Aug. 12, 1813.

OSGOOD, Samuel, clergyman and author, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 30, 1812; son of Thomas (1767–1818) and Hannah (Stevens) Osgood; grandson of Samuel (1714–1774) and Elizabeth (Abbott) Osgood; great-grandson of Ezekiel (1679–1741) and Rebecca (Wordwell) Osgood; great²-grandson of Christopher (1643–1723) and Hannah (Belknap) Osgood, of Amherst, and great³-grandson of Christopher (the immigrant) and Margaret (Fowler) Osgood of Ipswich, Mass., who came from Marlborough, Wiltshire, England, in 1633–34. Samuel Osgood prepared for college under Willard Parker and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1832, A.M., 1835, and from the Divinity school, Cambridge, in 1835. He traveled and preached, 1835–37, and while residing at Louisville, Ky., in 1836–37, assisted James Freeman Clarke in editing the *Western Messenger*. He was ordained pastor of the Unitarian church, Nashua, N.H., in 1837, and served there, 1837–41; was pastor of the Westminster church, Providence, R.I., 1841–49, and succeeded the Rev. Orville Dewey in the pastorate of the Church of the Messiah, New York city, 1849–69. He resigned in 1869; was baptized, confirmed and ordered deacon, and advanced to the priesthood in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1870–71. He preached in New York city, but never took charge of a parish, devoting himself to missionary work and to literature. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1855 and that of LL.D. by Hobart in 1872. He was corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical society and of the New England Historic Genealogical society and member of the New York Historcial society, serving for many years as its domestic corresponding secretary. He was married, May 24, 1843, to Ellen Haswell, daughter of George and Mary (Haswell) Murdock of Boston. He edited in connection with the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, the *Christian Inquirer* (1850–54), and is the author of: *Studies in Christian Biography* (1851); *God With Men, or Footprints of Providential Leaders* (1853); *The Hearth Stone: Thoughts Upon Home Life in our Cities* (1854); *Milestones in our Life Journey* (1855); *Student Life* (1860); *American Leaves* (1861), and *Thomas Crawford and Art in America* (1875). He translated from the German of Olshausen: *History of the Lord's Passion* (1839); De Wette's *Practical Ethics* (2 vols. 1842), and published several addresses and sermons. He died in New York city, April 14, 1880.

OSMUN, Thomas Embley ("Alfred Ayres"), orthoëpist, was born at Montrose, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1834; son of George and Mildred Washington (Ayres) Osmun, and a descendant of Benjah Osmun, a colonel in the Revolution. His maternal grandfather, a justice of the peace of Akron, Ohio, removed from Vermont in 1813 and founded the Ayres settlement. Thomas Osmun attended an academy in Cleveland and Oberlin college; studied in Paris and Berlin, 1853–59, and after his return to the United States became a prominent contributor to periodicals, teacher of elocution and dramatic critic. He was an editor of the *Standard Dictionary*, and under the pen name "Alfred Ayres" is the author of: *The Orthoëpist* (1880); *The Verbalist* (1881); *The Mentor* (1884); *Essentials of Elocution* (1886); *Acting and Actors; Elocution and Elocutionists* (1894); *The Essentials of Elocution* (1897); *Some Ill-Used Words* (1901). He died in New York city, Oct. 26, 1902.

OSSOLI, Sarah Margaret Fuller, author, was born at Cambridgeport, Mass., May 8, 1810; daughter of Timothy (q.v.) and Margaret (Crane) Fuller. Her younger sister, Ellen, married the poet, Ellery Channing of Concord, Mass. Margaret was educated at home and at the age of

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fifteen was proficient in Latin, Greek, French and Italian. She removed to Groton, Mass., in 1833 and upon the death of her father in 1835, taught school in Boston, Mass., and Providence, R.I., in order to support the younger children of the family. She removed to Jamaica Plain, Mass., in 1839; was a frequent visitor at Brook Farm and there met the famous patrons of that celebrated colony, being recognized as the inspiration of Hawthorne's "Zenobia" in his "Blithedale Romance." She formed a club of the brightest and most distinguished women in Boston and edited the *Dila*, a philosophical journal. In December, 1844, she removed to New York city and assumed the position of literary critic and philanthropic and artistic reporter on the *Tribune*, and became a member of the household of Horace Greely. In August, 1846, she sailed for Europe and after an extended tour in which she met the foremost leaders in philanthropic, literary and reform movements, settled in Rome, Italy, in 1847. While there she was married in December, 1847, to Giovanni Angelo, Marquis Ossoli. During the siege of Rome, at the request of Mazzini, she was in charge of the Hospital of the Trinity to the Pilgrims and contributed much to the care of the wounded; but upon the possession of the city by the French in June, 1849, she took refuge with her husband in Rieti, Italy, where her child had been placed for safety. After a few months the family returned to Florence and set sail from Leghorn, on the merchant ship *Elizabeth* bound for America. While off Fire Island, N.Y., the vessel was wrecked during a severe storm and the three were drowned. The body of the child, the only one recovered, was taken to Boston and buried at Mt. Auburn cemetery by the New England relatives. A memorial to Margaret Fuller, consisting of a pavilion on the dunes overlooking the sea at Point o' Woods, opposite the site of the wreck, was unveiled on July 19, 1901, the 51st anniversary of the disaster. The idea of its erection originated with Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake and the necessary money was raised by subscription. The interior of the pavilion contains a bronze tablet giving the name of Margaret Fuller and those of her husband and child, together with the facts of the shipwreck, and bearing an inscription by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

S. Margaret Fuller

Margaret Fuller is the author of: *Summer on the Lakes* (1843); *Woman in the Nineteenth Century* (1844); *Papers on Literature and Art* (1846), of which a new edition was prepared by her brother, the Rev. Arthur B. Fuller (q.v.) (1855). The MS. of her proposed *History of the Roman Republic* was lost in the shipwreck. Her life was written jointly by William Henry Channing, R. W. Emerson and James Freeman Clarke in 1852; Julia Ward Howe wrote a memoir in *Eminent Women* series (1883), and Thomas Wentworth Higginson in *American Men of Letters* (1884). See also correspondence of Emerson and Carlyle, and Life of Mazzini. She died at sea off Fire Island, Long Island, N.Y., July 19, 1850.

OSTERHAUS, Peter Joseph, soldier, was born in Coblentz, Germany, Jan. 4, 1823. He emigrated to the United States and settled in Belleville, Ill., in 1849. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he was commissioned major of a battalion of the 2d Missouri infantry and engaged in the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861. He was promoted colonel of the 12th Missouri regiment. He commanded the 1st division of the corps under General Curtis at Pea Ridge, Ark., March 6–8, 1862, and one of the three divisions in the Army of the Southwest in May, 1862. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, June 9, 1862, and commanded the 9th division, 13th army corps, Army of the Tennessee, in the attack on Arkansas Post and in the Vicksburg campaign, May 1–July 4, 1863. On May 2, 1863, he was stationed on the left branch of the road to Port Gibson and was repulsed by the Confederate force opposed to him; but later in the day he was joined by Gen. John E. Smith's brigade and made a successful attack. He commanded the 1st division, 15th army corps, of the army under Grant at Chattanooga, Nov. 23–25, 1863, and temporarily under General Hooker. At Lookout Creek he crossed the bridge, ascended the mountain, subsequently attacked the southern wing of the enemy on Missionary Ridge, making thousands of prisoners, and drove back the Confederate forces stationed at the summit. He commanded the 1st division, 15th army corps, in the Atlanta campaign, May 3 to Sept. 8, 1863, and during the absence of General Logan, the 15th army corps, Army of the Tennessee, Sept. 1, 1864, to January, 1865. He was chief of staff to Gen. E. R. S. Canby during the Mobile campaign and at the surrender of Gen. E. Kirby Smith's army, after which he commanded the military district of Mississippi until Jan. 15, 1866. He was appointed U. S. consul to France and resided at Lyons, 1866–77. He returned to New York city in 1877 and was engaged in manufacturing and exporting hardware for several years. He then removed to Mannheim, Germany, where he continued the business.

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O'SULLIVAN, John Louis, diplomatist, was born on a British man-of-war in the Bay of Gibraltar, during the outbreak of the plague in November, 1813; son of the U.S. consul to the Barbary states. He was a student at the Military school of Sorèze, France, and at the Westminster school, London, where he received a gold medal; was graduated at Columbia college, A.B. 1831, A.M. 1834, and was tutor there, 1831–33. In 1841–42 he was a member of the New York state assembly, where he labored to secure a bill abolishing capital punishment; was a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1846–54; and charge d'affaires and U.S. minister resident to Portugal, 1854–63. At the unveiling of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, Oct. 28, 1886, he addressed the French visitors. He died in New York city, March 24, 1895.

OSWALD, Eleazer, soldier, was born in England about 1755, and immigrated to America in 1770. At the outbreak of the Revolution he entered the Continental army; became secretary to Benedict Arnold, serving under him at Ticonderoga, and commanded the patriot force at Quebec after Arnold was wounded. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 1, 1777, and served with Col. John Lamb's regiment of artillery, distinguishing himself at Compo, where he fought under Arnold, and at the battle of Monmouth, where he was honorably mentioned in the official report. He left the service in July, 1778, and became connected with the *Maryland Journal*, Baltimore, where he was unpopular on account of publishing an article by Gen. Charles Lee reflecting on the military ability of Washington. He removed to Philadelphia, where he established the *Independent Gazetteer, or the Chronicle of Freedom* in 1782, began the publication of the *Price Current* in 1783, the first commercial journal in the United States, and published the *Independent Gazette, or the New York Journal Revived*, in New York city, 1782–87. In 1792 he joined the Revolutionary army in France as colonel of artillery, served at Jemmapes and was sent by the Republican government on a secret mission to Ireland. He returned to the United States in 1795, and died of yellow fever in New York city, Sept. 30, 1795.

OTERO, Miguel Antonio, delegate, was born in Valencia, N.M., June 21, 1829; son of Vicente and Maria Gertrudes (Chavez) Otero. His brother, Antonio Jose Otero, was appointed by Gen. Stephen Kearny one of the three district judges, on the acquisition of the territory in 1846. He was educated in St. Louis, Mo., and Fishkill, N.Y.; studied law in New York city and in Missouri under Gov Trusten Polk, and was admitted to the bar in St. Louis in 1852. He was private secretary to W. C. Lane, governor of New Mexico, 1852–53; was elected to the territorial legislature from Valencia county in 1852; declined the appointment of U.S. attorney for the territory by President Pierce in 1853; was a delegate to the 34th, 35th and 36th congresses, 1855–61, and delegate to the Democratic national convention at Charleston in 1860, where he supported Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency. He served as territorial secretary from June to September, 1861, under appointment of President Lincoln, but his nomination was not confirmed by the senate. In 1864 he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he engaged in merchandising, and later removed with the progress of the Kansas Pacific railroad to Hays city. When the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé road was building he followed its progressive steps to Granada, La Junta, El Mora, Otero and Las Vegas. He helped to organize the New Mexico and Southern Pacific railroad and was its first vice-president. He also organized and was the first president of the San Miguel National bank at Las Vegas in 1880; was president of the Jamez Hot Springs company, and the unsuccessful candidate for delegate to the 47th congress in 1880. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., April 2, 1857, to Mary J. Blackwood, and had four children; Page Blackwood, Miguel Antonio, Gertrude V. and Mary J. He died at Las Vegas, N.M., May 30, 1882.

OTERO, Miguel Antonio, governor of New Mexico, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 17, 1859; son of Miguel Antonio and Mary J. (Blackwood) Otero. He received his classical education at the University of St. Louis, Mo., and the University of Notre Dame, Ind., and was married, Dec. 19, 1888, to Caroline V., daughter of Lafayette Emmett, chief-justice of Minnesota, 1858–65. He was cashier in his father's bank at Las Vegas, 1880–85; city treasurer, 1883–84; clerk of San Miguel county, 1889–90; clerk of the U.S. district court, 1890–93; delegate to the Republican national convention, 1892; and on June 7, 1897, became by appointment of President McKinley governor of the territory of New Mexico for a four years' term; was reappointed by President McKinley, June 15, 1901, during the vacation of congress, and by President Roosevelt, Dec. 18, 1901, being confirmed, Jan. 22, 1902, for a second four year term. He was chairman of the New Mexico delegation to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia, 1900.

OTEY, James Hervy, first bishop of Tennessee, and 30th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Liberty, Bedford county, Va., Jan. 27, 1800; son of Isaac Otey, and a descendant of John Otey, a soldier of the American Revolution. His father served for thirty years in the Virginia senate. He received an excellent preparatory education and was graduated with

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honors from the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1820, A.M., 1823. He was tutor in Latin and Greek at the university, 1820–21, and taught in a private school, Warrenton, N.C. He studied theology under Bishop Ravenscroft; was admitted by him to the diaconate and to the priesthood, and was rector of St. Paul's, Franklin, Tenn., 1827–35, and of St. Peter's, Columbia. He was elected the first bishop of Tennessee in 1834, and was consecrated by Bishops White, Onderdonk and Doane, Jan. 14, 1834. As pioneer bishop of the church in the southwest, he had missionary jurisdiction over Arkansas, Louisiana, Indian Territory, Mississippi and Florida. He made St. Peter's church, Columbia, the cathedral church in 1835, and removed to Memphis, Tenn., where he erected St. Mary's cathedral. At the outbreak of the civil war he opposed secession, and although he was a firm friend and co-worker with Bishop Polk, refused to attend the convention of southern bishops held in Georgia, and remained loyal to the government. He established Columbia institute, a school for girls at Columbia, Tenn., while residing there, and was one of the first to propose the theological school which became the University of the South at Sewanee. The honorary degree of S.T.D. was conferred upon him by Columbia college in 1833 and that of LL.D. by the University of North Carolina in 1859. He is the author of: *The Unity of the Church* (1852), and of many sermons. He died in Memphis, Tenn., April 23, 1863.

OTEY, Peter Johnston, representative, was born in Lynchburg, Va., Dec. 22, 1840; son of John M. and Lucy Wilhelmina (Norvell) Otey; grandson of Isaac Otey, for thirty years a state senator, and a descendant of John Otey of Revolutionary fame, and of Capt. Matthews, who served at Point Pleasant, Va., Oct. 10, 1774. He was graduated from the Virginia Military institute, Lexington, Va., in July, 1860, and while a cadet took part in the defence of the state during the John Brown raid. He engaged as a civil engineer on the Virginia and Kentucky railroad, and in April, 1861, joined the Confederate army, serving throughout the war with the Army of Northern Virginia. He was severely wounded at the battle of New Market, Va., May 15, 1864, and as senior field officer commanded a brigade under General Early in the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864. Upon the close of the war he returned to Lynchburg and engaged in the railroad, banking and insurance business. He was a Democratic representative in the 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1895–1902. He died at Lynchburg, Va., May 4, 1902.

OTIS, Eliza Henderson (Boardman), author, was born in Boston, Mass., July 27, 1796; daughter of William H. and Elizabeth (Henderson) Boardman, and granddaughter of Joseph Henderson, who read the proclamation announcing "A Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and America," from the Old State House balcony, Boston, April 23, 1783. She was carefully educated, and was married, May 6, 1817, to Harrison Gray Otis, 2d (1793–1827); Harvard, A.B., 1811, A.M., 1814. Shortly after his death she went to Europe, where she resided seven years and where her two sons were educated. While in Europe she was presented at several courts and after her return to Boston was prominent in society. She was interested in various charitable institutions, especially the Blind asylum and the Sailors' Snug Harbor. She aided in the purchase of Mt. Vernon, the home of Washington, and in the erection of the Washington equestrian statue, and was the first to celebrate regularly Washington's birthday, throwing open her house to the public on each succeeding February 22. Through her appeal to the legislature the day was set aside as a legal holiday by Massachusetts, which was the first state to recognize it as such. Upon the outbreak of civil war, she took charge of the Evans House aid committee, for which she was thanked by the mayor and council. Her portrait, painted by George P. A. Healy, is owned by the Bostonian society. She is the author of: *The Barclays of Boston* (1854), and articles in the Boston *Transcript*. She died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 21, 1873.

OTIS, Elwell Stephen, soldier, was born in Frederick, Md., March 25, 1838; son of William and Mary Ann Catharine (Late) Otis; grandson of Elwell and Sallie (Evans) Otis, and of Michael and Maria Late, and descendant of John Otis, born at Barnstaple, Devonshire, England, 1581, who came to this country in 1635 and settled in Hingham, Mass. He was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1858, and from the Harvard Law school in 1861; practiced law in Rochester, N. Y., 1860–62, and joined the Federal army, Sept. 13, 1862, as captain in the 140th New York volunteer infantry attached to Warren's brigade, Sykes's division, and afterward to Ayres's brigade, Griffin's division, 5th army corps. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy and Bethesda Church; was promoted lieu-

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tenant-colonel, Dec. 23, 1863, and upon the death of Col. George Ryan at Spottsylvania, succeeded to the command of the regiment. He commanded the 1st brigade, 2d division, 5th army corps, during the early operations against Petersburg, Va., in 1864, but later in the year was severely wounded, and after a sick leave of absence was honorably discharged, Jan. 24, 1865. The brevets of colonel and brigadier-general of volunteers were conferred on him, March 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania and the battle of Chapel House, Va." He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 22d U.S. infantry, July 28, 1866, which commission he accepted, Feb. 7, 1867, and was brevetted colonel, U.S. army, March 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania, Virginia." He served on frontier duty, 1867–74; was inspector-general of the Department of Dakota, 1874–75, and took part in the campaign against the Sioux Indians, 1876–77. During the labor riots of 1877 he commanded his regiment, together with other troops, in Pennsylvania; upon the death of Col. George Sykes, succeeded him as colonel of the 20th U.S. infantry, Feb. 8, 1880, and organized and conducted the U.S. Infantry and Cavalry school, Leavenworth, Kansas, 1881–85. He returned to the command of the 20th infantry at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, in 1885. He was detailed as superintendent of the recruiting service, Oct. 1, 1890, which position he held until Jan. 21, 1893, and was commissioned brigadier-general, U.S.A., Nov. 28, 1893. He was placed in command of the Department of the Columbia, including the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho and the territory of Alaska, with headquarters at Vancouver barracks, Dec. 1, 1893, and remained there till 1896, when he was engaged in revising the "Army Regulations" at Washington, D.C. He was assigned to the command of the Department of the Colorado, including the state of Colorado and the territories of Utah, Arizona and New Mexico, in May, 1897. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was engaged as president of a court-martial held at Savannah, Ga., and was delayed in entering active service until May 4, 1898, when he was commissioned major-general of volunteers and sent to San Francisco to organize troops destined for the Philippines. He sailed from San Francisco to Manila, July 23, 1898, with re-inforcements for Gen. Wesley Merritt, then commanding the U.S. army in the Philippines. In August, 1898, he succeeded General Merritt as commanding general of the Philippine army and governor-general of the province. Orders were issued prohibiting any acts of retaliation on the part of the troops to the annoyances of the insurgent forces, and on Feb. 1, 1899, a detachment of U.S. troops was arrested and imprisoned at Malolos for examining, as was alleged, the Filipino intrenchments. On the same date the insurgents succeeded in drawing the fire of the outposts by attempting to break through the lines, and the ensuing battle lasted twenty-one hours, resulting in the utter rout of the Filipinos. On Feb. 4, 1899, he was brevetted major-general, U.S. army, for "military skill and most distinguished services in the Philippine Islands." On Feb. 23, 1899, on the occurrence of another demonstration the insurgents were defeated. Otis now followed up these engagements with the battles of Caloocan, Luzon, Iloilo, Island of Panay, and thereupon pressed Aguinaldo's Luzon army north, captured his capital of Malolos and drove the insurgent forces beyond the Rio Grande De Pampanga. Later, by combined operations of U.S. forces lasting from September to January, he took possession of all important points in the Philippines, scattered and disintegrated the army of the insurgents, Aguinaldo being among the fugitives. At the same time he inaugurated municipal governments, the supreme and some of the minor courts of the islands, and re-established trade and commerce throughout that archipelago. By his request he was relieved of the command of the U.S. forces in the Philippines, May 5, 1900, and was succeeded by General MacArthur, who also exercised the authority of military governor. He returned to San Francisco, May 25, 1900; on June 15, 1900, was publicly entertained at a celebration held in his honor at the city of Rochester, N.Y., and on June 16, 1900, his commission in the volunteer army was vacated. He was promoted major-general, U.S. army, June 16, 1900, to succeed Gen. Wesley Merritt, retired for age; was given command of the Department of the Lakes with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., and on March 25, 1902, was retired, the war department, which issued a general order, reciting his distinguished services not only through the civil war, but in his conduct of the campaign in the Philippines. He was twice married, first in 1870 to Louise, daughter of Henry R. Selden of Rochester, N.Y., and secondly in 1879 to Louise Bowman, widow of Gen. Miles Daniel McAlester, U.S. army. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Rochester in 1900. He is the author of: *The Indian Question* (1878), and contributions to periodicals.

OTIS, Fessenden Nott, surgeon, was born at Ballston Spa, N.Y., March 6, 1825. He attended Canandaigua academy and Union college; was graduated from the New York medical college in 1852, was interne at Blackwell's Island hospital, New York city, 1852–53; and surgeon to the U.S. Mail steamship company, 1853–60. He was married in 1859 to Frances H., daughter of Apollos

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Cook. He was surgeon to the New York city police department in 1861; lecturer at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, 1862–71, clinical professor there, 1871–90, and professor emeritus, 1890–1900; superintendent surgeon of the Pacific Mail steamship company, 1869–73, and president of the medical board of the New York police department, 1870–72. He acted as consulting surgeon to several New York hospitals, 1860–90. He made a trip around the world, 1890–91, and while in Japan gave a course of lectures at the medical university at Tokio. He was elected president of the American Association of andrology and syphilology in 1891: fellow of the American Academy of Medicine; the New York County Medical society; the British association, and a member of the University club, the Century association and numerous medical societies. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Union college in 1851; that of M.D. by the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1864, and that of LL.D. by Columbia in 1892. He is the author of: *Lessons in Drawing, Studies of Animals and Landscapes* (2 vols., 1849–50); *Tropical Journeyings* (1856); *History of the Panama Railroad and its Connections* (1860), and of numerous important medical and surgical works. He also contributed to various foreign and American medical journals, and invented many surgical instruments. He died in New Orleans, La., May 24, 1900.

OTIS, George Alexander, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 12, 1830; son of George Alexander (Harvard, 1821) and Anna (Hickman) Otis; grandson of George Alexander Otis, author of a translation of Botta's "History of the American War for Independence"; great-grandson of Dr. Ephraim Otis (Harvard, 1756), and a descendant from John Otis, Hingham, Mass., 1636. He attended the Boston Latin school and Fairfax institute near Alexandria, Va., and was graduated from th College of New Jersey, A.B., 1849, A.M., 1852; and from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D. in 1851. He was married, Sept. 19, 1850, to Pauline, daughter of the Rev. Alfred L. Baury of Newton, Mass. He studied in hospitals in London and Paris, 1851–52, and on his return to the United States settled in Richmond, Va. He was associate editor of the *Virginia Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1852–54, and in 1854 removed to Springfield, Mass. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Federal army as surgeon of the 27th Massachusetts regiment of volunteers and served throughout the war, receiving brevets as captain, major and lieutenant-colonel for faithful and meritorious services. He was appointed curator of the U.S. Army Medical Museum, July 22, 1864, and given charge of the surgical record department. His health failing in 1877, he was advanced to the rank of major and surgeon in the U.S. army, March 17, 1880, and remained in charge at the Army Medical Museum until his death. He was a member of the Medical Society of Norway; corresponding member of the Surgical Society of Paris; an honorary member of the Massachusetts Medical society, a member of the Philosophical Society of Washington, D.C., and of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Pa. He is the author of *Surgical History of the Rebellion* (2 vols. 1881), on which he was engaged at the time of his death, and numerous reports for the Medical Museum. He died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 23, 1881.

OTIS, Harrison Gray, senator, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 8, 1765; son of Samuel Alleyne and Elizabeth (Gray) Otis; grandson of Col. James and Mary (Alleyne) Otis, and of Harrison Gray, a loyalist and receiver-general of Massachusetts before the Revolution, and a descendant of John Otis, who emigrated from Hingham, Norfolk county, England, to Hingham, Mass., in June, 1635. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1783, A.M., 1786; studied law under Judge John Lowell in Boston, and became his law partner in 1786. He was married, May 31, 1790, to Sarah, daughter of William Foster. He served as captain in the Light infantry, 1787–93, his company escorting Washington on his entrance into Boston in 1789. He was an aide-de-camp to Gen. John Brooks during Shays's rebellion. He delivered the Fourth of July oration in Boston in 1788; represented Boston in the state legislature in 1796 and 1803–05, and was speaker, 1803–05. He was a Federalist representative from Massachusetts in the 5th and 6th congresses, succeeding Fisher Ames, and served, 1797–1801; was U.S. district attorney for Massachusetts, 1801–03; and state senator and president of the senate, 1805–11. He was a delegate to the Federalist convention at Hartford, Conn., in 1814; judge of the court of common pleas of Massachusetts, 1814–18, and U.S. senator as successor to Joseph B. Varnum, 1817–22, resigning in 1822, when he was succeeded by James Lloyd, who completed the term. He was defeated as the Federal candidate for governor of Massachusetts by William Eustis in 1823, and was mayor of Boston, 1829–32. He delivered a eulogy on Alexander Hamilton in 1804 and made an argument in the U.S. senate in 1820 on the admission of Missouri, which were extensively copied and quoted. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and was elected an honorary member of the New England Historic Genealogical society, Jan. 6, 1846. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1810–25, a fellow, 1823–25, and received the degree LL.D. from there in 1814. He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 28, 1848.

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OTIS, Harrison Gray, journalist, was born near Marietta, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1837; son of Stephen (born Litchfield, Conn., 1784) and Sarah (Dyar) Otis; grandson of Barnabas (1756–1850) and Mehitable (Turner) Otis; great-grandson of Joseph Otis, who was born in Plymouth, Mass., and married —— Little, and a descendant of James Otis (Hingham, 1635) from the Otis stock in America is descended, including James Otis, the Revolutionary patriot, and Harrison Gray Otis, the senator, for whom he was named. Barnabas Otis, his grandfather, served thirteen months in a New Hampshire battalion, and was wounded, discharged and pensioned; and Stephen Otis, his father, removed with the New England Colonization company to Ohio in 1800, built a block house at Marietta, and was joined by his father, Barnabas Otis, and family from East Poultney, Vt. Harrison Gray Otis was partially educated in the common schools of Ohio, and learned the printer's trade. He married Eliza A. Wetherby at Lowell, Ohio, Sept. 11, 1859. He enlisted as a private in the 12th Ohio volunteers in 1861; was promoted four times and served in that regiment until 1864, when he was transferred to the 23rd Ohio Veteran Volunteers, in which he was promoted captain. He was twice wounded in battle and was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct, having participated in fifteen actions during the war. Subsequently he was appointed 2d lieutenant in the U.S. army, but declined. He was official reporter of the Ohio house of representatives, 1866–67; was foreman of the U.S. government printing office, 1869–70, and later an employee of the U.S. patent office, resigning as chief of division in 1876. He removed to California in that year, edited the Santa Barbara *Press*, 1876–79, and was special U.S. treasury agent in charge of the Seal Islands of Alaska, 1879–81. He became editor of the Los Angeles *Times* in 1882. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, May 27, 1898. He served against the Filipino insurgents in Luzon, commanding the 1st brigade, 2d division, 8th army corps, and led his brigade at the capture of Caloocan, Feb. 10, 1899, being brevetted major-general for meritorious conduct there, March 25, 1899. After taking part in the campaign against Malolos, the Filipino capital, he resigned, was honorably discharged, returned to California and resumed his newspaper work.

OTIS, James, orator and patriot, was born in West Barnstable, Mass., Feb. 5, 1725; son of James (1702–1778) and Mary (Allyne) Otis; grandson of Judge John Otis (1657–1725) and of Joseph Allyne of Plymouth, Mass., and great²-grandson of John Otis, who came from Hingham, England, in 1636 with his family and founded the town of Hingham, Mass. James Otis was tutored by the Rev. Jonathan Russell of Barnstable and was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1743, A.M., 1746. He studied law in the office of Jeremiah Gridley, 1745–48; was admitted to the bar in 1748, and began practice in Plymouth, Mass. He removed to Boston in 1750, soon attaining a high rank in his profession, and was appointed advocate-general under the crown. He was married in 1755 to Ruth, daughter of Nathaniel Cunningham, a Boston merchant. He was closely identified with the pre-Revolutionary movements and upon being asked to furnish the revenue officers with writs of assistance, refused and resigned his office, acting as counsel for the merchants in their protests against issuing writs, and accepting no fee. The case was argued before Chief-Justice Hutchinson in 1761, Otis's opponent being Jeremiah Gridley, his legal preceptor. He spoke for five hours in answer to Mr. Gridley's defence of the measure, and in his speech, which has been characterized as one of the greatest of modern times, embodied all the relations between the colonies and Great Britain. John Adams declared that on that day "the child of Independence was born," that "the oration breathed into the Nation the breath of life." The court reserved its decision until the next term when it granted the writs. In May, 1761, Mr. Otis was elected a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, where he served, 1761–70; opposed the stamp act in 1765; was the mover for the stamp act congress and a delegate to the same in New York city in October, 1765, and was a member of the committee that prepared an address to parliament. He was elected speaker of the house in 1767, but his election was not confirmed by Governor Bernard, his political enemy. On

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Sept. 5, 1769, he was badly beaten by one Robinson, a customs officer, supported by officers of the British army and navy, for having attacked the customs department in the columns of the Boston *Gazette*. He received a severe sword-cut on the head, and for the rest of his life was mildly insane. When he had received from Robinson a judgment for damages of £2,000, he refused to take the money awarded because Robinson had written an apology. In June, 1775, while residing at Watertown, Mass., on hearing of the assembly of troops at Breeds Hill, he borrowed a musket from one of his neighbors, joined the recruits and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. He removed to Andover, Mass., and in 1778 argued a case in Boston, but his mental powers were inadequate for the exertion and he returned to Andover. Shortly after his return, while standing in his doorway, he was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He is the author of: *Rudiments of Latin Prosody* (1760); *Vindication of the Conduct of the House of Representatives* (1762); *Rights of the Colonies Asserted* (1765); *Consideration in behalf of the Colonists* (1765), and *Power of Harmony in Prosaic Composition*. The Massachusetts society, Sons of the Revolution, placed a granite boulder holding a bronze inscription to his memory over his grave in the Old Granary Burying-Ground in Boston in 1898. He was named as eligible for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans in 1900 in Class M, Rulers and Statesmen, and at the election in October received four votes. His daughter Elizabeth, on Oct. 4, 1776, married without his consent Lieut. Leonard Brown of the British army, who was wounded at Bunker Hill, and subsequently settled in Steaford, Lincolnshire, England. Her father, in his will, bequeathed to her "five shillings"; to his other daughter, Mary, and to her mother, Ruth Otis (who died in 1789), he bequeathed the residue of his estate and made them the executrices of his will. His only son, James, died when eighteen years of age, and his daughter Mary married Benjamin Lincoln, Jr, (1756–1784), eldest son of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln. James Otis died at the Osgood House, Andover, Mass., May 23, 1783.

OTIS, James. See Kaler, James Otis.

OTIS, Samuel Allyne, delegate, was born in Barnstable, Mass., Nov. 24, 1740; son of James and Mary (Allyne) Otis, and brother of James Otis the patriot. He was graduated from Harvard second in his class, A.B., 1759, A.M., 1762; studied law and engaged in business in Boston, Mass., as a merchant. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1776-88, and speaker, 1784; a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention, 1780, and a member of the board of war. He was one of the commissioners that negotiated with the leaders of Shays's rebellion in 1787; was a delegate to the continental congress, 1787–88, and upon the meeting of the first U.S. congress, March 4, 1789, was made secretary of the senate, which office he held, 1789–1814. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Harrison Gray, treasurer of Massachusetts. He died in Washington, D.C., April 22, 1814.

OTJEN, Theobold, representative, was born in West China, St. Clair county, Mich., Oct. 27, 1851; son of John C. and Dorothea (Schriner) Otjen. He attended the academy at Marine City, Mich., and a private school in Detroit, Mich., under Prof. P. M. Patterson, and was employed as foreman in a rolling mill at Milwaukee, Wis., 1870–72. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1875 and practiced law in Detroit until 1883, when he removed to Milwaukee. He was a member of the common council of the city, 1887–94; a trustee of the public library, 1887–91, and of the public museum, 1891–94; was defeated for city comptroller in April, 1892; was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for representative in the 53d congress in 1892 and for the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Mitchell in 1893, and was a representative from the fourth Wisconsin district in the 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1895–1903.

OTTENDORFER, Anna (Behr), philanthropist, was born in Würzburg, Bavaria, Feb. 13, 1815. She removed to the home of her brother in Niagara county, N.Y., in 1837, and in 1838 married Jacob Uhl, who opened a small printing office in New York city in 1844. He purchased the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, a German weekly, in 1845, which, through the help of his wife, greatly prospered and became a daily in 1849. Upon the death of Mr. Uhl in 1852, his wife became proprietor of the *Staats-Zeitung*, managing it alone until July, 1859, when she married Oswald Ottendorfer (q.v.), the latter assuming the position of editor-in-chief, while she remained the business manager. When the property of the paper, which had become the leading German journal in the United States, was turned into a stock company, Mrs. Ottendorfer gave the employees a ten per cent dividend on their annual salaries, subsequently raising it to fifteen per cent. She also bequeathed them $25,000 in her will. She built and endowed the Isabella Home for Aged Women at Astoria, L.I., in 1875, at a cost of $150,000, in memory of her daughter Isabella; contributed about $40,000 to a memorial fund in support of several educational institutions in 1881; built and furnished the woman's pavilion of the German hospital in New York city at a cost of $75,000, and gave $100,000 and a library to the German dispensary on Second avenue, New York

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city. Her fortune was estimated at $3,000,000. She was awarded a gold medal by the German Empress in 1883, for her philanthropic work. She died in New York city, April 1, 1884.

OTTENDORFER, Oswald, journalist, was born at Zwittau, Moravia, Feb. 26, 1826. His father, a manufacturer, removed to Galicia, leaving Oswald in the charge of a married sister at Brünn. He attended the gymnasium at Brünn until 1846; was graduated in jurisprudence from the University of Vienna, and subsequently attended the University of Prague. In 1848 he returned to Vienna, joined the revolutionists and became a leader of the party in Saxony and Baden, and was subsequently commissioned a lieutenant in the battalion under Robert Blum. Upon the defeat of the revolutionists in October, 1848, he escaped to Switzerland and thence to the United States. He obtained employment in the counting room of the *Staats-Zeitung*, then owned by Jacob Uhl. Upon the death of Mr. Uhl in 1852 the management devolved on his widow, and Mr. Ottendorfer became an important factor in its publication. He was married in 1859 to Anna, widow of Jacob Uhl, and became the proprietor and editor-in-chief of the *Staats-Zeitung*, which rapidly increased in circulation. In politics he was a Democrat, but his paper was strictly nonpartisan. He was an alderman of the city, 1872–74, and was named as a candidate for mayor in 1874. He was a presidential elector on the Cleveland and Stevenson ticket in 1892. He retired from business in 1890, and part of his time was spent in travel in Europe. He donated $300,000 to build and endow an educational institution in Zwittau, Moravia; founded a home for aged and indigent men on Long Island, N.Y., and founded and contributed to the Ottendorfer Free library on Second avenue, New York city. In his will he bequeathed to the Isabella Hermath Home for Aged Women, named in memory of a deceased daughter of his wife, $100,000, supplementing a gift of like amount made a few days before his death; $20,000 to the New York Free Circulating library, and the same to the Charity Organization society, to the Cooper Union and to the German hospital and dispensary; $25,000 to the American Museum of Natural History, and $10,000 each to the Society for Ethical Culture and the German Ladies' Society for the Relief of Destitute Widows and Orphans and Sick Persons. To each employee of the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* he bequeathed a share in proportion to his salary in a total bequest of $50,000. He died in New York city, Dec. 16, 1900.

OTTO, William Tod, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1816; son of Dr. John Conrad (q. v.) and Eliza (Tod) Otto. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1833, A.M., 1836; studied law with Joseph R. Ingersoll, and practiced in Indiana, 1836–44. He was judge of the second judicial circuit, 1844–52; was professor of law in the Indiana university, 1847–52; assistant secretary of the interior, 1863–71; was appointed the arbitrator on the part of the United States under the treaty between the United States and Spain in 1871, resigned in 1875, and was reporter of the decisions of the U.S. supreme court, 1875–84. He was U.S. representative to the universal Postal congress at Lisbon, Portugal, in 1885. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Indiana university in 1852. He is the author of seventeen volumes of the *Reports of the U.S. Supreme Court* (1866–82).

OUTHWAITE, Joseph Hudson, representative, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1841; son of George and Harriet (Hudson) Outhwaite, and grandson of John Outhwaite. He attended the public schools of Zanesville, Ohio, 1847–60; taught in the Zanesville high school, 1862–64; was principal of a grammar school in Columbus, Ohio, 1864–67, and practiced law in Osceola, Mo., 1867–71, and in Columbus, Ohio, after 1871. He was prosecuting attorney of Franklin county, Ohio, 1874–78; a trustee of the Franklin County Children's home, 1879–83; a member of the sinking fund commission of the city of Columbus, 1883–89, and Democratic representative from the 13th and 12th districts of Ohio in the 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, and 53d congresses, 1885–95. He was a civilian member of the board of ordnance and fortification by appointment of President Cleveland in 1895, resigning in 1900, and was a trustee of the Ohio State university in 1897. In 1896 he was elector-at-large on the "Gold Democracy" ticket for the state of Ohio. He was president of the Columbus board of trade, 1900–1901.

OVERSTREET, Jesse, representative, was born in Franklin, Johnson county, Ind., Dec. 14, 1859; son of Gabriel Monroe and Sarah L. (Morgan) Overstreet; grandson of Samuel Overstreet, who removed from Oldham county, Ky., to Johnson county, Ind., in 1834, and of the Rev. Lewis Morgan. Jesse Overstreet attended the public schools and was graduated at Franklin college, Ind., in 1882. He studied law under his father, was admitted to the bar in 1886, settled in practice in Franklin, and in 1891 associated himself in practice with his father on the death of the latter's partner, Anderson B. Hunter. He subsequently practiced in Indianapolis. He was a Republican representative from the seventh Indiana district in the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1895–1905. He was married, June 7, 1898, to Katharyne, daughter of F. T. Crump of Columbus, Ind.

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OVERTON, Edward, representative, was born in Towanda, Pa., Feb. 4, 1836; son of Edward and Eliza (Clymer) Overton; grandson of Thomas and Mary (Bleasdale) Overton of Wales, and of Henry and Mary (Willing) Clymer, and a great-grandson of George Clymer (q.v.). Edward Overton, Sr., a native of Clithers, Lancashire, England, was educated for the law in London, was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., in 1818, and practiced in Wilkes Barre, Athens and Towanda, Pa. Edward Overton, Jr., was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1856, A. M., 1859, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He practiced in Towanda, and entered the Union army as major of the 50th Pennsylvania volunteers in September, 1861. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1863, and commanded the regiment from that time until mustered out in October, 1864. He resumed practice in Towanda; served as U.S. register in bankruptcy, 1867-76, and as president of Citizens National Bank of Towanda, Pa., and was a Republican representative from the fifteenth Pennsylvania district in 1877-81. He died Sept. 18, 1903.

OVERTON, John, jurist, was born in Louisa county, Va., April 9, 1766; a descendant of William and Mary (Waters) Overton. William Overton, a native of England, settled in Virginia previous to 1670. John was self-educated; taught school in Virginia, later went to Kentucky where he was admitted to the bar in 1787, and in 1789 removed to Tennessee, practicing at Nashville with Andrew Jackson, at that time district attorney. He was employed as an expert in straightening out complications in the land titles in the district, and in modifying the land laws of North Carolina in conformity with the acts of 1777 and 1783. He was appointed judge of the superior court by Governor Sevier in 1804, to succeed Andrew Jackson, and was judge of the state supreme court, 1811-16. He purchased with Andrew Jackson the Rice grant of land at the mouth of the Wolf river in 1794, and was influential in establishing the city of Memphis. He was active in promoting the election of General Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, and was consulted by the President during his two administrations. He owned the largest estate in Tennessee. He was the author of *Overton's Reports 1791-1817* (1817), which contain the land laws of the state, and his decisions became the statute law of Tennessee. He died near Nashville, Tenn., April 12, 1833.

OWEN, Alfred, educator, was born in China, Maine, July 20, 1829; son of Sewell and Jane (Maxfield) Owen. He was graduated at Waterville college, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856; was principal of the academy at Bridgton, Maine, 1854-56, and was graduated at the Newton Theological institution in 1858. He was married, March 4, 1858, to Elizabeth C. Stark of Waterville, Maine. He was ordained at China, Maine, Feb. 9, 1858; was pastor at Lynn, Mass., 1858-67; at Detroit, Mich., 1867-77, and at Chicago, Ill., 1877-79. He was president of Denison university, Granville, Ohio, 1879-86, and during his administration all debts were paid; the endowment was increased by $100,000; the publication of the *Bulletin of the Scientific Laboratories of the University* begun, and the admittance of the university to the Ohio branch of the Inter-State Oratorical association secured. He was president and professor of theology at Roger Williams university, Nashville, Tenn., 1887-95, resigning the presidency in 1895, but continuing to hold the chair of theology and metaphysics. He received the honorary degree D.D. from Kalamazoo college, Michigan, in 1871. He was a frequent contributor to reviews and to the denominational press, and an occasional lecturer at several theological seminaries and ministers' institutes.

OWEN, David Dale, geologist, was born at Braxfield House, near New Lanark, Scotland, June 24, 1807; son of Robert and Anne Caroline (Dale) Owen, and brother of Robert Dale Owen (q.v.). He was educated under a private tutor, and trained in the use of carpenters' tools in the mechanical department connected with his father's mills. He attended the academy at New Lanark, the school of Emanuel von Fellenberg at Hofwyle, Switzerland, and the Andersonian Institution at Glasgow, Scotland, where he studied science under Dr. Andrew Ure. He joined his father's community at New Harmony, Ind., in 1828, and with his brother Richard continued the study of chemistry and made geological researches. He went to England in 1831 to attend the lectures of Dr. Turner in the London university, returned to the United States in 1832 and was graduated at the Ohio Medical college in 1836. He accompanied Dr. Gerard Troost on the state survey of Tennessee during the summer of 1836, and was appointed state geologist of Indiana in 1837. He was married, March 23, 1837, to Caroline C., daughter of Joseph Neif who had been associated with Pestalozzi in his educational movement in Switzerland. He made a preliminary reconnaissance of the state of Indiana in 1837-38, and immediately published a

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report which was re-issued in 1859. James Whitcomb, governor of Indiana and commissioner of the general land office, selected him to superintend a government survey of the Dubuque and Mineral Point districts, which comprised 11,000 square miles of the Northwest territory, the object being to reserve from sale the sections containing mineral wealth. This was one of the first surveys under the auspices of the national government. The results of his investigations were published in a *Report of a Geological Exploration of a Part of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois made under Instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury in 1839*, with charts and illustrations (1844.) He was engaged in assorting the collection of minerals and fossils left by William McLure in 1840, was appointed U.S. geologist and directed to make a survey of the Chippeway district, a preliminary report of which was published in 1848. In 1849 the task was broadened and he was directed to undertake a survey of the territory lying mainly within the states of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, for which the sum of $40,000 was reserved. This task required five years of field work and a final year of office and laboratory work, the results of which appeared in a *Report of a Geological Exploration of a Part of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and Incidentally a Portion of Nebraska Territory*, with plates (1852). He was state geologist of Kentucky, appointed by Governor Powell, 1854–59, presenting four *Reports of the Geological Survey in Kentucky*, with an atlas (1856–61). He was also appointed state geologist of Arkansas by Governor Conway, serving, 1857–59, and publishing the results of his efforts in a *Report of a Geological Reconnoissance of the Northern Counties of Arkansas* (1858) and in the *Report of the Middle and Southern Counties* (1860). He was appointed geologist of Indiana in 1859, but owing to his impaired health, the work was done by his brother Richard, who published *Report of a Geological Reconnoissance of Indiana* (1862). His museum and laboratory were considered among the finest in the United States, and his collection of specimens was purchased by the Indiana State university for $20,000. He died in New Harmony, Ind., Nov. 13, 1860.

OWEN, Edwin Iorwerth, educator, was born in Wales in 1825, and immigrated to the United States in his early youth. He was graduated from Georgetown college, Ky., B.A., 1849, and became a Baptist clergyman in Kentucky. He was pastor at Weston, Mo., 1857–59, and professor of ancient languages at William Jewell college, 1859–61. At the outbreak of the civil war the college was suspended, reopening in 1863 as a private school under the presidency of Dr. William Thompson, who retired after a few months. Professor Owen became his successor and held the office until his death. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from William Jewell college in 1859. He died in Chicago, Ill., in 1867.

OWEN, George Washington, representative, was born in Brunswick county, Va., in 1795, son of a planter, who removed his family to Davidson county, Tenn., in 1808. He was graduated at the University of Nashville, studied law under Felix Grundy and was admitted to the bar in 1816. He practised in Claiborne, Monroe county, Ala., in partnership with John Gayle, represented Monroe county in the state legislature, 1819–20, and was speaker of the house in 1820. He was representative from Alabama in the 18th, 19th and 20th congresses, 1823–29; removed to Mobile; was collector of that port, 1829–36, and mayor of Mobile, 1836–37. He was married to Miss Hollinger of Mobile, Ala. He died at his plantation near Mobile, Ala., Aug. 18, 1837.

OWEN, John, governor of North Carolina, was born in Bladen county, N.C., in August, 1787; son of Col. Thomas and Eleanor (Portersfield) Owen. Colonel Owen was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1735; settled in North Carolina with his father in 1740; represented Bladen in the general assemblies of 1775–76 and 1776–77; served as 2d major of a Bladen regiment in the Revolutionary war, and commanded a regiment in the brigade of Gen. Isaac Gregory. He was a descendant of Robert and Rebecca (Humphrey) Owen of Merionethshire, Wales, who settled in Merion, Penn., about 1688. John Owen attended the University of North Carolina in 1804; became a planter, and was elected to the North Carolina legislature, serving in the house and senate, 1812–28. He was governor of North Carolina, 1828–30, and was defeated as a candidate for the U.S. senate by Willie P. Mangum in 1830, which contest produced an antagonism which very nearly resulted in a hostile meeting. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1835, and president of the Whig national convention at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 4, 1839, at which William H. Harrison was nominated President, and John Tyler Vice-President, he himself having declined the nomination for the latter office. He was married to a daughter of Gen. Thomas Brown of Bladen county, N.C., an officer of the Revolution. His brother, James Owen (1784–1865), was a representative in the 18th congress, 1817–19. He died at Pittsboro, N.C., Oct. 14, 1841.

OWEN, John Jason, educator and author, was born in Colebrook, Conn., Aug. 13, 1803. His parents removed to Johnstown, N.Y., where he

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was prepared for college. He was graduated from Middlebury college, Vt., A.B., 1828, A.M., 1831; from Andover Theological seminary in 1831, and was ordained by the presbytery of New York city, Oct. 7, 1831. He was secretary of the Presbyterian Education society, 1831–35; principal of Cornelius institute, New York, 1835–48; professor of Latin and Greek, and vice-principal of the newly-organized Free academy, 1846–66. When the name was changed in 1866 to the College of the City of New York, he was made vice-president and served 1866-69. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of the City of New York in 1848, and that of LL.D. by Ingham college in 1850, and by Middlebury in 1864. He was a trustee of Middlebury college, Vt., 1863–69. He is the author of a translation of: *Xenophon's Anabasis* (1843); *Homer's Odyssey* (1844); *Xenophon's Cyropædia* (1846); *The Works of Thucydides* (1847); also the *Acts of the Apostles in Greek, with a Lexicon* (1850); *A Greek Reader* (1852), and a *Commentary, Critical, Expository, and Practical, on the Gospels* (3 vols., 1857–73). He died in New York city, April 18, 1869.

OWEN, Joshua Thomas, soldier, was born in Caermarthen, Wales, March 29, 1821; son of David and Jane (Thomas) Owen, who immigrated to the United States in 1830 and settled in Baltimore, Md. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1845; engaged in teaching; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1852, and in connection with his brother Robert founded a boys' academy at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. He combined the practice of law with the duties of teacher, and was a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1857–59. He was a private in the 1st city troop of Philadelphia in 1861; was elected colonel of the 24th Pennsylvania volunteers, enlisted for three months' service, and in July organized and became colonel of the 69th Pennsylvania volunteers, organized for two years' service. He served in the Army of the Potomac, holding the right of the 2d brigade, 2d division, 2d corps, and was present at every battle in McClellan's Peninsula campaign. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Glendale, June 30, 1862, and was again with McClellan in the Maryland campaign, September, 1862, where he succeeded Gen. O. O. Howard to the command of the 2d brigade, when Howard succeeded Sedgwick to the command of the 2d division. He commanded the 2d brigade in Howard's division at Fredericksburg, in Gibbon's division at Chancellorsville, and in Grant's campaign against Richmond, including the battle of Cold Harbor. He was mustered out in 1864, and again took up his profession. He was recorder of deeds of Philadelphia, 1866–71, and in 1871 organized the New York *Daily Register* which published the official reports of the New York courts in 1873, and was a member of its editorial staff until shortly before his death. He was married in 1862 to Annie J. Shendon. He died at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7, 1887.

OWEN, Richard, geologist, was born at Branfield House, near New Lanark, Scotland, Jan. 6, 1810; son of Robert and Anne Caroline (Dale) Owen, and brother of Robert Dale Owen (q.v.). He studied under private tutors and attended the school of Emanuel Fellenberg at Hofwyl, Switzerland, three years, and the lectures of Dr. Andrew Ure at the Andersonian Institution, Scotland. He came to the United States with his father in 1824; settled at New Harmony, Ind., where his father founded a community and he engaged in teaching the settlers. He was next in business in Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterward engaged in the management of a stock farm at New Harmony. He was married to Annie, daughter of Joseph Neif. On the outbreak of the Mexican war, in 1846, he was commissioned captain in the 16th U.S. infantry, and served during the greater part of the war. With his brother David he made a geological survey of Minnesota, exploring in person the north shore of Lake Superior in 1849, and was professor of natural sciences in the Western Military institute of Kentucky, 1849–54. In 1854 the school was removed to Tyree Springs, Tenn., and in April, 1855, became the literary department of the University of Nashville, with which department he was connected, 1855–59. He also shared the military training of the students with Bushrod R. Johnson (q.v.). He was assistant geologist and geologist on the Indiana survey, 1859–60; was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Indiana volunteers in 1861, and served in western Virginia, commanding a brigade under Gen. A. J. Smith. He recruited and commanded the 60th Indiana regiment and was taken prisoner at Munfordville, Sept. 17, 1862. He afterward served with Generals Sherman and Banks in the Red River expedition, resigning in 1863. He was professor of natural philosophy and chemistry in Indiana university, 1863–67; of science and chemistry, 1867–79, and also gave instruction in geology, mineralogy, French and German. He made a survey of the mineral resources of New Mexico and Arizona; a geological survey of parts of North Carolina and of East Tennessee, while at Indiana university, and after his resignation, researches in terrestrial magnetism, and its effect on the formation of land on our globe. He received the degree M.D. from Nashville Medical college in 1858 and LL.D. from Wabash college in 1871. He contributed to sci-

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entific and literary periodicals. He died, from the effects of poison taken accidentally, at New Harmony, Ind., March 25, 1890.

OWEN, Robert Dale, representative and author, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 7, 1801; son of Robert and Anne Caroline (Dale) Owen, and grandson of Robert and —— (Williams) Owen, and of David Dale, a mill owner and lord provost of Glasgow, Scotland. His father (1771–1858), a prominent British social reformer and the author of many socialistic books, was in America, 1824–27, where he purchased 30,000 acres of land in Indiana and Illinois, and made an unsuccessful attempt to found a colony, which he named New Harmony. Robert Dale Owen was educated by private tutors and at Emanuel von Fellenberg's school at Hofwyl, Switzerland, 1818–21. He came to the United States in 1824, and aided his father in establishing the colony at New Harmony, Ind., but in 1827, upon the failure of the enterprise, went back to England. Returning to America in the same year he settled in New York, where he published the *Free Inquirer*, 1828–32, being assisted in the undertaking by Fanny Wright, the abolitionist. In 1832 he again went to New Harmony, Ind. He was a representative in the Indiana legislature, 1835–38, and was influential in securing one half of the appropriation from the surplus U.S. revenue allotted to Indiana for the support of the public schools of that state. He was a Democratic representative from Indiana in the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843–47. While in congress he introduced a resolution relating to the Oregon dispute, which subsequently formed the basis upon which the question was settled in 1846, and a resolution organizing the Smithsonian Institution. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Indiana in 1850, chairman of the committee on rights and privileges, and of the committee on revision. He was again a representative in the state legislature in 1851; appointed by President Pierce chargé d' affaires at Naples in 1853, and U.S. minister in 1855, serving until his return to the United States in 1858. He championed the abolitionist cause, and during the civil war was appointed by Secretary Stanton chairman of a committee to inquire into the condition of the freed slaves. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the Indiana university in 1872, and he was a trustee of the university, 1838–46 and 1849–51. He is the author of: *Outline of the System of Education at New Lanark* (1824); *Moral Physiology* (1831); *Discussion with Origen Bachelor, on the Personality of God and the Authority of the Bible* (1832); *Pocahontas: a Drama* (1837); *Hints on Public Architecture* (1849); *A Treatise on the Construction of Plank Roads* (1850); *Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World* (1859); *The Wrong of Slavery, the Right of Emancipation, and the Future of the African Race in the United States* (1864); *Beyond the Breakers* (1870); *Debatable Land Between this World and the Next* (1872), and *Threading My Way* (1874). He died at Lake George, N.Y., June 17, 1877.

OWEN, Thomas McAdory, historian, was born in Jonesboro, Jefferson county, Ala., Dec. 15, 1866; son of Dr. William Marmaduke and Nancy (McAdory) Owen; grandson of Judge Thomas and Dolly Payne (Williams) Owen, and great-grandson of Marmaduke (q.v.) and Agnes (Payne) Williams. Agnes Payne was a first cousin of Dorothy Payne, wife of President James Madison. His Owen and Williams ancestors were seated in Henrico and Hanover counties, respectively, in Virginia, as early as the beginning of the eighteenth century, and his McAdory ancestor was a Scotch-Irish immigrant from North Ireland to South Carolina prior to the Revolutionary war. He was graduated from the University of Alabama, A.B. and LL.B., 1887, A.M., 1893. He was admitted to the bar in 1887 and practised in Bessemer, Carrollton and Birmingham, Ala., until March 1, 1901, when he retired from the active practice of law and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was married, April 12, 1893, to Marie, daughter of the Hon. John H. Bankhead (q.v.). He was elected secretary of the Alabama Historical society, June 21, 1898; secretary of the Sons of the Revolution in Alabama, April 16, 1894, and a member of the American Historical association in 1894. He was one of the founders of the Southern History association of Washington, D.C., April 24, 1896; was instrumental in the establishment of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, located in the state capitol at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 27, 1901, and was elected its director, March 2, 1901, and in July, 1902, issued the first number of *The Gulf States Historical Magazine*, published bi-monthly. He edited the *Transactions of the Alabama Historical Society* (vols. 1 to 4, 1898–1902,) and the *Report of the Alabama History Commission* (1901). He is the author of a *City Code of Bessemer, Alabama* (1888); *Bibliography of Alabama* (1897); *Bibliography of Mississippi* (1900), *Annals of Alabama 1819–1900*, being an addenda to Pickett's *History of Alabama* (1900); separate genealogies of the Lester, Strother, Eaton, Stansel, Lacey, Kelly, Fisher and Ross families; a *History of the Great Seal of Alabama*, and a sketch of *Ephraim Kirby, the first Superior Court Judge in what is now Alabama.*

OWEN, William D., representative, was born in Bloomingtom, Ind., Sept. 6, 1846; son of William D. and Priscilla (Rawlings) Owen; grandson of David and Elizabeth (Dunn) Owen,

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and a descendant of David and Mary Jennings. He attended the Indiana State university in 1865, and studied law, which he relinquished in 1868 to become a minister of the Christian church, serving as such until 1878. He was married, Sept. 8, 1869, to Mary, daughter of John P. and Ada Ross of Oxford, Ind. He edited the *Western Journal*, Logansport, Ind., and was a presidential elector on the Garfield and Arthur ticket in 1880. He was a Republican representative from the tenth Indiana district in the 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1885–91. He is the author of *Success*, and *The Genius of Industry*.

OWENS, James W., representative, was born in Springfield, Ind., Oct. 24, 1837. He was graduated at Miami university, Ohio, B.S., 1862, A.M. 1865; and served in the 20th and 86th Ohio volunteers respectively, 1862–64, rising to the rank of captain. He attended the law school of the University of Michigan, 1864–65, was admitted to the bar in 1865 and settled in practice in Newark, Ohio. He was married, July 23, 1867, to Martha, daughter of Elias Kumbler of Oxford, Ohio. He served as prosecuting attorney of Licking county, Ohio, 1867–71, was a member of the state senate, 1876–80, and president *pro tempore* of that body, 1878–80. He was a Democratic representative from the sixteenth and fourteenth Ohio districts in the 51st and 52d congresses, 1889–93. He was a trustee of Miami university, 1878–1900. He died at Newark, O., March 30, 1900.

OWENS, John Edward, comedian, was born in Liverpool, England, May 4, 1824, of Welsh parentage. He immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1827; settled first in Baltimore, Md., and in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1837, where his father engaged in the drug business. He was educated in private schools, and afterward assisted in his father's store and as a clerk in a wholesale house in the same business. His first stage appearance was a small and gratuitous part in the support of Charlotte Cushman at the National theatre, Philadelphia, in 1841, of which William E. Burton was manager. In 1843 he quarreled with Burton, left the company and returned to the drug business. He appeared in Baltimore at the Holliday theatre in 1844, and at Peale's museum in 1845. In 1846 he accepted the rôle of Jack Humphries in "Turning the Tables," in a benefit to D. P. Bowers at the Philadelphia museum, and in 1847 an agreement with Burton having been effected, was seen as Jakey in "A Glance at New York" in Philadelphia and Baltimore, receiving $300 per week. He was associated with Mr. Hann in the management of the Baltimore museum in 1849, and was sole proprietor, 1850–53. In New Orleans he made the acquaintance of Joseph Jefferson, with whom he afterward played in "The Poor Gentleman." He opened at Brougham's Lyceum, New York city, in 1852, and made a professional tour of Europe, 1852–53. He gave a panoramic entertainment illustrative of his ascent of Mount Blanc, in various cities in the United States, 1853, and in the same year became manager of the Charles Street theatre, Baltimore, where he personified Uncle Tom in Mrs. Stowe's novel dramatized. He then starred for several seasons and was the principal comedian at the Varieties theatre in New Orleans, La., in 1858, and manager, 1859–61. He opened at Wallack's theatre, New York city, in August, 1864, in "Solon Shingle," which had a run of eight months; appeared in the same play at the Adelphi theatre, London, in July, 1865, where he attracted immense audiences, and returned to Wallack's in 1866. He was repeatedly seen in all the leading cities of the United States in the roles of Dr. Ollapod, Caleb Plummer, Aminadab Sleek and Dr. Pangloss. He bought the Academy of Music at Charleston, S.C., in 1872; and while in California in 1880 lost a large proportion of his acquired fortune through speculation. He accepted an engagement at the Madison Square theatre in "Esmeralda," 1882–83, and afterward traveled. He died at his country house Aigburth Vale, near Towson, Md., Dec. 7, 1886.

OWSLEY, William, governor of Kentucky, was born in Virginia in 1782; son of William and Catharine (Bolin) Owsley; grandson of Thomas and Mary (Middleton) Owsley, and a descendant of the Rev. John and Dorothea (Poyntz) Owsley. He removed to Lincoln in 1783 with his parents; taught school and served as deputy sheriff, his father being sheriff of Lincoln county; studied law under John Boyle, and established a successful practice in Lancaster, Garrard county.

He served in both branches of the state legislature several terms, and was a judge of the state supreme court, 1812–28. He maintained the principle of anti-repudiation advocated by Henry Clay in 1824, and remained firm when the majority in the state legislature tried to abolish the supreme bench, which act was declared unconstitutional by the U.S. supreme court. In 1828 he resumed the practice of law, again represented Garrard county in the state legislature and served on the bench of the court of appeals. Retiring from the practise of law in 1843, he lived on a farm near Danville, Ky., and in 1844 was elected by the Whig party governor of Kentucky, defeating Col. William O. Butler, Democrat, and re-elected in 1846, serving, 1844–48. Owsley county, Ky., was named in his honor. Centre college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1843. He died in Danville, Ky., Dec. 9, 1862.

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PACA, William, signer, was born at Wye Hall, Harford county, Md., Oct. 31, 1740; son of John and Elizabeth Paca. John Paca possessed large estates in Maryland, inherited from his father, and held office under the Proprietary governors.

William Paca was graduated at Philadelphia college, A. B., 1759, A.M., 1762; studied law in the office of Stephen Bordley, Annapolis, Md., and was licensed to practise in the mayor's court in 1761. He completed his legal studies in the Middle Temple, London, England, and was admitted to the provincial court, April 11, 1764. He opposed the "Stamp Act," in 1765, and every subsequent measure of British oppression. He was a member of the provincial assembly of Maryland, 1771–74, and a delegate to the Continental congress from Maryland, 1774–79, where he served on important committees. He was instructed by his constituents to agree to all measures that might be deemed necessary to obtain a redress of American grievances; but was restrained from openly advocating independence until June 28, 1776, when, the restrictions having been recalled, with his colleagues from Maryland he voted in favor of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, and on Aug. 2, 1776, signed the instrument. He contributed liberally to the patriot cause and as a member of the committee of safety assisted in planning a naval armament to defend the approach to Philadelphia, and in organizing the army. He was a state senator, 1777–79; chief-justice of Maryland, 1778–80; chief-justice of the court of appeals of Maryland in prize and admiralty cases, 1780–82, and president or governor of Maryland, 1782–85. He was influential in establishing Washington college at Chestertown, Md., in 1786; was vice-president of the Maryland Branch Society of the Cincinnati, 1784–99; a member of the Maryland convention that ratified the U.S. constitution in 1788, and judge of the district court of the United States for Maryland, 1789–99. He was married first, in May, 1761, to Mary, daughter of Samuel and Henrietta Maria (Lloyd) Chew of Anne Arundel county, Md., and secondly, in 1777, to Anna Harrison of Philadelphia, Pa. He died at Wye Hall, Queen Anne county, Md., in 1799.

PACHECO, Romualdo, governor of California, was born in Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 31, 1831. His father was a member of the staff of Echeaudia, military governor of Alta California in 1825, and his mother was Romona Carillo of San Diego. After attending school in the Sandwich Islands, 1838–43, he studied under a private tutor. Later he went to sea with his father-in-law, John Wilson of Dundee, Scotland, a sea captain, and after his return engaged in agriculture.

He was a state senator, 1851 and 1861; a representative in the state legislature, 1853–55 and 1868–70; county judge, 1855–59; state treasurer, 1863–66; lieutenant-governor of the state, 1871–75, and acting governor in 1875, to succeed Newton Booth, who was elected U.S. senator. He received the certificate of election as representative to the 45th congress in 1876, but the seat was awarded to Peter D. Wigginton, Feb. 7, 1878. He was a representative in the 47th and 48th congresses, 1881–85, and in 1890 was appointed by President Harrison, U.S. minister to Guatemala and Honduras, retiring in 1893. He died in Oakland, Cal., Jan. 23, 1899.

PACKARD, Alpheus Spring, educator, was born in Chelmsford, Mass., Dec. 23, 1798; son of the Rev. Hezekiah (1761–1849) and Mary (Spring) Packard; grandson of Jacob and Dorothy (Perkins) Packard, and of the Rev. Alpheus and Sarah (Frost) Spring, and a descendant of Samuel Packard, who emigrated from Windham, Norfolk county, England, to America in the *Diligence* in 1638, with his wife and child, and settled first in Hingham and then in West Bridgewater, Mass. Alpheus removed to Wiscasset, Maine, with his parents, in 1802; was prepared for college at Phillips' academy, Exeter, N.H., and was graduated at Bowdoin, A.B., 1816, A.M., 1819. He taught school in Gorham, Wiscasset and Bucksport, and was the principal of Hallowell Academy, Maine, 1816–19; was at Bowdoin as tutor, 1819–24; professor of ancient languages and classical literature, 1824–65, of rhetoric and oratory, 1842–45, and of natural and revealed religion, 1864–84. He was also librarian of Bowdoin, 1869–81, and acting president, 1883–84. He was first married in 1827 to Frances E., daughter of Jesse Appleton, president of Bowdoin, and secondly in 1844 to Mrs. C. W. McLellan of Portland, Me. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, May 16, 1850, and was a frequent preacher at the college and the neighboring churches. He was an early member of the Maine Historical society, and its librarian and cabinet keeper for forty-five

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years. He also contributed to and jointly edited several volumes of its *Collections*, and was a honorary member of the Royal Historical society of London, of the New York Historical society, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He received the degree of D.D. from Bowdoin in 1860. He contributed to the *North American Review*, the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, and to *Annals of the American Pulpit*. He edited: *History of Bowdoin, with Biographical Sketches* (1882); *Works of the Rev. Jesse Appleton with a Memoir* (2 vols., 1836–37); *Xenophon's Memorabilia of Socrates with English notes* (1839), and published several addresses. See "Memorial: Alpheus S. Packard," by George T. Little (1886). He died at Squirrel Island, Maine, July 13, 1884.

PACKARD, Alpheus Spring, naturalist, was born in Brunswick, Me., Feb. 19, 1839; son of the Rev. Alpheus Spring and Frances Elizabeth (Appleton) Packard. He was graduated at Bowdoin, A. B., 1861, A. M., 1862, M. D., 1864; studied natural history under Louis Agassiz in the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard university, 1861–64, receiving the degree S. B., 1864, and served for a time as an assistant in Agassiz Museum. He made a summer voyage to Labrador with the Williams College Greenland expedition under Professor Chadbourne in 1859, and inducted members of his class on a summer voyage to the Bay of Fundy in 1860. He was an assistant on the Maine geological survey, 1861–62, and discovered a deposit of fossils which determined the age of the rocks in the Fish River region, and visited northern Labrador with William Bradford, the artist, during the summer of 1864, afterward publishing various papers on the zoölogy and geology of that coast. He was assistant surgeon in the 1st Maine Veteran Volunteers, Army of the Potomac, 1864–65. He was married in October, 1867, to Elizabeth Derby, daughter of Samuel B. Walcott of Salem, Mass. He was acting custodian and librarian of the Boston Society of Natural History, 1865–66; one of the organizers of the Peabody Academy of Science in Salem, Mass., of which he was one of the curators, 1868–76, and the director of its museum, 1877–78. He discovered in 1867 the traces (glacial striæ) of glaciers in the White mountains, which radiated from Mount Washington; the morphology

Alpheus S. Packard

and mode of development of the ovipositor and sting of insects; the nature of the spiral thread of the trachee of insects; the structure of the eyes and brains of blind insects, etc., and the brick-red or renal glands of the king crab. He established a summer school of biology in Salem, and in 1868, with Hyatt, Morse, and Putnam, founded the *American Naturalist*, of which he was editor-in-chief, 1868–88. He made zoölogical collections on the Florida reefs and also at Beaufort, N.C., 1869–70, at Charleston, S.C., in 1871, in Cuba in 1886, and in Mexico, ascending to the summit of Mt. Popocatepetl in 1885. In 1889 he traveled through Morocco, Algeria, and in Egypt up to the first cataract of the Nile. He was state entomologist of Massachusetts in 1871–73, and lectured on entomology at the Massachusetts State college, 1869–77, and at the Maine State Agricultural college in 1871. He was an instructor under Agassiz in the Anderson School of Natural History, Penikese Island, near New Bedford, Mass., 1873–74, serving also for a time as dean of the faculty, and was connected with the U. S. fish commission, for two seasons dredging off the New England coast. He was lecturer on natural history at Bowdoin, 1871–74, and was connected with the U. S. geological and geographical survey of the territories under Ferdinand V. Hayden, 1875–77. He was a member of the U. S. entomological commission, 1877–82, and during the summers of 1877–80 made extensive tours in the western and Pacific states and territories ascertaining the extent of the breeding grounds and distribution of the locust. He was elected professor of zoölogy and geology at Brown university in 1878. He received the degrees of Ph.D. in 1879 and LL.D. in 1901 from Bowdoin college. After 1870 he advocated a modern form of Lamarckism, to which he gave the name of Neo-Lamarckism, and, with Hyatt and Cope, was one of the founders of that school of evolutional thought in America. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1872; was an honorary president of the International Zoölogical Congress of Paris in 1889; vice-president, Section of Zoölogy, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1898), and became a member and correspondent of twelve European and many American scientific societies; among them the Linnean Society of London, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Natural History societies of Vienna and Moscow, and the Entomological societies of London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Stockholm and Brussels. His bibliography comprises more than 400 titles, and includes papers on the classification, anatomy and embryology of insects, on the anatomy of the king crab (Limulus), on fossil crustacea, on the eyes of trilo-

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bites, the brain of crustacea, on alpine insect life, on blind or cave animals, and articles on organic evolution. His larger scientific memoirs include: *Glacial Phenomena of Maine and Labrador* (1866), *Revision of the Fossorial Hymenoptera of North America* (1866–67); *Development and Anatomy of Limulus Polyphemus* (1871–95); *Monograph of the Geometrid Moths* (1876); *The Brain of the Locust* (1881); *Monograph of the North American Phyllopod Crustacea* (1883); *The Cave Fauna of North America* (1888); *Monograph of the Bombycine Moths* (1895). His textbooks include: *A Guide to the Study of Insects* (1869), (1868–72); *Our Common Insects* (1876); *Life-Histories of Animals, including Man, or Outlines of Comparative Embryology* (1876); *Half Hours with Insects* (1877); *Insects of the West* (1877); *Zoölogy for Students and General Readers*, (1879, Briefer Course, 1883); *First Lessons in Geology* (1882); *First Lessons in Zoölogy* (1886); *Entomology for Beginners* (1888); *Forest and Shade-Tree Insects* (1888), and *Text-book of Entomology* (1898). His general works are: *A Naturalist on the Labrador Coast* (1888); and *Lamarck, the Founder of Evolution, His Life and Work* (1901). For titles of papers on insects see "The Entomological Writings of Dr. Alpheus Spring Packard," by Samuel Henshaw (1887).

PACKARD, Hezekiah, educator and clergyman, was born in North Bridgewater, Mass., December 6, 1761; son of Jacob and Dorothy (Perkins) Packard. He served in the Revolutionary war at Bunker Hill, and afterward at Castle William (Fort Independence) and at Harlem Heights. He engaged in farming, but an injury preventing him from performing such labor, directed his thoughts to higher education, and he was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1787, A.M., 1790. He became principal of the Cambridge grammar school in 1788, was assistant librarian at Harvard college in 1789, and tutor in mathematics there, 1789–93. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, 1793, was pastor at Chelmsford, Mass., 1793–1802; at Wiscasset, Maine, 1802–30, and at Middlesex Village, Mass., 1830–36. He was married in September, 1796, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Alpheus and Sarah (Frost) Spring of Kittery (now Éliot), Maine. He was the founder of the Bible society of Lincoln county, Maine, and of the Eastern Evangelical society, an overseer of Bowdoin college, 1802–13, and a member of the board of trustees, 1813–30. He was a liberal Congregationalist, being classed in Sprague's "Annals" as a "Trinitarian-Unitarian." He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1818. He is the author of: *Federal Republicanism* (1799); *The Christian's Manual* (1801); *Infant Baptism* (1815). He died in Salem, Mass., April 22, 1849.

PACKARD, Jasper, representative, was born in Austintown, Mahoning county, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1832, son of Thomas and Nancy Ann Packard; grandson of John and Mary Packard. He removed to Indiana with his father in 1835, and labored on the farm until 1850; attended Michigan Central college, and Oberlin college, Ohio; was graduated at the University of Michigan, A.B., 1855, and taught school, 1855–56. He was married Oct. 4, 1855, to Harriet S., daughter of George and Therina Tibbits of Farmington, Mich., and then settled in Laporte, Ind., where he edited the *Union* and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, and in the same year entered the Union army, rising from the rank of private to that of 1st lieutenant in the 48th Indiana infantry. In the Vicksburg campaign, where he received a facial wound, he was promoted captain. He was in the march from Memphis to Chattanooga, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 128th Indiana infantry during the Atlanta campaign. He was brevetted brigadier-general of the volunteers, March 13, 1865, for meritorious services, and was mustered out of the army in 1866. He was auditor of Laporte county, Ind., 1866–68; was a Republican representative from the eleventh Indiana district in the 41st, 42d and 43d congresses, 1869–75, and was chairman of the committee on private land claims. He established and edited the Laporte *Chronicle* 1874–78; was U.S. internal revenue agent 1876–84, and proprietor and editor of the Laporte *Daily Public Spirit*, 1886–88. In 1888 he removed to New Albany, Ind., and was proprietor and editor of the New Albany *Evening Tribune*, and a representative in the Indiana legislature 1896–98. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Hillsdale college, Mich., in 1878. On June 1, 1899, he was appointed commandant of the Soldiers' Home, Lafayette, Ind., and he died there, Dec. 13, 1899.

PACKARD, Joseph, educator, was born in Wiscasset, Me., Dec. 23, 1812; son of the Rev. Hezekiah and Mary (Spring) Packard; grandson of Jacob and Dorothy (Perkins) Packard and of Alpheus and Sarah (Frost) Spring, and a descendant of Samuel Packard, who settled first at Hingham, then in West Bridgewater, Mass., in 1638. Joseph Packard attended the private school kept by his father, and Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated from Bowdoin college, A.B., 1831, A.M., 1834. He taught in the academies at Walpole, N.H., and Brattleboro, Vt., 1831–33; attended Andover Theological seminary, 1833–34; and was professor of Latin at Bristol college, Pa., 1834–36. He was ordained deacon in 1836 and advanced to the priesthood in 1837; was professor of sacred literature at the P. E. Theological seminary, Fairfax county, Va., 1836–95; dean of the seminary, 1880–95, and

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professor emeritus, 1895–1902. He was married in January, 1838, to Rosina, daughter of Gen. Walter Jones of Washington, Pa. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Kenyon college, Ohio, in 1847. He was a member of the American Oriental society, and of the American commission for the revision of the Bible, 1872–85; prepared a commentary on Malachi for Lange's commentary in 1874, contributed articles to the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and other religious periodicals, and published several sermons and addresses, including *Questions on the Gospels* (1855). He died at Theological Seminary, Va., May 3, 1902.

PACKARD, William Alfred, educator, was born in Brunswick, Maine, Aug. 26, 1830; son of the Rev. Alpheus Spring and Francis E. (Appleton) Packard. He was graduated at Bowdoin, A.B., 1851; A.M., 1854; was teacher at Phillips Andover academy, 1852–53, and tutor at Bowdoin, 1853–54; was graduated at Andover Theological seminary in 1857, studied at the University of Göttingen, Germany, 1857–58, and was instructor in modern languages at Bowdoin, 1859. He was married in 1861 to Susan Breese Gallagher of Bloomfield, N.J., who died in Princeton, N.J., Dec. 16, 1886. He was professor of modern languages at Dartmouth, 1859–63, and of Greek language and literature, 1863–70, and in 1870 was elected professor of Latin language and literature and of the science of language at the College of New Jersey, Princeton. He received the honorary degrees A.M. from Dartmouth, 1864, and Princeton, 1896, Ph.D. from Hamilton, 1868, and D.D. from Bowdoin, 1894. He revised with translations for later editions "Curtius's History of Greece," prepared memorial sketches of the lives of earlier presidents and professors of the College of New Jersey, and articles, including the reviews of books, in the *Princeton Review* and the *Presbyterian Review*.

PACKER, Asa, representative, was born in Groton, Conn., Dec. 29, 1805; son of Elisha and Desire (Packer) Packer, and grandson (maternally) of Joseph and Rebecca (Welles) Packer. His father and mother were cousins. Elisha Packer failed in business and the son had few educational advantages, working as a farmer and a carpenter. He was married Jan. 23, 1828, to Sarah M., daughter of Joseph Blakeslee of Springfield, Pa. In 1833 he removed to Mauch Chunk, Pa., and engaged with his brother, Robert W., in transporting coal to Philadelphia, and in mining, merchandising, boat building and canal construction. He was a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1842–43 and thereafter irregularly for several terms; and associate judge of Carbon county, which county he was instrumental in forming, 1843–48. He owned a controlling interest in the Lehigh Valley railroad, was its president, 1851–79, and greatly extended its lines. He also owned the Bethlehem Iron Company works and was said to be the wealthiest man in Pennsylvania. He was a Democratic representative in the 33d and 34th congresses, 1853–57; a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1868 and received the vote of the Pennsylvania delegates for President of the United States. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania in 1868. In 1865, after consulting with Bishop W. B. Stevens, he carried out a long cherished plan to found and endow Lehigh university at South Bethlehem, Pa., with 115 acres of land and $500,000. At this time no sum so large had been proposed by a single individual for such a purpose. The buildings were also constructed by him, and the institution was incorporated Feb. 9, 1866, formally opening Sept. 1, 1866, with Bishop Stevens as the president of the board of trustees. At his death he left the university $1,500,000 for a permanent endowment and $500,000 to the library which made the institution self-sustaining. He built St. Luke's hospital, South Bethlehem, and in his will endowed it with $300,000 with the single provision that the employees of the Lehigh Valley railroad should thereafter be cared for without charge. He also built and endowed several churches of various denominations, and his daughter and only surviving child, Mrs. Mary Packer Cummings, built a memorial church on the campus of Lehigh university to the memory of her family, which was dedicated Oct. 13, 1887. He was prominent in encouraging the commercial interests of Pennsylvania, and in 1876 was a commissioner to the Centennial exposition. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 17, 1879.

PACKER, Horace Billings, representative, was born in Wellsboro, Pa., Oct. 11, 1851; son of Dr. Nelson and Mary (McDougall) Packer; grandson of Capt. James Packer of Norwich, New York, and a descendant of James Packer of Groton, Conn. He attended Wellsboro academy and Alfred university, N.Y., and studied law under Stephen F. Wilson and J. B. Niles. He was admitted to the bar at Tioga county, Aug. 26, 1873; was district attorney of Tioga county, 1875–79; a Republican representative in the Pennsylvania legislature for two terms, 1884–88, and senator, 1888–92. He presided over the Republican state conventions of 1893 and 1894, and was a representative from the sixteenth Pennsylvania district in the 55th and 56th congresses, 1897–1901. In 1901 he resumed the practice of law in Wellsboro, and engaged in the purchase and sale of timber and coal lands.

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PACKER, John Black, representative, was born in Sunbury, Pa., March 21, 1824; son of Samuel Jones and Rachel (Black) Packer; grandson of James and Rose (Mendenhall) Packer; great grandson of Philip and Ann (Coates) Packer; and great²-grandson of Philip Packer, who emigrated from England about 1700, settled near Princeton, N.J., and was married to Rebecca Jones, of Philadelphia. John attended the academy at Sunbury, and was attached to the state corps of engineers, 1839–42. He studied law with Ebenezer Greenough; was admitted to the bar in 1844, and practiced in Sunbury. He was deputy attorney-general of Pennsylvania, 1845–48; district attorney of Northumberland county, 1849–50, and a representative in the state legislature, 1850–51. He was married May 22, 1851, to Mary M., daughter of William Cameron, of Lewisburg, Pa. He was a Republican representative from the fourteenth Pennsylvania district in the 41st–44th congresses, 1869–77, and in 1876 declined the appointment of postmaster-general of the United States, offered by President Grant. He died in Sunbury, Pa., July 7, 1891.

PACKER, William Fisher, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Howard, Centre county, Pa., April 2, 1807; son of James and Charity (Bye) Packer; grandson of James and Rose (Mendenhall) Packer, and of Hezekiah and Sarah (Pettit) Bye, and a descendant of Philip and Ann (Coates) Packer. Philip Packer, an English Quaker, was among the first immigrants to West Jersey under the auspices of William Penn. His ancestors on both sides were Quakers. He attended the country school, and in 1820 apprenticed himself to his kinsman, Samuel J. Packer, editor of the *Public Inquirer*, at Sunbury, Pa. He worked in the office of the *Patriot*, at Bellefonte, Pa., and in the office of the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer*, published by Simon Cameron and David Krause, public printers at Harrisburg, where he remained until 1827. He studied law in the office of Joseph B. Anthony at Williamsport, Pa., in 1827, and in the fall of that year purchased in connection with John Brandon the *Lycoming Gazette*, conducted jointly until 1829, when he continued it alone, 1829–36. He was married Dec. 24, 1829, to Mary W., daughter of Peter W. Vanderbilt, of Williamsport, Pa. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, Md., in 1835, and in 1836 united with O. Barrett and Benjamin Parke in establishing *The Keystone*, at Harrisburg, which became the organ of the Democratic party in that state, and from which he retired in 1841. He was a member of the board of canal commissioners, 1839–41; auditor-general of the state, 1842–45; a representative in the state legislature, 1847–48, and speaker of that body both terms. He was a state senator, 1849–51; introducing and carrying through the bill to incorporate the Susquehanna railroad company, the beginning of railroad connections with Baltimore, Md. He was made president of the Susquehanna railroad company on its organization in June 1852, and upon its consolidation under the title of the Northern Central railway company, continued as a member of the board of directors. He managed the Lake Shore railroad from 1854 until its difficulties were settled, and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 2, 1856, when he urged the nomination of James Buchanan. He was governor of Pennsylvania, 1858–61, and strongly opposed the secession of the southern states. He died in Williamsport, Pa., Sept. 27, 1870.

PADDOCK, Algernon Sidney, senator, was born in Glens Falls, N.Y., Nov. 9, 1830; son of Ira A. and Lucinda (Wells) Paddock; grandson of Joseph Williamson Paddock, of Connecticut, and a descendant of John Faunce and Governor Bradford. He attended the academy at Glens Falls, N.Y., studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Nebraska territory in 1857. He was married in 1859, to Emma L., daughter of Daniel and Lucinda (Perry) Mack, of Connecticut. He settled in practice in Omaha; was an unsuccessful candidate for the territorial legislature in 1858, and a delegate to the first Republican territorial convention in 1859. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, May 16, 1860; secretary of the territory by appointment from President Lincoln, 1861–67, most of the time acting as governor. He was delegate to the Republican national convention of 1864; defeated as an Independent Republican candidate for representative in the 40th congress in 1866; declined the appointment of governor of Wyoming territory in 1868; removed to Beatrice, where he engaged in manufacturing and agricultural pursuits, and was elected to the U.S. senate by both Republican and Democratic votes, serving 1875–81. He was defeated by Charles H. Van Wyck in 1881; was a member of the Utah commission, 1882–86, and was re-elected to the U.S. senate for the term, 1887–93, where he was chairman of the committee on agriculture and forestry. Paddock, the county seat of Holt county, was named in his honor in 1875. He died in Beatrice, Neb., Oct. 17, 1897.

PADDOCK, Benjamin Henry, fourth bishop of Massachusetts and 102d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Norwich, Conn., Feb. 28, 1828; son of the Rev. Seth B. Paddock, rector of Christ church, Norwich, Conn. He was graduated at Trinity college, A.B., 1848, A.M., 1851, taught in the Episcopal academy at Cheshire Conn., 1848, and was graduated at the Gen-

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eral Theological seminary in 1852. He was admitted to the diaconate at Christ church, Stratford, Conn., by Bishop Brownell, June 29, 1852, and was ordained priest at Trinity church, Norwich, Conn., Sept. 27, 1853, by Bishop Williams. He was assistant at the Church of the Epiphany, New York city, 1852–53; rector of St. Luke's church, Portland, Me., for three months in 1853; of Trinity church, Norwich, Conn., 1853–60, and of Christ church Detroit, Mich., 1860–69. He was elected missionary bishop of Oregon and Washington Territory by the house of bishops in 1868, but declined, and was rector of Grace church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1869–73. He was elected bishop of Massachusetts to succeed Bishop Eastburn, who died Sept. 12, 1872, and was consecrated in Grace church, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1873, by Bishops Smith, Lee, Williams, Stevens, Littlejohn and Huntington. He was married to Anna Page, daughter of Col. Sanger, U.S.A. The Bishop Paddock lectureship, founded in 1880 by Mr. George A. Jarvis in the General Theological seminary, was named for him by the founder, and he was to have been the eleventh lecturer in 1891, but died before the date appointed. He received the degree D.D. from Trinity college in 1867, was curator there, 1870–91, and a member of the board of visitors, 1873–91. He contributed to reviews and periodicals, and is the author of: *Ten Years in the Episcopate* (1883); *The First Century of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Massachusetts* (1885); *The Pastoral Relation*, and canonical digests. He died in Boston, Mass., March 9, 1891.

PADDOCK, John Adams, first bishop of Olympia and 127th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Norwich, Conn., Jan. 19, 1825; son of the Rev. Seth Birdsey and Emily (Flagg) Paddock, and elder brother of the Rt. Rev. Benjamin Henry Paddock (q. v.) He was graduated at Trinity college in 1845 and at the General Theological seminary in 1849; was admitted to the diaconate July 22, 1849; advanced to the priesthood April 30, 1850; was rector of Christ church, Stratford, Conn., 1849-55, and of St. Peter's church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1855–80. He was married April 23, 1856, to Frances Chester, daughter of Patrick and Alada (Thurston) Fanning, who died April 29, 1881. He was a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Long Island from its organization, 1868–80, and also served on the foreign committee of the Board of Missions. He was elected first missionary bishop of Washington in 1880 and was consecrated at Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1880, by Bishops Smith, Lee, Potter, Stevens, Tuttle, Paddock, Scarborough, Penick and Seymour. He founded several church and charitable institutions, among them the Fannie C. Paddock memorial hospital, Tacoma, and the Annie Wright Seminary for Girls, Tacoma, at a cost of $60,000, for which he obtained an endowment of $100,000. His jurisdiction was divided and his title changed to bishop of Olympia in 1892. He received the degree D.D. from Trinity college in 1870. He is the author of *History of Christ Church, Stratford, Conn.* (1854) and of sermons, addresses and reports. He died at Santa Barbara, Cal., March 4, 1894, and is buried at Tacoma, Wash.

I A Paddock

PADELFORD, Seth, governor of Rhode Island, was born at Taunton, Mass., Oct. 3, 1807; son of John and Mary (Heath) Padelford, and a descendant of Jonathan Padelford, the English immigrant. He attended the common schools of Taunton; was employed in a wholesale grocery store at Providence and later established himself in business. He was a member of the city council, 1837–41 and 1851–52; a member of the city school committee, 1837–41, 1851–53 and 1864–73; a representative in the state legislature, 1852–53; lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island, 1863–65; was presidential elector on the Grant ticket in 1868, and was elected the twenty-seventh governor of Rhode Island in 1869 to succeed Ambrose E. Burnside, serving by repeated re-elections until 1873. He was one of the commissioners of the sinking fund of Providence 1873-77; was vice-president of the New-England Emigrant Aid society; a director of the Providence Athenæum; a member of the R.I. Historical society and of many charitable societies. He was twice married, first, Oct. 19, 1834, to Louisa Rhodes and secondly, Oct. 2, 1845, to Mary (Barton) Pierce. He died in Providence, R. I. Aug. 26, 1878.

PAGE, Carroll Smalley, governor of Vermont, was born in Westfield, Vt., Jan. 10, 1843; son of Russell Smith and Martha Melvina (Smalley) Page; grandson of Francis and Martha (Hyde) Smalley and of James and Hannah (Cheney) Page, and a descendant of William Page of Derry, New Hampshire, and of Capt. Jedediah Hyde of Norwich, Conn. He attended the Lamoille county grammar school, Johnson, Vt., People's academy, Morrisville, Vt., and Lamoille Central academy, Hyde Park, Vt., and

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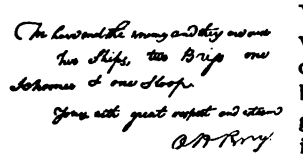
engaged in business, becoming an extensive dealer in raw calfskin. He was married in 1865 to Ellen Frances, daughter of Theophilus and Desdemona Patch of Johnson, Vt. He was a representative from Hyde Park in the state legislature, 1869–72; state senator, 1874–76; county treasurer and register of the probate court ten years; a member of the Vermont Republican State committee, 1872–90, and its chairman, 1884-90; delegate to the Republican national convention of 1880; inspector of finance of savings banks, 1884–88, and was elected the forty-third governor of Vermont to succeed William Paul Dillingham, in 1890, serving till 1892. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Norwich university in 1894.

PAGE, Horace Francis, representative, was born in Orleans county, N.Y., Oct. 20, 1833. He attended the common schools of the county and in 1854 removed to California where he engaged in business as a stage proprietor and mail contractor at Placerville. He was unanimously nominated for state senator by the Republican convention of El Dorado county, but was defeated. He was a Republican representative from the second district of California in the 43d–47th congresses, 1873–83, and was defeated in 1883 by James H. Budd of Stockton, Democrat.

PAGE, Hugh Nelson, naval officer, was born at North End, Gloucester (now Matthews) county, Va., Sept. 1788; son of John and Elizabeth (Burwell) Page; grandson of the Hon. John and Jane (Byrd) Page; and of the Hon. Mann and Judith (Carter) Page, and a descendant of Col. John and Alice (Luckin) Page. He entered the U.S. navy as a midshipman, Sept. 1, 1811, and the same year was ordered to Commodore Chauncey's squadron on Lake Ontario, but later joined Commodore Perry on Lake Erie, responding to the call for volunteers. He received a wound in the hand at the battle of Lake Erie, and had the honor of bearing to Gen. W. H. Harrison Commodore Oliver H. Perry's famous dispatch.



Young Page was voted a sword by congress, and another by the state of Virginia. He took part in the operations against Fort Mackinaw, and in the Mexican war against Monterey. He was promoted lieutenant 1, April 1818; commander, Feb. 28, 1838; captain, May 29, 1850; was placed on the reserve list, Sept. 13, 1855, and resigned his commission, April 19, 1861. He married first, in November, 1838, Imogen, daughter of Guy Wheeler, and secondly, July 13, 1848, Elizabeth P., daughter of Holt Wilson, of Portsmouth, Va. He died in Norfolk, Va., June 3, 1871.

PAGE, John, governor of Virginia, was born at "Rosewell," Gloucester county, Va., April 17, 1744; son of Mann and Mary Mason (Selden) Page; grandson of Mann (1691–1730) and Judith (Carter) Page; great-grandson of Matthew Page (1659–1703), and great ² grandson of John (1627–1692) and Alice(Luckin) Page. He was graduated from the College of William and Mary in 1763, and was married about 1765 to Frances Burwell. He was a member of the house of burgesses; of the colonial council, and the committee of safety, contributing liberally to the prosecution of the Revolutionary war; a delegate to the state constitutional convention of July, 1776; lieutenant-governor of the commonwealth; a representative from the seventh district of Virginia in the 1st–4th congresses, 1789–97; a Jefferson elector in 1801, and governor of Virginia, succeeding James Monroe, 1802–05. Being constitutionally ineligible for re-election in 1805 he was succeeded by William H. Cabell. He was U.S. commissioner of loans for Virginia by appointment of President Jefferson, 1805–08; and a visitor to the College of William and Mary, appointed in 1776. At one time he was urged to take orders in the church, his friends desiring that he should become the first bishop of Virginia. He is the author of: *Addresses to the People* (1796 and 1799). He died in Richmond, Va., Oct. 11, 1808.

PAGE, John, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Haverhill, N.H., May 27, 1787; son of John and Hannah (Rice) Green Page, and grandson of the Rev. Samuel Rice of Landaff, N.H. His father was a native of Lunenburg, Mass., who removed to Rindge, N.H., with his parents in 1762, and finally settled in Haverhill, Mass. John Page was prepared for college but did not enter, owing to his father's financial embarrassment which forced him to engage in farming. He was married in 1812 to Hannah, daughter of Nathaniel Merrill of North Haverhill, Mass. He was appointed assistant U.S. tax assessor for Grafton county in 1813, and assessor in 1815; was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature, 1818–20 and in 1835, and register of deeds for Grafton county, 1828–34, with the exception of one year. He was elected to the state council in March, 1836, and in the following June to the U.S. senate as a Democrat to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Isaac Hill, and served until the close of Senator Hill's term, March 3, 1837. He was re-elected to the state council in 1838, and was governor of the state, 1839–42. He took an active part in building the Boston, Concord & Montreal railroad. He died in Concord, N.H., Sept. 8, 1865.

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PAGE, John Boardman, governor of Vermont, was born in Rutland, Vt., Feb. 25, 1826; son of William and Cynthia (Hickok) Page. He attended the public schools and Burr & Burton seminary, and was employed in the bank at Rutland in 1842, succeeding his father as cashier and becoming president of the National bank of Rutland. He was interested in several railroad and transportation enterprises, as director, trustee and vice-president. He was treasurer of the Howe Scale Co.; a representative in the state legislature, 1852–54 and 1880, and state treasurer, 1860–66, distributing nearly four millions of dollars for military expenses. He was elected the thirty-first governor of Vermont in 1867 to succeed Paul Dillingham, and served till 1869. He died in Rutland, Vt., Oct. 24, 1885.

PAGE, Mann, delegate, was born at "Rosewell," Gloucester (now Matthews) county, Va., about 1749; eldest son of Mann and Ann Corbin (Tayloe) Page; grandson of Mann and Judith (Carter) Page, and of the Hon. Matthew and Mary (Mann) Page, and a descendant of Col. John and Alice (Luckin) Page. He was a half brother of Gov. John Page. He was graduated at the College of William and Mary; removed to Mansfield, Spottsylvania county, and was a delegate from Virginia to the Continental congress in 1777, with Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Nelson and George Wythe. He was married, in 1776, to Mary, daughter of John Tayloe of Fredericksburg, Va. He died at Mansfield, Va., but the date could not be ascertained.

PAGE, Richard Channing Moore, physician, was born at Turkey Hill, Albemarle county, Va., Jan. 2, 1841; son of Dr. Mann and Jane Frances (Walker) Page; grandson of Maj. Carter and Mary (Cary) Page, and of Col. Francis and Jane (Byrd) Walker, and a descendant of Col. John and Alice (Luckin) Page. He attended the University of Virginia, 1860–61; entered the Confederate artillery in July 1861, and was promoted captain in April 1862. He commanded a battery in the principal battles of the Army of Northern Virginia and received a severe wound at Gettysburg. He was promoted major and assigned to duty as chief of artillery on the staff of Gen. John C. Breckinridge in October 1864, where he served until the close of the war. He was graduated M.D. from the University of Virginia in 1867, and from the University of the City of New York in 1868. He was house physician in Bellevue hospital, New York, house surgeon in the Woman's hospital, New York, and professor of general medicine and diseases of the chest in the New York Polyclinic, 1885–98. He was vice-president of the New York Academy of Medicine and an active member of other medical and scientific societies. He was married April 30, 1874, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Fitch of Norwich, Conn., and widow of the Hon. R. H. Winslow of Westport, Conn. He contributed to the New York *Medical Record* and other periodicals, and is the author of: *Genealogy of the Page Family in Virginia* (1882); *Sketch of Page's Battery, Jackson's Corps, Lee's Army* (1885); *Chart on the Diseases of the Chest, Chart of Physical Diagnosis* (1885), and *Practice of Medicine*. He died in New York, June 19, 1898.

PAGE, Richard Lucian, naval officer, was born in Fairfield, Clark county, Va., Dec. 20, 1807; son of William Byrd and Anne (Lee) Page; grandson of Mann and Mary Mason (Selden) Page and of Richard Henry and Anne H. (Carter) Lee, and a descendant of Col. John and Alice (Luckin) Page of Williamsburg, 1650. He attended the common schools of Clark county, and Alexandria, Va., and entered the U.S. navy in 1824. In 1861 he resigned from the Federal service and entered the Confederate army. He was appointed brigadier-general in 1863; took part in the fight at Port Royal and commanded Fort Morgan in Mobile bay at the time of its fall. In 1865 he retired to civil life and removed to Norfolk, Va. He was married Nov. 4, 1841, to Alexina, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Calvert) Taylor of Norfolk. He is the author of: *The Defense of Fort Morgan* in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," Vol. IV., pp. 408–10. He died at Blue Ridge, Summit, Pa., Aug. 9, 1901.

PAGE, Thomas Jefferson, naval officer, was born at Shelley, Gloucester (now Matthews) county, Va., Jan. 8, 1808; son of Mann and Elizabeth (Nelson) Page; grandson of Gov. John and Frances (Burwell) Page; and of Gen. Thomas and Fannie Tinker (Houston) Nelson of Yorktown, Va., and a descendant of Col. John and Alice (Luckin) Page. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman Oct. 1, 1827; was promoted lieutenant, June 10, 1833, and captain, Sept. 14, 1855. He was married Nov. 8, 1839, to Benjamina, daughter of Benjamin Price of Loudoun county, Va. For several years he was employed on the coast survey, and later he sailed around the world in the *Dolphin*. On his return he suggested a plan for the survey of the China seas, for which congress made an appropriation, and in 1852, when John P. Kennedy became secretary of the navy and the expedition was enlarged, Com. Matthew Perry being appointed to the command, Lieut. Page was offered the second place, which he declined. He was given command of an expedition for the exploration of the tributaries of the Rio de la Plata and adjacent countries, in 1853. While pursuing his mission he returned a

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shot in response to one fired upon his ship, the *Water Witch*, from a Paraguayan fort on the Paraua river in February, 1855, the affair resulting in the loss of one sailor, killed, for which the U.S. government secured reparation in January, 1859. He returned to the United States in May, 1856. His surveys were completed in 1860, turning his charts, notes, and journals over to the navy department. He resigned his commission April 18, 1861, on the secession of Virginia. He was offered an admiral's commission in the Italian navy to aid in its reorganization in 1861, but declined and entered the Confederate service. He commanded the heavy batteries at Gloucester Point on the York river, and engaged in building gun boats at West Point, Va., which he burned upon the surrender and retreat from Yorktown. He was commisioned commodore in 1862, and sent to England to take command of an iron clad then being built in the Mersey river. This vessel, however, was seized by the English government under threat of war from the U.S. minister, whereupon he took command of a small iron-clad at Copenhagen, Denmark, which he renamed *Stonewall*. This also being seized in a Spanish harbor, thereby cutting off his services to the Confederate States, he went to Argentine Republic and engaged in exploration. He was afterward associated with ex-President Uzquiza in sheep and cattle raising. Subsequently he went to England to superintend the construction of two iron-clads and two gun-boats for the Argentine navy, in which institution his son was a fleet captain, and engaged in extending the exploration of the tributaries of the Plata. In 1880 he took up his residence in Florence, Italy. He is the author of: *La Plata: the Argentine Confederation and Paraguay* (1859); describing 3600 miles of river, navigation and exploration on land extending over 4400 miles. He died in Rome, Italy, Oct. 26, 1899.

PAGE, Thomas Nelson, author, was born at Oakland, Hanover county, Va., April 23, 1853; son of Maj. John and Elizabeth Burwell (Nelson) Page; grandson of Francis and Susan (Nelson) Page, and of Thomas and Judith Nelson, and a descendant of Col. John and Alice (Luckin) Page of the county of York in Virginia. He was brought up on the family plantation, attended Washington and Lee university for three sessions, taught school in Kentucky for one year and was graduated at the University of Virginia, LL.B., in 1874. He practised law at Richmond, 1875–93, when he removed to Washington, D.C. He received the honorary degree of Litt. D. from Washington and Lee university in 1887, of LL.D. from Tulane university in 1899, and of Litt. D. from Yale in 1901. He was married in 1886 to Anne Seddon Bruce, who died in 1888; and secondly, in 1893, to Florence Lathrop, widow of Henry Field of Chicago, Ill. He devoted his leisure to literary work, and is the author of: *In Ole Virginia, Marse Chan and Other Stories* (1887); *Two Little Confederates* (1888); *Befo' De War* (with Armistead C. Gordon, 1890); *On Newfound River* (1891); *Among the Camps* (1891); *Elsket and Other Stories* (1891); *The Old South: Essays, Social and Historical* (1892); *Pastime Stories* (1894); *The Burial of the Guns* (1895); *The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock* (1896); *Social Life in Old Virginia* (1897); *Two Prisoners* (1898); *Red Rock* (1898); *Santa Claus' Partner* (1899), and *Gordon Keith* (1903).

Thomas Nelson Page

PAGE, Walter Hines, editor, was born in Cary, Wake county, N.C., Aug. 15, 1855; son of Allison F. and Katharine (Raboteau) Page; grandson of Anderson Page, and a descendant of the Page family in Virginia. He attended the Bingham, N.C., military school; was graduated from Randolph-Macon college, Va., in 1876; was a fellow in Greek at Johns Hopkins university under Dr. Gildersleeve, 1876–78; and was a teacher at the Boys' High school, Louisville, Ky., 1878–79. He was editor of the St. Joseph, Missouri, *Daily Gazette*, 1880–81; later became book reviewer and editorial writer on the New York *World*, and returning to North Carolina founded the *State Chronicle*, at Raleigh, which he edited until 1883, when he was engaged on the staff of the New York *Evening Post*. He was manager of the *Forum*, 1887–91; its editor, 1891–95; literary adviser of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1895–99; editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, 1896–99, and became editor of *The World's Work* in November, 1899. He was a member of the publishing house of Doubleday, Page & Co., of New York city, and of the University club, in New York. He is the author of *The Rebuilding of Old Commonwealths*, a book of essays toward the better training of the masses of the population of the Southern States (1902).

PAGE, William, painter, was born in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 23, 1811. His parents removed to New York city in 1819, and in 1821 he received a premium from the American Institute for a drawing in India ink. He entered upon the study of law in the office of Frederick De Peyster in 1825, but soon left and apprenticed himself to James Herring, the portrait painter, with whom

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he remained nearly a year. He next became the pupil of Samuel F. B. Morse through whom he was admitted as a student at the National Academy of Design, where he received a silver medal for his drawings from the antique. He settled in Albany, N.Y., as a portrait painter; removed to New York city in 1831, was elected a member of the National Academy of Design, in 1836, and painted the portrait of Gov. William L. Marcy for the New York City Hall, and that of John Quincy Adams, for Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass. He resided in Boston, 1844–47, where he painted a large number of portraits; returned to New York in the latter year, and in 1849 went to Europe, spending his time chiefly in Florence and Rome, where he painted the portraits of many distinguished persons, including Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and Hiram Powers. He also produced his two "Venuses"; "Moses and Aaron on Mount Horeb"; the "Flight into Egypt," and the "Infant Bacchus." He made a study of the works of Titian, whose method of painting he professed to have discovered, and his copies were so admirable that one of them was seized by the authorities at Florence, under the belief that it was the original painting. He returned to New York in 1860, resided at Eaglewood, near Perth Amboy, N.J., for four years, and then built a house on Staten Island. He was president of the National Academy of Design, 1871–73, and in 1874 visited Germany to study the supposed death-mask of Shakespeare, from which he produced a bust and several portraits. He delivered several courses of lectures on art; was known as an experimenter in colors, and published a *New Geometrical Method of Measuring the Human Figure* (1860). His work includes: *The Holy Family* (1837); *The Last Interview* (1838); portraits of *Henry Ward Beecher*, *Wendell Phillips*, *Charles P. Daly* (1848), owned by the New York Historical society; *James Russell Lowell*, *Gov. Reuben E. Fenton* (1870); *Charlotte Cushman* (1880); *General Grant* (1880); *Thomas Le Clear* (1883); and *Charles Sumner*, incomplete (1885); *Head of Christ* (1870); *Cupid* (1880); and *Ruth and Naomi*. He also executed a full-length painting of Admiral Farragut at the battle of Mobile Bay, which was presented to the Russian government in 1871. He died in Tottenville, Staten Island, N.Y., Oct. 1, 1885.

PAINE, Albert Bigelow, editor, was born in New Bedford, Mass., July 10, 1861; son of Samuel E. and Mercy C. (Kirby) Paine; grandson of Elija and Cynthia (Brown) Paine, and of Nicholas and ——— (Ellis) Kirby, and a descendant of Stephen Paine, who came to America in 1638. He attended the public schools of Xenia, Ill., and devoted himself to literary work. He contributed rhymes and stories to *Scribner's*, *Century* and other magazines, and became editor of the children's department of the New York *Herald* in 1898. He accepted the editorship of the League department of the *St. Nicholas Magazine* in June, 1899. He is the author of: *Rhymes by Two Friends*, with William Allen White (1893); *The Mystery of Eveline Delorme* (1894); *Gobolinks*, with Ruth McEnery Stuart (1896); *The Dumpies* (1897); *The Hollow Tree* (1898); *The Arkansaw Bear* (1898); *The Deep Woods* (1899); *The Beacon Prize Medals* (1899); *The Bread Line* (1900); *The Little Lady—Her Book* (1901); *The Van-Dwellers* (1901); *The Great White Way* (1901).

PAINE, Charles, governor of Vermont, was born in Williamstown, Vt., April 15, 1799; son of Judge Elijah and Sarah (Porter) Paine, and grandson of Seth Paine, and of John Porter. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1820, A.M., 1823, and engaged in manufacturing with his father. He was elected by the Whig party governor of Vermont in 1840, serving, 1841–43. As such he was influential in securing the construction of the Vermont Central railroad. He was afterward also connected with the Southern Pacific railroad, and went to Texas in the interests of that road. He gave to Northfield academy the land on which it was built, apparatus and $500 in money. He built the Congregational church at Depot village, Vt.; bequeathed to the Roman Catholic congregation of the village the land for its church, and was a liberal benefactor of the University of Vermont and other institutions of learning. He died in Waco, Texas, July 6, 1853.

PAINE, Charles Jackson, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 26, 1833; son of Charles Cushing and Fanny Cabot (Jackson) Paine; grandson of Judge Charles Jackson of the Massachusetts supreme court, and great-grandson of Robert Treat Paine, signer. He attended the Boston Latin school and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856. He studied law in the office of Rufus Choate in Boston, Mass.; was admitted to the bar in 1856, and practiced law until 1861. He was commissioned captain in the 22d Massachusetts volunteer infantry, Oct. 6, 1861; major of the 30th Massachusetts infantry, Jan. 14, 1862, and colonel of the 2d Louisiana regiment, Oct. 2, 1862. He commanded the first brigade 19th army corps at Port Hudson, after the death of Col. E. P. Chapin, May 24–July 8, 1863; resigned the command, March 4, 1864, and joined General Butler's Army of the James, commanding the 1st division, 25th army corps, all colored troops, at Petersburg; was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, July 4, 1864, and led his division of colored troops in the attack on New Market Road, Va., Sept. 29, 1864. He also took part in the capture of Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865, where he commanded the 3d division 25th

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army corps, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers, Jan. 15, 1865. He served under General Sherman in North Carolina in command of the 3d division 10th army corps, and after the surrender of General Johnston was placed in command of the district of Newbern until November, 1865. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866. After 1866 he was connected with the management of railroad corporations, and was for many years a director of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Mexican Central and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroads. He was married March 26, 1867, to Julia, daughter of John and Mary Anna (Lee) Bryant. He headed the syndicate of yachtsmen that built the sloop-yacht *Puritan* in 1885, and successfully defended the cup from the British sloop *Genesta*. He later became sole owner of the *Puritan*. In 1886 he built the *Mayflower* which defeated the *Galatea*, and in 1887 the *Volunteer* which outsailed the *Thistle*. These yachts were designed by Edward Burgess. In February, 1888, the New York Yacht club, of which he was a member, presented him with a silver cup in recognition of his triple defence of America's cup. In 1897 President McKinley appointed him, together with Edward O. Wolcott and Adlai E. Stevenson, a special envoy to Great Britain, France and Germany, with a view to securing by international agreement a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money.

PAINE, Eleazer A., soldier, was born in Parkman, Geauga county, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1815; son of Hendrick E. and Harriet (Ellsworth) Paine; grandson of Eleazer and Anne (Ellsworth) Paine, and a descendant of Stephen Paine, of Hingham, Mass. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1839, and promoted 2d lieutenant, 1st infantry, July 1, 1839. He served on General Taylor's staff in the Florida war, 1839–40, and resigned his commission in the U.S. army, Oct. 11, 1840. He was U.S. deputy marshal for Ohio, 1842–45; lieutenant-colonel in the Ohio militia, 1842–45, and brigadier-general, 1845–48. He practised law in Painesville, Ohio, 1843–48, and in Monmouth, Ill., 1848–61, and was a representative in the state legislature of Illinois, 1853–54. He was commissioned colonel of the 9th Illinois volunteer regiment, July 3, 1861. He commanded a brigade at Paducah, Ky., Sept. 27–Dec. 24, 1861, and at Cairo, Ill., January–February, 1862; was in command of the 4th division of Pope's army in the operations against New Madrid, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow and Memphis, in March and April 1862, and in the attack and siege of Corinth in May 1862. He was on leave of absence, July 13, to Aug. 12, 1862; was in command of his division under Rosecrans, and was by him sent to strengthen Buell's army; was subsequently in command of the district of west Tennessee, August–September, 1862; of Gallatin, Tenn., and of the district of Western Kentucky, July 18–Sept. 11, 1864, and on waiting orders September, 1864, to April, 1865. He resigned his commission April 5, 1865. After the war he engaged in business. He died in Jersey City, N.J., Dec. 16, 1882.

PAINE, Elijah, senator, was born in Brooklyn, Conn., Jan. 21, 1757; son of Seth and Mabel (Tyler) Paine, and grandson of Seth Paine of Pomfret, Conn. He entered Harvard college in 1774, left to enter the American army, and was graduated A.B., 1781, A.M., 1788. He was admitted to the bar in 1784; removed to Windsor, Vt., where, besides conducting a law business, he cultivated a farm. He subsequently opened a settlement at Williamstown, where he established a broadcloth factory employing 200 men, erected a saw and grist mill, and built a turnpike to Montpelier at a cost of $10,000, which he presented to the state. He had at one time a flock of 1500 merino sheep on his farm, besides improved breeds of horses and cattle. He was a member and secretary of the convention to revise the state constitution in 1786, and was appointed a commissioner to settle and close the controversy between Vermont and New York in 1789. He was a representative in the Vermont legislature, 1787–1791; was judge of the superior court of Vermont, 1791–94; was elected to the U.S. senate by the Federalist legislature as successor to Stephen R. Bradley, taking his seat Dec. 7, 1795, serving till March 3, 1801, and was judge of the United States district court of Vermont, 1801–42. He was married, June 7, 1790, to Sarah, daughter of John Porter, a lawyer of Plymouth, N.H., and had four sons: Martyn (q.v.); Elijah (q.v.); Charles (q.v.), and George, a lawyer, who removed to Marsellon, Ohio, and died aged twenty-nine years. He was a member of the American Antiquarian society, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, president of the Vermont Colonization society; a charter trustee of Middlebury college, 1800–09, a trustee of Dartmouth college, 1806–29, and a liberal benefactor of the University of Vermont. The honorary degree of A.B. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth in 1786 and that of LL.D. by Harvard in 1812 and by the University of Vermont in 1825. He made the speech of welcome when Lafayette visited Vermont. He died in Williamstown, Vt., April 28, 1842.

PAINE, Ephraim, delegate, was born in Canterbury, Conn., Aug. 19, 1730; son of Joshua and Rebecca (Sparrow) Paine; grandson of Thomas and Hannah (Shaw) Paine and of Jonathan Sparrow, and a descendant of Thomas Paine, the immigrant, who settled in Eastham, Mass. Joshua Paine removed to Nine Partners, N.Y., and Eph-

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raim became the manager of a large farm. He also studied medicine with Dr. John Adams, and practiced for a time in Amenia. He was a delegate to the Provincial congress of 1775, and was prominent during the Revolutionary struggle. He was county judge, 1778–81; a member of the council of appointment in 1780; a state senator, 1780–84, and a delegate to the Continental congress, 1784–85, where he proposed that the number of commissioners appointed to negotiate with the Indians be reinforced by one, and that the sum of $8,000 be presented to Baron Steuben. This latter bill failed in its passage, but was afterward affirmed and the sum increased to $10,000. He was married, first, to Elizabeth Harris of Amenia, and, secondly, to Martha Thompson. He died in Amenia, N.Y., Aug. 10, 1785.

PAINE, Halbert Eleazer, lawyer, was born in Chardon, Geauga county, Ohio, Feb. 4, 1826; son of Eleazer and Jane Caroline (Hoyt) Paine; grandson of Eleazer and Anna (Elsworth) Paine and of Noah and Rhoda (Waters) Hoyt, and a descendant of Stephen Paine, who emigrated from Norfolk county, England, in the ship *Diligent* in 1638, and settled in Hingham, Mass., and in 1643, in Seekonk, now Rehoboth, Mass. He was a miller by trade; a delegate to the general court, and with others bought the land from the Indians on which Attleboro, Mass., is situated. Halbert Eleazer Paine was graduated at Western Reserve college, A.B., 1845, A.M., 1848; was tutor there, 1847–49, and was admitted to the bar in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1849, where he practiced, 1849–57, and at Milwaukee, Wis., 1857–61. He was major-general in the Ohio militia, 1856–7. He was married, Sept. 10, 1850, to Eliza Leeworthy, daughter of Harvey Brigham of Windham, Ohio. He entered the Union army as quartermaster of the 2d Wisconsin infantry; was appointed colonel of the 4th Wisconsin infantry in May, 1861; was stationed in Baltimore, Md., and left with General Butler on the New Orleans expedition in 1862. He captured the town of Grand Gulf and burnt it, by order of General Butler. He was placed under arrest at Baton Rouge, La., by Gen. Thomas Williams for refusing to obey an order to return fugitive slaves in the camps to their masters, and remained in arrest, except when the troops went into action. On the death of Williams at the battle of Baton Rouge, Aug. 5, 1862, he was released by General Butler and ordered to command the forces at Baton Rouge, where he packed the statue of Washington and the books in the library at the state capitol, shipping them to New Orleans before evacuating the place on the 20th. He was transferred to the command of the 1st brigade, T. W. Sherman's division, in September, 1862; afterward to the 3d brigade, Grover's division, and finally to the 2d brigade of Emory's division, 19th army corps. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers March 13, 1863, and in May, 1863, succeeded to the command of the 3d division, 19th corps, and while leading in the assault on Port Hudson, lost a leg, June 14, 1863. He was appointed a member of General Augur's military commission at Washington, D.C., Sept. 1, 1863; commanded the forces stationed between Forts Stevens and Totten during General Early's attempt to capture Washington in July, 1864, and commanded the military district of Illinois, August to October, 1864. He returned to Milwaukee, was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, and resigned from the army May 15, 1865. He was a Republican representative from the first Wisconsin district in the 39th, 40th and 41st congresses, 1865–71; was a member of the committee on reconstruction, of that on soldiers' and sailors' bounties and chairman of the committee on elections, and of that on militia. He framed and secured the passage of the bill organizing the U.S. signal service in 1869. He resumed the practise of law in Washington, D.C., in 1871; was U.S. commissioner of patents, 1878–90, and was still continuing his law practise at the national capital in 1902. He received the degree of LL.D. from Western Reserve college in 1875. He is the author of: *Paine on Contested Elections* (1880).

PAINE, Harriet Eliza, author, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., May 5, 1845; daughter of the Rev. John Chester and Eliza (Folger) Paine, and granddaughter of Hon. Elijah and ——(Pomeroy) Paine of Ashfield, Mass., and of Gideon and Eunice (Macy) Folger of Nantucket. She was graduated at Wheaton seminary, Norton, Mass., in 1862, where she was a pupil of Lucy Larcom in literature and composition, and where she taught for several years. She was principal of Robinson seminary, Exeter, N.H., 1875–78, and taught in private schools in Boston, Mass. She is the author of: *Bird Songs of New England* (1882); *Girls and Women* (1890); *Chats with Girls on Self-Culture* (1891), and *The Unmarried Woman* (1892), the last three being written under the pen name "Eliza Chester."

PAINE, John Alsop, archæologist, was born in Newark, N.J., Jan. 14, 1840; son of Dr. John Alsop (1795–1871) and Amanda (Kellogg) Paine; grandson of Ezra (1767–1828) and Elizabeth (Weeks) Paine, and a descendant, in the eighth generation (through John^5, Alsop^4, John^3, John^2) of Thomas Payne, 2nd (1586–1650), born in Wrentham, Suffolk, England, who came to America about 1637 with six children and settled in Salem, Mass. John Alsop Paine, 2nd, was graduated from Hamilton college, A. B., 1859, A. M., 1862, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1862,

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being ordained May, 29, 1867. He was employed by the regents of the University of the State of New York to enlarge the flora of the state, 1862–67; was professor of natural science at Robert college, Constantinople, 1867–69; traveled in Egypt and Palestine, and studied in Germany, 1869–70, and was professor of natural history and German at Lake Forest university, Ill., 1870–71. He was associate editor of the *Independent*, 1871–72; was archæologist to the first expedition sent out by the Palestine exploration society, visiting the region east of the Jordan and the Dead Sea, 1872–74; edited and published the *Journal of Christian Philosophy*, 1882–84; was chosen a member of the editorial staff of the Century Dictionary in 1887, and curator of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, in 1889. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Hamilton in 1873. He contributed largely to scientific journals, reported many discoveries of the Palestine Exploration society, and is the author of a *Catalogue of Plants found in Oneida County and Vicinity* (1865); *Fifth Statement Containing Identification of Mount Pisgah* (1875); *Pharaoh, the Oppressor and his Daughter in the Light of their Monuments* (Cent. Mag., May, 1887); *The Pharaoh of the Exodus and his Son in the Light of their Monuments* (Sept., 1887).

PAINE, John Knowles, musician, was born in Portland, Maine, Jan. 9, 1839; son of Jacob S. and Rebecca Beebe (Downes) Paine; grandson of John K. Paine, and a descendant of the Paines of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. He received his early musical education in Portland, writing a composition for a string quartette at the age of sixteen, and made his first public appearance as an organist in 1857. He studied the organ in Germany under Haupt, Wieprecht and others, 1858–61, and made a tour of Germany in 1865–66, giving several organ recitals. He was lecturer on music at Harvard, 1863–64; assistant professor, 1873–75; and in 1875, having gradually built up the department of music, was given the title professor of music, being the first to hold that position in any American university. In 1867 he directed his Mass at the Sing-academie in Berlin. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and received the honorary degree of A. M. from Harvard in 1869 and that of Mus. D. from Yale in 1890. He is the composer of a *Mass in D* (1867); the oratorio *St. Peter*, first presented in Portland, Maine, in 1873; a *Symphony in C minor* given by Theodore Thomas in Boston Music Hall, Jan. 6, 1876; the *Centennial Hymn* (words by Whittier) sung at the opening of the exposition in Philadelphia, 1876; *Overture to As You Like It* (1876); *Symphonic Poem to The Tempest* (1877); *Spring Symphony* (1880); *Œdipus Tyrannus*, performed in Greek in Cambridge, May, 1881; a cantata *Phœbus Arise*, words by Drummond of Hawthornden (1882); Keats's *Realm of Fancy*, for chorus, quartet and orchestra (1882); Milton's *Nativity*, composed for the Handel and Haydn festival in Boston (1883); *Symphonic Poem, an Island Fantasy* (1887); *A Song of Promise*, cantata composed for the Cincinnati festival (1888); *Columbus March and Hymn*, composed by invitation for the opening ceremonies of the Chicago World's Fair (1893); *Azara*, an opera in three acts, the libretto being written by the composer (1901); *Birds of Aristophanes*, presented by the Harvard Classical club (May, 1901), and many lesser pieces, including songs, piano and organ compositions and chamber music.

PAINE, Levi Leonard, church historian, was born in Holbrook, Mass., Oct. 10, 1832; son of Levi and Clementina Maria (Leonard) Paine; grandson of Silas and Lydia (White) Paine and of Caleb F. and Nancy (Thompson) Leonard, and a descendant of Peregrine White. He was graduated from Yale, A. B., 1856, B. D., 1861, and was at once ordained to the Congregational ministry. He was married, July 29, 1861, to Jennette H., daughter of George and Julia A. Holmes of Norwalk, Conn. He was pastor at Farmington, Conn., 1861–70; president of the Maine Missionary society, 1888–94, and dean of the faculty of the Bangor Theological seminary, 1870–1902. He is the author of: *The Critical History of the Evolution of Trinitarianism* (1900), and *The Ethnic Trinities* (1901), both of which attracted wide attention. He died at Bangor, Maine, May 10, 1902.

PAINE, Robert, M. E. bishop, was born in Person county, N.C., Nov. 12, 1799; son of James and Mary A. (Williams) Paine of Oxford, N.C.; grandson of Robert Paine, an officer in the Confederate army, and great-grandson of Dr. James Paine, a native of London, England. Robert Paine attended school near Leasburg, N.C., and later studied at the school of the Rev. Dr. D. C. Weir and Professor Alexander, near Lynnville, Tenn. He joined the M. E. church, Oct. 9, 1817, and was ordained deacon and elder in 1821; was a missionary preacher; presiding elder of the Nashville district, and president of LaGrange college, Ala., 1830–46. He was a leader of the mov-

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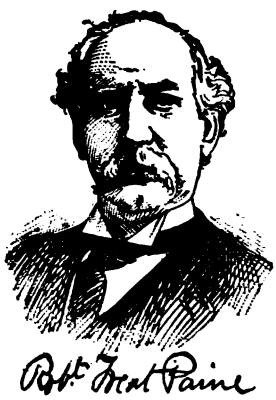
ement in the Louisville conference of 1844 for the division of the church, north and south, and was elected bishop of the M.E. church, south, at the first general conference held at Petersburg, Va., 1846, of which he was presiding officer. He contributed ably to the support of the church during the embarrassments incident to the civil war. He was a member of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the University of Nashville, and that of D.D. by Wesleyan university in 1842. He is the author of: *Life and Times of Bishop McKendree* (2 vols., 1859). He died in Aberdeen, Miss., Oct. 18, 1882.

PAINE, Robert Treat, signer, was born in Boston, Mass., March 11, 1731; son of the Rev. Thomas and Eunice (Treat) Paine. His father was pastor of the church at Weymouth, Mass., a merchant in Boston after 1730 and the author of several published sermons and lectures. His mother was the granddaughter of Gov. Robert Treat of Connecticut and of the Rev. Samuel Willard, vice-president of Harvard college. His grandfather, James Paine, was a member of the expedition against Canada in 1694; his great-grandfather, Thomas Paine, emigrated to Cape Cod with his father, Thomas, and subsequently settled in Eastham, Mass., and was a representative in the colonial court. Robert Treat Paine was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1749, A.M., 1752. After his father's loss of property in 1750, he taught school one year, made three voyages to North Carolina as master of a vessel, calling on one voyage at Cádiz and Fayal, and next was master of a whaler to the coast of Greenland. He studied law and theology; was chaplain of a northern frontier regiment at Lake George, 1755; preached at Shirley, Mass.; was admitted to the bar in 1757 and practised in Boston, 1757–61, removing to Taunton, Mass., in 1761. He was a delegate to the convention of 1768 held at Boston to consider the condition of the country, and conducted the prosecution against Captain Prescott and his soldiers for the Boston Massacre of 1770. He was married in 1770 to Sally, daughter of Thomas Cobb and sister of Gen. David Cobb. In 1773–74 he was chairman of the Taunton committee to remonstrate against public wrong, writing the address for the governor's removal, and was chairman of the committee on the impeachment of Chief-Justice Peter Oliver. He was a delegate to the first Continental congress, 1774; to the second Provincial congress at Cambridge, 1775, and one of the committee on the state of the Province; a delegate to the 2nd and subsequent Continental congresses, 1775–76, where he served on many important committees and as chairman on the committee of supplies, and voted for the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, of which instrument he was a signer. He was re-elected to the Continental congress for 1777 and 1778, but did not again attend. He was a member of the committee of three that visited Gen. Philip Schuyler's army on the northern frontier; was elected a representative in the Massachusetts legislature in 1777, being part of the time speaker, and was unanimously elected attorney-general of the state. He was a member of the committee appointed from Massachusetts to confer with members from the other colonies on the regulation of the price of labor, provisions and manufactures in 1778; of the executive countil of Massachusetts, 1779–80, and a delegate to the convention that adopted the state constitution. He was attorney-general of Massachusetts, 1777–90, covering the period of Shays's rebellion; judge of the supreme court, 1790–1804, and a member of the executive council in 1804. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1805. He was one of the founders of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1780. He died in Boston, Mass., May 11, 1814.

PAINE, Robert Treat, philanthropist, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 28, 1835, son of Charles Cushing and Fanny Cabot (Jackson) Paine; grandson of Charles and Sarah Sumner (Cushing) Paine and of Judge Charles Jackson, and great-grandson of Robert Treat Paine, the signer. He attended the Boston Latin school; was graduated from Harvard in 1855; studied law at Harvard Law school the following year; traveled and studied in Europe for two years, and then resumed his law studies under Richard H. Dana and Francis E. Parker of Boston. He was admitted to the bar in 1859 and practised in Boston, 1859–70. He was married, April 24, 1862, to Lydia Williams, daughter of George Williams and Anne (Pratt) Lyman of Boston. In 1870 he retired from business and devoted himself to philanthropical work. He was a member of the sub-committee which had charge of the building of Trinity church, Boston, 1872–77, and was prominent in organizing the Associated Charities of Boston, being elected its first president in 1879. In 1887 he gave $10,000 to endow a fellowship at Harvard college for the study of sociology, and in 1890 he endowed a trust of



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$200,000, called the Robert Treat Paine association, for charitable work. He was a representative in the general court from Waltham in 1884 and was unsuccessful Democratic and Independent candidate for representative in the 49th congress in 1884. He was elected president of the Wells Memorial Workingmen's institute, which he organized in 1879 and which included a co-operative bank and building association. He also organized the Workingmen's Loan association and served as president of the congress of workingmen's clubs. In 1891 he became president of the Peace association.

PAINE, Thomas, author and diplomatist, was born in Thetford, Norfolk county, England, Jan. 29, 1737; son of Joseph Paine, a Quaker, and by occupation a staymaker. He attended the Thetford grammar school until 1750, when he learned the trade of staymaking and engaged in that business until 1755, when he went to sea on a privateer. He soon returned to Thetford, and in 1757 obtained employment with a London staymaker, becoming interested in the philosophical lectures of Martyn and Ferguson. He removed to Dover in 1858, and the following year established himself as a master staymaker in Sandwich, Kent county. He was married in 1759 to Mary Lambert, an orphan, who was a servant in a woolen draper's family, and in 1760 they removed to Margate, where she died. He abandoned his trade and prepared himself for a position as excise officer, returning to Thetford in 1761 as a supernumerary officer of excise. In 1764 he was appointed to watch smugglers, was discharged from office in August, 1765, and engaged in teaching English in an academy in London, 1765–66, and in a school in Kensington in 1767. He was re-appointed to the excise service in 1768, and deputed as officer in Lewes, Sussex county. In 1771 he was married to Elizabeth Ollive of Lewes. When the excisemen united in signing a plea to parliament for an increase of salary, Paine was entrusted with the prosecution of the matter, and in 1772 prepared his petition, but was unable to get a hearing. He was again dismissed from the excise service in April, 1774, and in June of the same year became formally separated from his wife. He removed to London, and made the acquaintance of Benjamin Franklin, in whose electrical experiments he was interested. In consequence of this acquaintance he left England in 1774, with letters from Franklin to Richard Bache in Philadelphia, where he obtained employment as a tutor and was chosen by Robert Aitkin to assist in publishing the *Pennsylvania Magazine or American Museum*, which he edited for eighteen months. In its columns he urged the extension of independence to the enslaved negro, was the first to advocate international arbitration and to propose national and international copyright. During the Revolution he published political pamphlets, including "Common Sense" (1775), of which half a million copies were distributed, and donated the copyright to the colonies for the cause of independence. In July, 1776, he published a pamphlet, entitled "A Dialogue between the Ghost of Gen. Montgomery, Just Arrived from the Elysian Fields, and an American Delegate in a Wood Near Philadelphia." In November, 1776, he joined the Pennsylvania division of the flying camp, and while in the army composed the first number of "Crisis," writing only by night, and publishing the paper, Dec. 19, 1776, just before the battle of Trenton. The opening words, "These are the times that try men's souls," became a familiar watchword in the camp. He was appointed secretary to the commission sent by congress to treat with the Indians at Easton, Pa., Jan. 21, 1777, and was elected secretary of the committee of foreign affairs, April 17, 1777. He resigned his position of secretary on account of a controversy with Silas Deane, and was reduced to a clerkship in Owen Biddle's law office. He was appointed clerk of the Pennsylvania assembly in 1780, and in February, 1781, accompanied Col. John Laurens to France, for the purpose of procuring a loan. Their mission was entirely successful and on their return to Philadelphia, Paine became a social lion, but was without means and suffered for want of food. Upon the earnest solicitation of General Washington congress ultimately paid Paine a salary of $800 a year for secret services. After the conclusion of the treaty of peace, upon his endeavor to obtain some recognition of his services, New York state presented him with 277 acres of land at New Rochelle; Pennsylvania voted him £500, and congress paid him $3,000. He had been engaged on designs for an iron bridge over the Schuylkill, and in April, 1787, he sailed for France to obtain the approval of his work by the French engineers. The plans were sanctioned by the French Academy and sent to the Royal Society. While in France he drew up a proposal for friendship between France and England, and acted as arbitrator. Visiting London, he at once became a social and diplomatic feature of that metropolis. In November, 1790, he began his reply to Edmund Burke's "Reflections on the Revolution in France," entitled "Rights of Man," which he dedicated to George Washington, and which reached a large circulation. The Democratic views set forth in this publication exposed him to punishment for sedition and on the conferment of the title of French citizen by the National Assembly on Aug. 26, 1792, he returned to France. He was elected president of the Constitutional society of Calais, and a

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member of the convention of France. While in the convention he tried to save the life of Louis XVI. by voting for his detention until the close of the war, and upon the accession of the Jacobin party he was denounced, shut out of the convention and was arrested, Dec. 27, 1793, narrowly escaping the guillotine. While daily expecting arrest, he wrote the third of his famous books, "The Age of Reason." He was released in 1794, and in September, 1802, left France for the United States. Although anticipating a cordial welcome in the States, his "Age of Reason" had stirred up a strong feeling against him. He took no active part in politics after his return and resided in New York at the home of Madame Bonneville until his death. By his own request, his body was buried on his farm at New Rochelle. It was subsequently removed to England by William Cobbett, the English radical, and finally found sepulture in France. He died in New York city, June 8, 1809.

PAINTER, Franklin Verzelius Newton, author, was born in Hampshire county, Va., April 12, 1852; son of Israel and Juliana (Wilson) Painter, and grandson of John Painter and of Isaac N. Wilson, the former of German and the latter of Scotch descent. His boyhood was spent at West Union, now Aurora, W.Va. He was graduated with first honor from Roanoke college, Salem, Va., A.B., 1874, A.M., 1877, and from the Theological seminary, Salem, in 1878, and was ordained to the ministry of the Lutheran church in 1878. He was married, Aug. 9, 1875, to Laura Trimble Shickel of Salem. He studied in Paris and Bonn, 1882, and was appointed professor of modern languages at Roanoke college in 1882. He was a member of the Modern Language Association of America, and his paper advocating a modern classical course in American colleges was formally approved by that organization in 1884. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Pennsylvania college in 1895. He established the Virginia Teachers' Reading association in 1885, and is the author of: *A History of Education* (1886); *Luther on Education* (1889); *History of Christian Worship* (with Prof. J. W. Richard, 1891); *Introduction to English Literature* (1894); *Introduction to American Literature* (1897); *A History of English Literature* (1900); *Lyrical Vignettes* (1900); *The Reformation Dawn* (1901), and contributions to periodicals.

PALFREY, John Gorham, historian, was born in Boston, Mass., May 2, 1796; son of John and Mary (Gorham) Palfrey; grandson of William (1741–1780) and Susan (Cazneau) Palfrey, and a descendant, probably, of Peter Palfrey, Salem, 1626. His grandfather was a paymaster-general in the Continental army, and was appointed consul-general to France in 1780 by the unanimous vote of congress, but was lost on the voyage out. John Gorham Palfrey fitted for college at Phillips academy, Exeter, N.H., and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1815, A.M., 1818. He studied theology at Harvard, and was ordained pastor of the Brattle Square Unitarian church in Boston in 1818 to succeed Edward Everett. He resigned his pastorate in 1830 to accept the Dexter chair of sacred literature at Harvard. In conjunction with his professorship, he became editor of the *North American Review*, with which he was connected until 1843; was dean of the theological faculty, and one of the preachers in the university chapel. He resigned his professorship in 1839 to give more attention to the *North American Review*, and removed to Boston, returning to Cambridge in 1843. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1842–43; secretary of the commonwealth, 1844–48; a representative in the 30th congress, 1847–49, and postmaster of the city of Boston, 1861–67. He represented the United States in the Antislavery congress held at Paris in 1867, and on his return to his home, Cambridge, Mass., devoted himself to literary pursuits. He delivered a series of eight lectures on the Evidences of Christianity before the Lowell Institute, 1840–42; contributed a series of antislavery articles to the Boston *Whig*, and was a member of the editorial staff of the Boston *Commonwealth*. The honorary degree of S.T.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1834, and that of LL.D. in 1839, and by St. Andrews, Scotland, 1838. He was at one time a member of the Massachusetts Historical society. He is the author of two discourses on the "History of Brattle Street Church," and "Oration at Barnstaple Centennial, 1831"; papers on slave power; "Life of Col. William Palfrey, in Vol. VII., 2d series, Sparks's "American Biography;" a "Review of Lord Mahon's History of England," in *North American Review; Academical Lectures on the Jewish Scriptures and Antiquities* (4 vols., 1833–52); *Elements of Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan and Rabbinical Grammar* (1835); *Evidences of Christianity* (Lowell lectures, 2 vols., 1843); *Relation between Judaism and Christianity* (1854); *History of New England* (5 vols., 1858). He was married in 1823 to Mary Ann Hammond (1799–1897), and their children, Francis Winthrop Palfrey (1831–1889), and John Carver Palfrey, born in 1833, became brigadier-generals by brevet in the volunteer army, 1861–65, each contributing valuable papers on the history of the civil war; their daughter, Sara Hammond Palfrey (q.v.), resided in Cambridge in 1902. His name in "Class A," received one vote for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900. He died in Cambridge, April 26, 1881.

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PALFREY, Sara Hammond, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 11, 1823; daughter of John Gorham and Mary Ann (Hammond) Palfrey. She attended private schools in Boston and Cambridge, and devoted herself to literary work. Some of her best known works were written under the pen-name of "E. Foxton." She is the author of: *Prémices*, verse (1850); *Herman, or Young Knighthood*, novel (1866); *Sir Pavon and St. Pavon*, verse (1867); *Agnes Wentworth*, novel (1869); *The Chapel*, verse (1880); *The Blossoming Rod*, verse (1887); *Old Times and New* (1900); *King Arthur in Avalon and Other Poems* (1900); *Katherine Morne*, novel, and contributions to the *Atlantic Monthly* and other magazines.

PALMER, Alice Freeman, educator, was born in Colesville, N.Y., Feb. 21, 1855; daughter of Dr. James Warren and Elizabeth (Higley) Freeman, and granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Knox) Freeman, and of Isaac and Elvira (Frost) Higley. Her father, originally a farmer, studied at the Medical college, Albany, N.Y., 1864–66, and in 1866 removed his family to Windsor, N.Y., where he practised medicine. Alice Freeman was graduated at the University of Michigan, A.B., 1876, and while there helped to organize the Students' Christian association for young men and women, and was also engaged in teaching. She taught in the high school at Ottawa, Ill., 1875; at Geneva Lake, Wisconsin, 1876–77; at East Saginaw, Mich., 1877–79; was professor of history in Wellesley college, Massachusetts, 1879–81; acting president of Wellesley, 1881–82, and president, 1882–87. During her administration she raised the standard of scholarship, regulated the granting of degrees, established the academic council to legislate upon intellectual matters, reorganized the departments of instruction and introduced the "home idea." Several new buildings were also completed during her term of office. She became prominent as a lecturer and writer on educational subjects; served as a Massachusetts commissioner of education to the World's Columbian exposition, 1893, and as dean of the women's department of the University of Chicago, 1892–95. She received the degrees: Ph.D. from the University of Michigan in 1882, L.H.D. from Columbia university in 1887, and LL.D. from Union college in 1895. She was

Alice Freeman Palmer

a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Education; president of the Woman's Educational association of Boston, of the Massachusetts Home Missionary association, of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ and of the corporation of the Institute for Girls in Spain, and a trustee of Wellesley college. She was married, Dec. 23, 1887, to George Herbert Palmer (q.v.). In September, 1902, they set out on a European trip, and Mrs. Palmer died suddenly in Paris.

PALMER, Anna Campbell, author, was born in Elmira, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1854; daughter of James Barbour and Sally (Carpenter) Campbell. In 1868 she was left an orphan and taught school in Elmira. She was married, Sept. 28, 1880, to George Archibald Palmer. She was a member of the editorial staff of the Elmira *Evening Star*, 1895–99, a correspondent to Buffalo *Express*, and on the staff of the Elmira *Advertiser*, 1901. She wrote under the pen-name of "Mrs. George Archibald": *Verses from a Mother's Corner* (1889); *The Summerville Prize* (1890); *Little Brown Seed* (1891); *Lady Gay and Her Sister* (1891); *Lady Gay* (1898); *A Dozen Good Times* (1898); *Three Times Three*, in collaboration (1899); *Joel Dorman Steele*, a biography (1900), and in 1901 she began to use her full married name on all her books and articles in periodicals.

PALMER, Benjamin Morgan, clergyman, was born in Charleston, S.C., Jan. 25, 1818; son of the Rev. Edward (1788–1882) and Sarah (Bunce) Palmer, and grandson of Job Palmer (1747–1845), a native of Falmouth, Mass., who removed to Charleston, S.C., before the Revolution. He was graduated at the University of Georgia, A.B., 1838, and at the Theological seminary at Columbia, S.C., in 1841; was married, Oct. 7, 1841, to Mary Augusta, daughter of Dr. Robert and Sarah McConnell of Liberty county, Ga. He was ordained by the presbytery of Georgia in 1841, and was pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Savannah, Ga., 1841–43; of the Presbyterian church, Columbia, S.C., 1843–56, and became pastor of the First Presbyterian church, New Orleans, La., in 1856. He was professor of church history and polity in the Theological seminary at Columbia, S.C., 1853–56; moderator of the first southern assembly of the Presbyterian church at Augusta, Ga., in 1861, and a commissioner to ten general assemblies of the church. He was one of the founders of *The Southern Presbyterian Review* in 1847, and one of its editors and contributors from that year. He was a director of the Theological seminary, Columbia, S.C., 1842–56; of the Southwestern Presbyterian university at Clarksville, Tenn., from 1873, and of Tulane university at New Orleans, La., from 1882. He received the degree of D.D. from Oglethorpe university, Ga., in 1852, and LL.D. from

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Westminster college, Fulton, Mo., in 1870. He published several addresses and pamphlets, and is the author of: *The Life and Letters of Rev. James Henley Thornwell, D.D., LL.D.* (1875); *Sermons* (2 vols., 1875–76); *The Family in its Civil and Churchly Aspects* (1876); *Formation of Character* (1889); *The Broken Home* (1890); *Theology of Prayer* (1894); *Three-fold Fellowship* (1902). He died in New Orleans, La., May 28, 1902.

PALMER, Bertha Honoré, was born in Louisville, Ky.; daughter of Henry H. and Eliza (Carr) Honoré. She was graduated from the Convent of the Visitation in Georgetown, Ky.; was married in 1871 to Potter Palmer (q.v.), a merchant of Chicago, Ill., and became the social leader of that city. She was associated with many charitable organizations and clubs, and in 1891 was elected president of the board of lady managers of the World's Columbian exposition, and visited Europe in order to interest foreign governments in the fair. She was appointed by President McKinley the only woman member of the National commission for the Paris exposition of 1900, and was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French government in 1891.

PALMER, Erastus Dow, sculptor, was born in Pompey, N.Y., April 2, 1817; son of Erastus Dow and Laurinda (Ball) Palmer, and grandson of Uriah C. and Diantha (Dow) Palmer and of Jonathan and Lydia (Eastman) Ball. He received a limited education and engaged as a carpenter until 1846, when he took up the engraving of cameo portraits. In 1851 he exhibited a marble bust of the "Infant Ceres" at the Academy of Design. He settled in Albany, N.Y., and devoted himself to sculpture. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Union college in 1873. Among his bas-reliefs are: *Night, Morning, Faith, The Spirit's Flight, Mercy, Sappho, Peace in Bondage,* and among his statues are: *The Indian Girl* (1856), in the Metropolitan Museum, N.Y.; *The White Captive* (1858); *The Sleeping Peri; The Little Peasant,* and a monument, *The Angel at the Sepulchre* (1868). He also executed many ideal busts, notably: *Resignation, Spring, June* and *The Infant Flora;* and portrait busts of Alexander Hamilton, Commodore Perry, Edwin D. Morgan, Washington Irving, Moses Taylor and Dr. James H. Armsby. A large group of sixteen figures, entitled "The Landing of the Pilgrims" (1857) designed to occupy a pediment in the capitol at Washington, was refused, but his statue of Robert R. Livingston, modeled in 1873, received a gold medal at Philadelphia, 1876, and was placed in Statuary Hall by the state of New York.

PALMER, Francis Asbury, educationist, was born at Bedford, N.Y., Nov. 26, 1812; son of Lewis and Mary Palmer. He was graduated at Bedford academy; was married, Oct. 31, 1834, to Susannah Shelden, who died childless. He was founder and president of the National Broadway bank (1849–1901); president of the Broadway Savings bank; chamberlain of New York city, 1871–72; gave $10,000 to build a home for aged ministers at Castile, N. Y.; founded the chair of Christian ethics at Antioch college, Ohio, with $50,000; gave $20,000 to Palmer Christian college, Legrand, Iowa, in 1867 and $30,000 by his will; $100,000 toward founding Palmer university, Municie, Ind., of which Dr. L. B. McQuinney was made chancellor; founded the Orphan Home, Lake Mount, N.Y.; left by will, among other bequests, $5000 to Hamilton college; $30,000 to Elton college, N.C.; $30,000 to Union Christian college, Ind., and $500,000 to the Francis Asbury Palmer Fund. He died in New York city, Nov. 2, 1902.

PALMER, Frank Wayland, representative, was born in Manchester, Ind., Oct. 11, 1827; son of Zacheus Marshall and Selina (Strong) Palmer. His parents removed to Jamestown, N.Y., during his early boyhood, and in 1841 he was apprenticed to the Jamestown *Journal.* He worked one year as journeyman in New York city, and was joint and sole proprietor of the Jamestown *Journal,* 1848–58. He was a member of the state assembly for two terms, and in 1858 removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where he became editor and one of the proprietors of the *Times.* In 1861 he was elected state printer and served as such eight years, taking up his residence during the same year in Des Moines, where he purchased the *Iowa State Register,* weekly, and soon after issued the paper daily. In 1868 he sold the paper, but retained its editorship. He was a representative from the fifth district of Iowa in the 41st and 42d congresses, 1869–73; removed to Chicago in 1873 and purchased one-third interest in the *Inter-Ocean,* and was editor-in-chief, 1873–76. He was one of the commissioners appointed by President Grant to report upon the most equitable mode for adjusting compensation for railway postal service, and in 1877 was appointed postmaster of Chicago. He was re-appointed by President Hayes in March, 1877, and by President Arthur in 1881, serving, 1877–85. In 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley public printer in the government printing office and was retained by President Roosevelt.

PALMER, George Herbert, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., March 19, 1842; son of Julius Auboynean and Lucy (Peabody) Palmer, and grandson of Thomas Palmer and of Jacob Peabody. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1864, A.M., 1867; studied in the University of Tübingen, 1867–69, and was graduated at Andover Theological seminary in 1870. He was married in 1871 to Ellen Margaret Wellman of Brookline,

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Mass., who died in 1879; and secondly, in 1887, to Alice Freeman, president of Wellesley college. He was tutor in Greek at Harvard, 1870–72; instructor in philosophy, 1872–73; curator of the Gray collection of engravings, 1872–76; assistant professor of philosophy, 1873–83; professor of philosophy, 1883–89, and in 1889 became Alford professor of natural religion, moral philosophy and civil polity. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1894, and from Union college in 1895, and that of Litt.D. from Western Reserve university in 1898. He translated "The Odyssey" into rhythmic prose (1884), and "The Antigone of Sophocles" (1899); and is the author of: *The New Education* (1887); *Self Cultivation in English* (1897); *The Glory of the Imperfect* (1898), and *The Field of Ethics* (1901).

PALMER, Innis Newton, soldier, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., March 30, 1824; son of Innis Bromley and Susan (Candee) Palmer; grandson of Job and Hannah (Bromley) Palmer of Danby, Vt., and a descendant of Lieut. William Palmer, of the *Fortune*, 1621. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, brevet 2d lieutenant in the Mounted Rifles, July 1, 1846; served in the Mexican war, being wounded at Chapultepec; was promoted 2d lieutenant, July 20, 1847; brevetted 1st lieutenant, Aug. 20, 1847, for Contreras and Churubusco, and captain, Sept. 13, 1847, for Chapultepec. He took part in the assault and capture of the City of Mexico, Sept. 13–14, 1847; was in garrison, and on recruiting and frontier duty, 1847–51. He also served as adjutant of the Mounted Rifles, 1850–51; was promoted 1st lieutenant, Jan. 27, 1853; captain, March 3, 1855, and transferred to the 2d cavalry, and major, April 25, 1861, and transferred to the 5th cavalry, Aug. 3, 1861. He served in the defence of Washington, D.C., April to July, 1861; commanded the battalion of U. S. cavalry in the Manassas campaign of July, 1861, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Bull Run. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 23, 1861, and commanded the 3d brigade, 3d division, 4th corps, at Yorktown and Williamsburg, Va.; 3d brigade, 2d division, 4th corps, at Seven Pines, and the 3d brigade, 1st division, 4th corps, in the Seven Days' battles. He was engaged in organizing and forwarding to the field New Jersey and Delaware volunteers; in superintending camps of drafted men at Philadelphia, Pa., 1862, and in commanding the first division of the 18th army corps in North Carolina, January to July, 1863; the department of North Carolina, February to March, 1863; the district of Pamlico, the 18th army corps and the defences of Newbern, N.C., March, 1863, to April, 1864, and the districts of North Carolina, and Beaufort, N.C., successively, April, 1864, to June, 1865. At Beaufort he joined in General Sherman's movements and in the action at Kinston, N.C. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and transferred to the 2d cavalry, Sept. 23, 1863; brevetted colonel and brigadier-general in the regular army, and major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866; commanded the 2d cavalry at Fort Ellsworth, Kan., 1866; a regiment at Fort Laramie, Dak., 1867–68, and was a member of the board on a system of Cavalry tactics from July, 1868, to April, 1869. He was promoted colonel, June 9, 1868, and commanded a regiment at Omaha Barracks, Neb., and at Fort Sanders, Wyo., interspersed with special board service, 1869–76. He was on sick leave of absence, 1876–79, and was retired fron active service upon his own application, March 26, 1879. He died at Chevy Chase, Md., Sept. 10, 1900.

PALMER, James Croxall, naval surgeon, was born in Baltimore, Md., June 29, 1811; son of Edward and Katherine (Croxall) Palmer. He was graduated from Dickinson college, A.B., 1829, and from the University of Maryland, M.D., 1833. He was commissioned assistant-surgeon in the U.S. navy, 1834; ordered to the *Relief* store-ship of Wilkes's exploring expedition, July 17, 1838; subsequently transferred to the *Peacock*, and when that vessel was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia river, Oregon, July 19, 1841, was placed in command of the shore party assembled at Astoria. He was promoted surgeon, Oct. 27, 1842, and was in charge of the U.S. navy-yard at Washington when the wounded from the *Princeton* were brought to the yard for surgical assistance. He served in Mexican waters, 1845–47, and in 1857 was ordered to the steam-frigate *Niagara*, when that vessel laid the first Atlantic cable. He originated the idea of making the splice in mid-ocean. He had medical charge of the U.S. Naval academy, while that institution was located at Newport, during the early part of the civil war. He was fleet-surgeon under Admiral Farragut at the battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864, leaving the *Hartford* on the admiral's steam-barge, and by Farragut's orders notifying the iron-clads to attack the *Tennessee*. He aided the surgeons of the iron-clads and did not return to the *Hartford* until the battle had ended, when he was ordered to the *Tennessee* to attend to Admiral Franklin Buchanan of the Confederate navy, whose shattered leg he saved from amputation. Surgeon Palmer was instrumental in procuring an agreement by which Confederate surgeons were not detained as prisoners of war. He was in charge of the U.S. Naval hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1867–71; on March 3, 1871, he was commissioned medical director; on June 10, 1872, surgeon-general of the U.S. navy, and was retired, June 29, 1873. He died in Washington, D.C., April 24, 1883.

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PALMER, James Shedden, naval officer, was born in New Jersey in 1810. He was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy, Jan. 1, 1825, was promoted passed midshipman, June 4, 1831, and lieutenant, Dec. 17, 1836. In the Mexican war he commanded the *Flirt* on blockading duty; was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1855; commanded the *Iroquois* of the Mediterranean squadron in 1861, and was transferred to Dupont's Atlantic blockading fleet. His failure to capture the Confederate privateer *Sumter* in West Indian waters in 1861 called for an investigation, through which he was exonerated and restored to his command. He was promoted captain, July 16, 1862, and commanded the *Iroquois*, which led the advance in the passage of the Vicksburg batteries, forcing the surrender of Baton Rouge and Natchez, and taking part in the fight with the ram *Arkansas*. In the passage of Vicksburg, when the admiral's flagship stopped her engines to enable the vessels following to close up, Captain Palmer, fearing that the *Hartford* was disabled, stopped the *Iroquois*, which led the line, in order to draw the fire from the forts, and thus relieve the admiral's ship. This action at first called for the censure of the admiral, but when he comprehended the motive, he accepted the courtesy and Captain Palmer became his close friend. He was promoted commodore, Feb. 7, 1863, and in March, 1863, served as Farragut's fleet captain in the passage of the Port Hudson batteries. He was naval commander at New Orleans, La., in 1864, and afterward commanded the West Gulf squadron in the capture and destruction of blockade runners. He conducted the movement that resulted in the fall of Mobile and led the first division in the final attack on the city. He was promoted rear-admiral, July 25, 1866, for services during the war, and was placed in command of the West India squadron. In the "Life and Letters of Farragut" he is warmly praised as an officer. He died of yellow fever at St. Thomas, W.I., Dec. 7, 1867.

PALMER, John McAuley, senator, was born at Eagle Creek, Scott county, Ky., Sept. 13, 1817; son of Louis D. and Ann (Tutt) Palmer, both natives of Virginia, and great-grandson of Charles McAuley, who emigrated from Ireland. His great-grandfather, Thomas Palmer, came to Virginia from England, and his grandfather, Isaac Palmer, was a soldier in the American Revolution, 1776–84. His father was a soldier in Col. John Allen's regiment in the war of 1812. He escaped the massacre at Raisin River and was married in 1813. The family removed to Christian county, Ky., during John's boyhood, and in 1831 to within ten miles of Alton, Ill. He received his first instruction from Isaiah Boone; learned the trade of plasterer; attended Alton college in 1834, but leaving for lack of means to pay his tuition, was employed as a cooper, peddler and school teacher; studied law, 1835–38; was admitted to the bar in 1839, and practised in Carlinville, Ill., 1839–61. He was the defeated Democratic candidate for county clerk in 1839, and in 1840 he supported Martin Van Buren for president. He was judge of probate for Macoupin county, Ill., 1843–47; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1847; judge of probate, 1848; county judge, 1849–51, and a member of the Illinois senate, 1852–54. As a Democrat he did not agree with his party on the slavery question, resigned from the senate in 1854, and was elected by the anti-Nebraska faction in 1855. He was president of the Republican state convention of 1856, resigned his seat in the senate a second time in 1856, and was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia, June 17, 1856, where he supported the nomination of Judge McLean for the presidency, although he preferred Frémont and worked privately for his nomination. He was defeated as Republican candidate for representative in the 36th congress in 1858; was an elector at large from Illinois on the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket in 1861; a delegate to the Peace congress at Washington, D.C., in February, 1861, and was elected colonel of the 14th Illinois infantry in April, 1861. He accompanied Gen. John C. Frémont in his expedition to Springfield, Mo.; was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Dec. 20, 1861; assigned to the command of the 3d division under Gen. John Pope, and took part in the capture of New Madrid, March 14, and Island No. 10, April 8, 1862. He commanded the 1st brigade, 1st division, Army of the Mississippi, during the siege of Corinth, April 30–May 30, and was ordered home May 29, on account of sickness. He organized the 122d Illinois volunteers in August, 1862, and in the following September was assigned to the command of the 4th (afterward the 1st) division, Crittenden's left wing, Rosecrans' Army of the Cumberland, at the battle of Stone River, Nov. 29, 1862, where he was promoted major-general of volunteers, and in the battle of Chickamauga commanded the 2d division, 1st army corps, Sept. 19–20, 1863. He commanded the 14th army corps in the Chattanooga campaign and in the Atlanta campaign until August, 1864, when he

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was assigned to the military division of Kentucky, where he was military governor and had charge of the Freedman's bureau, and was mustered out of the service, Sept. 1, 1866. He was the Republican governor of Illinois, 1869–73, declined renomination in 1872, and returned to the Democratic party. He was active in the canvass of 1876, speaking in all parts of the country for Tilden and Hendricks. He was the defeated Democratic candidate for U.S. senator in 1877, when John A. Logan was elected, and in 1883, when Governor Cullom was elected. He was defeated for governor of Illinois in 1888 by Joseph W. Fifer, and was elected to the U.S. senate by the Democratic legislature in 1891, serving 1891-97. In 1896 he refused to indorse the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention at Chicago, and when the national convention of the Gold Democrats met at Indianapolis, Sept. 2, 1896, General Palmer accepted the nomination for President, with Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky for Vice-President. In the election of November, the Palmer and Buckner electors received 133,148 popular votes, but none in the electoral college. In the presidential canvass of 1900, General Palmer supported the Republican nominees and announced his intention to vote for McKinkley and Roosevelt electors. He was married in December, 1842, to Malinda, daughter of Julius Neely. Mrs. Palmer died in 1886. They had ten children, and at Senator Palmer's death, two sons and four daughters survived. His eldest son, John Mayo Palmer, was his law partner, and his youngest son, L. J. Palmer, was a lawyer at Rock Springs, Wyo. In 1888 he married as his second wife Mrs. Hannah M. Kimball, daughter of J. L. Lamb of Springfield, Ill. In 1899 congress voted him a pension of $100 per month. His personal recollections, *The Story of an Earnest Life*, were published in 1901. He died in Springfield, Ill., Sept. 25, 1900.

PALMER, John Williamson, author, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 4, 1825; son of Edward and Katherine (Croxall) Palmer; grandson of John and Mary (Preston) Palmer, and of James and Eleanor (Gittings) Croxall, all of the Maryland colony, and a descendant of Edward Palmer (1572–1625), of Warwickshire, England, Oxford scholar and antiquary, who purchased and gave his name to "Palmer's Island," in the mouth of the Susquehannah river (1622), and was "Projector there of the first College and School of Arts in North America" (1624). John W. Palmer was graduated from the University of Maryland, M.D., in 1847, and went to San Francisco, Cal., in 1849, where he was city physician, 1849–50. He was surgeon of a war-steamer of the East India company, and served in the second Burmese war, 1851–52, having visited Hawaii, China, Malacca, Burmah, Aracan and Hindostan. He returned to the United States in 1853; wrote for the leading magazines, and was married in 1855 to Henrietta Lee of Baltimore, Md., who was later known as a writer for several periodicals and as the author of *The Stratford Gallery* (1859), and *Home-Life in the Bible* (1881). Dr. Palmer was the Confederate war-correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, 1862–64. In 1870 he returned to New York city, where he resumed literary work, and was an editor on the original staffs of the *Century* and *Standard* dictionaries. He translated Michelet's "L'Amour" and "La Femme" (1859), and Legouvé's "Histoire Morale des Femmes" (1860), and is the author of: *The Queen's Heart*, comedy (1858); *The New and the Old* (1859); *Up and Down the Irrawaddi* (1860); *Epidemic Cholera* (1866); *The Poetry of Compliment and Courtship* (1867); *The Beauties and Curiosities of Engraving* (1879); *A Portfolio of Autograph Etchings* (1882); *After His Kind*, novel (1886); *For Charlie's Sake, and Other Lyrics and Ballads* (1901).

PALMER, Nathaniel Brown, discoverer, was born in Stonington, Conn., Aug. 8, 1799; son of Nathaniel (1768–1812) and Mercy (Brown) Palmer; grandson of Nathaniel (1740–1818) and Grace (Noyes) Palmer, and of Peleg and Mercy (Denison) Brown, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Walter and Rebecca (Short) Palmer, who came from England to Stonington, Conn., in 1653, and in the sixth generation from the Rev. Chad Brown (q.v.). He was also a direct descendant through Mercy Denison, of John Howland of the *Mayflower*, and through Dorothy Noyes, of Governor Peleg Sanford. His father was a lawyer and afterward a shipbuilder. The son went to sea in 1813; was second mate of the brig *Herselia*, Capt. J. P. Sheffield, in 1818, and returned from the south seas to Stonington with 10,000 seal skins. He was made captain of the sloop *Hero* in 1819, and in company with the *Herselia* made a second voyage to the south seas where he discovered Palmer's land in latitude 67′ longitude 70′. He next commanded the *James Monroe* in an expedition under Capt. W. A. Fanning to the South Shetland Islands, and the *Cadet* in several voyages to Cartagena on the Spanish main, where he was employed by the Colombian government in transporting a portion of General Bolivar's army from Cartagena to the river Chagres and prisoners to Santiago de Cuba. In 1826 he took the brig *Tampico* to Cartagena. He was married Dec. 7, 1826, to Eliza Thompson, daughter of Paul Babcock, she died in 1872, having had no children. He took the brig *Francis* to the south seas in 1827, and the *Anawan* on a voyage of discovery in 1829, east of Cape Horn. On his next voyage he touched at Juan Fernan-

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des island for water and was captured by Chilian convicts. His identity as a Mason saved his life, but the convicts forced him to carry them out of captivity. In December, 1833, he assumed command of the packet ship *Huntsville* between New York and New Orleans; in 1835 the *Hibernia* to Rio Janeiro; in 1837 the ship *Garrick* of the Collins line to Liverpool; in 1838 the *Siddons* to the same port, and in 1841 the *Paul Jones* to China. He modeled the clipper ship *Hoqua* for Brown & Bell, of New York, and made a voyage in her to Canton. He next modeled the *Sam Russell*, *Oriental*, *David Brown* and *N. B. Palmer* for A. A. Low, and commanded the *Oriental* and *Sam Russell* in the China tea trade, making the celebrated passage from Hong Kong to London in ninety-seven days. In 1848 he took the steamer *United States* to Germany, and in 1849 retired from active sea-service. He was the seventh charter member of the New York Yacht club, and held his membership over thirty years. He modeled and owned seventeen yachts. He was a member of the Currituck Gun club; a director of the Fall River line of steamers, and was instrumental in building the *Bristol* and the *Providence*. He bought the *Great Republic* for Low Brothers, and was in charge of that vessel for three years in London, until she was chartered by the French government. He corrected the U.S. coast survey of Stonington harbor. His brother, Alexander Smith Palmer, a famous sailor and commander and several years his junior, was presented a silver cup for saving the passengers and crew of the English ship *Dorothy*, July 4, 1833, and a gold medal from Queen Victoria for rescuing the survivors of the *Eugenia* in 1840. Capt. Alexander's son, Nathaniel Brown Palmer 2d, left San Francisco, Cal., for China on a sailing vessel, with his uncle, Capt. Nathaniel, in 1876, for the benefit of the health of the younger man. They left Hong Kong on the return voyage on board the *City of Peking*, May 15, 1877, and the nephew died when one day out, and Capt. Nathaniel Brown Palmer died in San Francisco, Cal., June 21, 1877. Both were buried in Stonington, Conn.

PALMER, Potter, capitalist, was born in Potts Hollow, Albany county, N.Y., in 1826. His parents were Quakers. He was brought up on his father's farm; attended the district school, and was a clerk in Lockport, N.Y., 1844–47. He engaged in business in Oneida, N.Y., 1847–49, and in Lockport, N.Y., 1849–52, and in 1852 removed to Chicago, Ill., when the city had a population of 38,000. He established a dry goods store, which subsequently became Field, Palmer & Lieter, and from which he retired in 1867, investing his large fortune in real estate and its improvement, and becoming one of the largest real estate owners in the city. The fire of 1871 swept away his improvements which were valued at several million dollars. He was active in rebuilding the burned district, erected a new hotel on the ruins of the Palmer house, and soon recovered his entire loss and largely augmented his fortune. He was married in 1871, to Bertha, daughter of Henry H. Honoré, of Chicago, Ill. He declined the position of secretary of the interior in President Grant's cabinet in 1870. He was an early manager of the Young Men's Christian association of Chicago, and was interested in the World's Columbian exposition of 1893, to which enterprise he gave the sum of $200,000 to erect the Woman's building, his wife being president of the board of lady managers. He died in Chicago, May 3, 1902.

PALMER, Ray, poet and author, was born at Little Compton, R.I., Nov. 12, 1808; son of Thomas and Susanna (Palmer) Palmer. He prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy, was graduated from Yale A.B., 1830, A.M., 1833; taught in a New York city school, 1830–31, and at the Young Ladies' institute, New Haven, Conn., 1831–34. He was married Oct. 3, 1832, to Ann Maria, daughter of Marmaduke and Maria (Ogden) Ward, of Newark, N.J. Mrs. Palmer died March 8, 1886. Mr. Palmer was ordained to the Congregational ministry July 22, 1835, at Bath, Maine, and was pastor there, 1835–50, and at Albany, N.Y., 1850–66. He was secretary of the American Congregational union, 1866–78, and after 1870 resided in Newark, N.J., where he was acting associate pastor of the Bellevue Avenue church, 1881–84. He was a visitor to Andover Theological seminary, 1865–78; a corporate member of the A.B.C. of F.M., 1854–87, and a director of the American Home Missionary society, 1862–83. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Union college in 1852. His first hymn, *My Faith Looks up to Thee*, written in 1831, became widely known and was translated into over twenty languages. He is also the author of: *Memoir of Charles Pond* (1829); *Memoir of C. L. Watson* (1839); *Doctrinal Text-Book* (1839); *Spiritual Improvement* (1839); *Hints on the Formation of Religious Opinions* (1860); *Hymns and Sacred Pieces* (1865); *Hymns of My Holy Hours* (1866); *Remember Me* (1865); *Home* (1868), *Earnest Words on True Success in Life* (1873); *Complete Poetical Works* (1876) and *Voices of Hope and Gladness* (1880). His name received one vote for a place in the Hall of Fame, New York university, October, 1900. He died in Newark, N.J., March 29, 1887.

PALMER, Thomas Witherell, senator, was born in Detroit, Mich., Jan. 25, 1830; son of Thomas and Mary Amy (Witherell) Palmer; grandson of Thomas and Hannah (Barber) Palmer, and of Judge James and Amy (Hawkins)

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Witherell, and a descendant of Walter Palmer, who emigrated from England with John Endicott in 1629, and became an original founder of Charlestown, Mass. He afterward removed to Pawcatuck (afterward Stonington), Conn., where he died in 1661. Thomas Palmer was a native of Windham county, Conn., and one of the pioneer American merchants of Detroit. Thomas Witherell Palmer matriculated at the University of Michigan in the class of 1849, but was not graduated owing to the weakness of his eyes. He traveled in Europe, made a pedestrian tour in Spain, and a tour of South America and the southern part of the United States, 1848–50. He was engaged as the agent of a transportation company and as a merchant in Appleton, Wis., 1850–52, and in the real estate business in Detroit, Mich., 1853–55. In 1855 he was married to Lizzie Pitts, daughter of Charles and Francis (Pitts) Merrill. Mr. Merrill was a lumber merchant and mill owner in Saginaw, Mich., and Mr. Palmer became a partner in the business. On the death of her father in 1872, Mrs. Palmer inherited his interest and became a partner with her husband. He was a member of the Michigan board of estimates from Detroit in 1873; president of the waterways convention at Sault Sainte Marie, in August, 1887; a Republican state senator in 1878; was defeated for nomination for governor of Michigan in 1880; elected to the U.S. senate in 1883, and at the expiration of his term, March 3, 1889, was nominated and confirmed as U.S. minister to Spain, which office he resigned in 1890. He was president of the World's Columbian commission, 1890–93; became a director in the American Exchange National bank, and was also interested in several other important enterprises. He was president of the Detroit Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He received the honorary degree of A.B. from the University of Michigan in 1876, as of the class of 1849. He conducted a large stock farm near Detroit, and imported valuable horses and cattle.

PALMER, Walter Launt, artist, was born in Albany, N.Y., Aug. 1, 1854; son of Erastus Dow Palmer (q. v.). He was a pupil of Frederic E. Church, Hudson, N.Y., 1870–72, and studied with Carolus Duran in Paris in 1873 and 1876. After returning to the United States in 1877 he painted in New York until 1882, when he removed to Albany. He was elected a member of the Society of American Artists in 1881; an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1887, and Academician in 1897; a member of the American Water-Color society, the Society of American Landscape Painters and the Pastel club. He received the second Hallgarten prize, National Academy of Design, 1887; medal, World's Fair, Chicago, 1893; gold medal, Philadelphia, 1894; Evans prize, New York, 1895; first prize, Boston, 1895; second prize, Nashville Centennial, 1897; honorable mention, Paris, 1900; and gold medal, Pan-American exposition, 1901. Among his works are: *Dining Room at Appledale* (1879); *An Editor's Study* (1880); *Waving Grain* (1881); *Venice* (1882); *The Oat Field* (1884); *The Inlet* (1885); *An Early Snow* (1887); *January* (1887); *The Vale of Tawasentha* (1895); and *The Senator's Birthplace* (1900).

PALMER, William Adams, governor of Vermont and senator, was born in Hebron, Conn., Sept. 12, 1781; son of Joshua and Susanna Palmer, and a descendant of Walter Palmer, the immigrant, 1629. He attended the public schools with seven brothers and sisters, and being debarred from manual work on account of an accident to his hand, studied law in Hebron under Judge Peters, and in Chelsea, Vermont, under Daniel Buck. He was admitted to the bar about 1802, practising at St. Johnsbury until September, 1813, when he was married to Sarah, daughter of Capt. Peter and Sarah Blanchard, of Danville, to which place he removed. He was clerk of Caledonia county, judge of probate for eight years, and judge of the supreme court in 1816. He served as a representative from Danville in the state legislature for six terms; was elected by the Democratic legislature to the senate in 1818 to fill out the unexpired term of James Fisk, resigned, and was re-elected to a full senatorial term, serving from Nov. 16, 1818, to March 3, 1825. He was a representative from Danville in the state legislature, 1826–27; a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1828 and 1835, and governor of Vermont, 1831–35, being elected by the Anti-masonic party four successive terms in closely contested elections. His last public service was as a member of the state senate in 1837. He conducted his farm at Danville until his death. He received the honorary degree A.M. from the University of Vermont in 1817. He died in Danville, Vt., Dec. 3, 1860.

PALTSITS, Victor Hugo, librarian, was born in New York city, July 12, 1867; son of William Thomas and Sidonia Ida (Loose) Paltsits, and

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grandson of Thomas Matthias and Theresa (Löw) Paltsits, and of John Samuel and Adeline Rosamunde (Schultze) Loose. He attended the common schools of New York, 1872–81; took a scientific course at the Cooper Institute, N.Y., 1882–86, and studied Latin, German, Greek, Spanish and French in high schools and under private tuition. He became connected with the Lenox library, Jan. 1, 1888; was made assistant in the reading room in March, 1890, and sub or assistant librarian in the spring of 1893. He edited: *The Journal of Capt. William Pote, Jr., 1745–47* (1896); *Papers relating to the Siege of Charleston, S. C., in 1780* (1898); *Captivity of Capt. John Gyles, 1689–97* (1902). He was bibliographical adviser on the editorial staff of *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents* (73 vols); compiled a bibliography of the *Lettres Edifiantes*, Cleveland, Ohio (1900) and contributed to cyclopædias, magazines and reviews. He delivered the historical address on Capt. Nathan Hale at East Haddam, Conn., June 6, 1900.

PANCOAST, Henry Spackman, author and teacher, was born in Germantown, Pa., Aug. 24, 1858; son of Charles Stacy and Mary Anne (Shelmerdine) Pancoast, and grandson of Stacy and Eliza (Hatton) Pancoast and of Edward and Martha Mitchell (Roberts) Shelmerdine. He attended Germantown academy and studied under a private tutor, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He was married, June 2, 1897, to Dorothea Napier, daughter of Herman Marcus of New York. He was a founder of the Indian Rights association, and is the author of: *Impressions of the Sioux Tribes in 1882, with some first principles in the Indian Question* (1882); *The Indian before the Law* (1884); *Representative English Literature* (1892); *Introduction to English Literature* (1895); *Introduction to American Literature* (1898); and edited a volume of *Standard English Poems* (1900).

PANCOAST, Joseph, surgeon, was born in Burlington, N.J., Nov. 23, 1805; son of John and Anne (Abbott) Pancoast. His first maternal ancestor in America emigrated from England to Pennsylvania with William Penn. He was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, and settled in practice in Philadelphia, Pa., where he married, in 1829, Rebecca, daughter of Timothy Abbott of that city. He taught classes in practical anatomy and surgery, was one of the physicians to the Blockley hospital in 1834, head physician of the Children's hospital for several years, and one of its visiting surgeons, 1838–45. He was professor of surgery in Jefferson Medical college, 1838–47, succeeding Dr. George McClellan, and was transferred to the chair of anatomy, serving 1847–74, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son, Dr. William H. Pancoast. He was surgeon to the Pennsylvania hospital, 1854–64. He performed many novel and skilful operations which are recorded in medical works. He was a member of the American Philosophical society; the College of Pharmacy; The Philadelphia County Medical society; the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and other scientific institutions. He contributed to the *American Journal of the Medical Science, The American Medical Intelligencer* and the *Medical Examiner;* translated J. Frederick Lobstein's *Treatise on the Structure, Functions, and Diseases of the Human Sympathetic Nerve* from the Latin (1831); edited *Manec on the Great Sympathetic Nerve* (1841); *Manec on the Cerebro-Spinal Axis of Man* (1841); and *Quain's Anatomical Plates* (1852); and is the author of: *Treatise on Operative Surgery, with Descriptions of all the New Operations* (1844, revised edition, 1852); *A System of Anatomy for the Use of Students*, based on the work of Casper Wistar (1844), and several essays. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 7, 1882.

PANCOAST, William Henry, surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 16, 1835; son of Dr. Joseph and Rebecca (Abbott) Pancoast. He was graduated at Haverford college, A.B., 1853; at Jefferson Medical college, M.D., 1856; studied in the hospitals of London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin, 1856–59, and while in Paris was a pupil and assistant of the discoverer of the operation of lithotrity. He began practice in Philadelphia in 1859 and soon became prominent as a hospital and private surgeon. In 1861 he entered the army as surgeon-in-chief and second officer in charge of the military hospital in Philadelphia. He was demonstrator of anatomy at Jefferson Medical college, 1862–74; adjunct professor of anatomy during his father's absence in Europe, 1867–68, and 1873–74, and professor of anatomy, 1874–97. He was also first president of and professor in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, 1886–96. He was married first, Nov. 13, 1873, to Mary Anna Gertrude Lewis; and secondly, to Matilda Robb. He secured the bodies of the Siamese twins in 1874, and conducted the autopsy under the auspices of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia, proving that the band could not have been safely cut except in childhood. He was a member of the American Philosophical society; the Academy of Natural Sciences; fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia; president of the Philadelphia County Medical society; vice-president of the Pennsylvania State Medical society; a member of the American Medical association, of the International Medical congress, 1876; corresponding member of the Société Clinique de Paris; first president of the Red Cross Society in Pennsylvania, and of a section of the Pan-American

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Medical congress. He received from Haverford the honorary degree of A.M., 1876. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 5, 1897.

PAPE, Eric, artist, was born in San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 17, 1870; son of Friederich Ludwig Moritz and Maria (Meier) Pape, born in Zeven, Province of Hanover, Germany. His father came to California and Idaho in the early fifties, engaged in mining and prospecting, and was married in San Francisco, 1868, to Maria Meier, also a native of Zeven, Hanover, Germany. Eric Pape was educated at the San Francisco School of Design, under Boulanger, Lefebvre and others in Paris, and at the École des Beaux Arts under Gérôme. He traveled in Egypt, 1891–92, and subsequently through remote sections of Mexico, giving much time and study to the antiquities of those two countries. He opened a studio in New York city in 1893, where he illustrated "The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," "The Building of the Mahomedan Empire," Life of Mahomet" and "The Incas of Peru" and executed portraits of "Famous Men and Women" for the *Century* magazine, 1893–95. He was married, Aug. 16, 1894, in Dublin, N.H., to Alice, daughter of Lewis Baxter, and Adeline Frances (Osgood) Monroe. He removed to Boston in 1897, teaching during that year at the Cowles Art school, and founded the Eric Pape school of Art in 1898, of which he became the director. He illustrated "The Fair God" by Gen. Lew Wallace, 1898–99, and "The Scarlet Letter" by Nathaniel Hawthorne, 1901. He exhibited twenty-one pictures and one gold bas-relief at the Salon Champ de Mars, 1890–1900; and several pictures at other exhibitions, including: Exposition du Cavie, Egypte, 1892; World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893; Munich Kunst Anstellung, 1897; Paris exposition, 1900, and Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, 1901. His most important paintings are: *The Spinner of Zeven* (1889); *The Great Sphinx by Moonlight* (1891); *The Two Great Eras* (1892); *The Angel with the Book of Life* (1897); *Approaching Storm, The Great Dune and Early Morning* (1900), and *Foam Surges* (1902). He received medals at five exhibitions.

PARDEE, Ariovistus, philanthropist, was born in Chatham, N.Y., Nov. 19, 1810; son of Ariovistus and Eliza (Platt) Pardee; grandson of Dr. Calvin Pardee, who served in the Continental army as a surgeon, and of Capt. Israel Platt, who served in the New York line, and married Abigal Scudder; and a descendant of George Pardee, of Huguenot descent, who settled in New Haven, Conn., in 1644, and of Martha Miles his wife. Ariovistus Pardee, Jr., was brought up on a farm, attended the district school, and was a employed as rodman and assistant engineer on the Delaware and Raritan canal in New Jersey, 1830–33. He was chief engineer in the survey of the Beaver Meadow railroad, Pennsylvania, 1833–37, and builder and superintendent of the Hazelton railroad, 1837–40. He founded the city of Hazelton, Pa., in 1836; settled there in 1840, bought anthracite coal properties in the Jeddo district, and in a few years became the largest shipper of anthracite coal in the state. He also engaged with Asa Packer in the development of coal mines, manufactures and railroads in the Lehigh Valley. He built a gravity railroad to Penn Haven in 1848, as an outlet to the product of the mines, which was abandoned in 1860 for the improved facilities of the Lehigh Valley railroad. He became interested in iron manufactures, and acquired control of the blast furnaces in Stanhope, N.J., and subsequently of others in New York, Virginia and Tennessee. He purchased a tract of forest land in Canada, as large as the state of Rhode Island, and another tract in North Carolina. He was president of the Secaucus and the Musconetcong Iron Works in New Jersey; the Allentown Rolling Mills, and the Union Iron Works of Buffalo, N.Y., and a director of the Lehigh Valley, and other railroads. He fitted out at his own expense a company of U.S. volunteers commanded by his eldest son Ario Pardee, who attained the brevet rank of brigadier-general, Jan. 12, 1865. Through the influence of William C. Cattell, president of Lafayette college, he contributed in 1864 the sum of $20,000, which prevented the college from closing its doors for want of funds. He endowed the professorship of mathematics in 1864, and the Pardee scientific department in 1866. This was followed by further donations amounting in 1869 to $200,000. He afterward gave $250,000 for Pardee Hall, the corner stone of which he laid in 1873, and for the scientific equipment of which he gave $50,000 in all. The building was destroyed by fire in 1879, when it was rebuilt. He was president of the board of trustees of Lafayette college, 1882–92; president of the state board controlling the second geological survey of Pennsylvania, and a presidential elector in 1876. His benefactions extended to various charitable organizations of which he was an officer. He was married, first, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Ellen Jacobs of

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Luzerne county, and secondly, in 1849, to Anna Maria, daughter of William Robinson of Bloomsbury, Pa. He died while on a visit to Rock Ledge, Indian River, Fla., March 26, 1892.

PARDEE, Don Albert, jurist, was born in Wadsworth, Ohio, March 29, 1837; son of Aaron and Eveline (Eyles) Pardee; grandson of Ebenezer and Anna (Minon) Pardee and of William and Polly (Duthick) Eyles, and a descendant of George Pardee, settled in New Haven, Conn., between 1637 and 1642. He was appointed to the U.S. naval academy in 1854, but left in 1857 to study law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He entered the volunteer army in 1861 as major of the 42d Ohio regiment, was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and took part in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion's Hill, and in two assaults on Vicksburg, serving during the siege as inspector-general of the 13th corps. He was mustered out in December, 1864, and on March 13, 1865, was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general. He practised law in New Orleans, 1865–67; was registrar in bankruptcy for the third congressional district of Louisiana, 1867–68; judge of the 2d judicial district; 1868–81; member of the state constitutional convention of 1879; Republican candidate for attorney-general of Louisiana, 1880, and in 1881 was appointed circuit judge for the fifth judicial circuit embracing Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. In June, 1898, he removed from New Orleans to Atlanta, Ga.

PARET, William, sixth bishop of Maryland, and 137th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, Sept. 23, 1826; son of John and Hester (Levi) Paret; and grandson of Stephen Paret, a native of Tricolet, France, who immigrated to America and settled in New York about 1765. William Paret was prepared for college in the grammar school of Columbia college, and graduated at Hobart in 1849 and the same year was married to Maria G., daughter of Isaac and Agnes Peck of Flushing, L.I., N.Y. He was prepared for holy orders under Bishop William H. Delancey; was admitted to the diaconate by Bishop Chase in 1852 and was ordained priest in 1853. He was rector of St. John's church, Clyde, N. Y., 1852–54; Zion church, Pierrepont Manor, N.Y., 1854–64; St. Paul's church, Saginaw, Mich., 1864–66; Trinity church, Elmira, N.Y., 1866–68; Christ church, Williamsport, Pa., 1868–76, and Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D.C., 1876–84. He was elected bishop of Maryland in 1884 to succeed Bishop William Pinkney who died July 7, 1883, and he was consecrated in the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D.C., Jan. 8, 1885, by Bishops Lee, Lay, Stevens, Neely, Howe, Lyman and Whitehead. By his counsel and influence the new diocese of Washington was created out of the diocese of Maryland in 1895, but he continued from choice to administer in his old diocese. He received from Hobart college the degree of D.D. in 1867, and LL.D. in 1886. He was married secondly, in 1900, to Mrs. Sarah Hayden Haskell, daughter of Levi G. and Mary E. (Belden) Hayden. He is the author of *St. Peter and the Primacy of the Roman See; Our Freedom and Our Catholic Heritage*, and *The Method and Work of Lent*.

PARK, Edwards Amasa, theologian, was born in Providence, R.I., Dec. 29, 1808: son of the Rev. Dr. Calvin (1774–1847) and Abigail (Ware) Park; grandson of Nathan and Ruth (Bannister) Park, and a descendant on his maternal side of the Rev. Samuel Ware of Wrentham, Mass. He was graduated from Brown university in 1826, and from the Andover Theological seminary in 1831. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1831, and was pastor of the First church, Braintree, Mass., 1831–33: and professor of mental and moral philosophy and Hebrew literature at Amherst college, 1835–36. He was married in 1836 at Hunter, N.Y., to Ann Maria, daughter of William and Rebecca (Tappan) Edwards, and great-granddaughter of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards. He was professor of sacred rhetoric at Andover Theological seminary, 1836–47; professor of Christian theology, 1847–81, and professor emeritus, 1881–1900. He was one of the foremost upholders of the Andover creed, and became involved in a controversy with several fellow professors, in which he held that their teachings were inconsistent with the creed. The case was brought before an ecclesiastical court, by which Dr. Park was not sustained. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1844, and by Brown in 1846, and that of LL.D. by Brown in 1886. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, the New England Historic Genealogical society, and the Victoria Institute of England; a fellow of Brown university, 1863–1900; a trustee of Smith college; president of the board of trustees of Abbot academy for thirty-six years, and a charter member of the A.B.C.F.M. He founded and edited the *Bibliotheca Sacra* (4 vols., 1844–84), and was a member of the staff of the *Sabbath Hymn Book*.

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He contributed articles to the *American Quarterly Register*, *The Spirit of the Pilgrims*, and the *Congregational Quarterly*, also to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible;" Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature," and the "Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia." He is the author of: memoirs of *The Rev. Charles B. Storrs* (1833), *William Bradford Homer* (1842), *Prof. B. B. Edwards* (1852), *Professor Moses Stuart* (1852), *The Rev. Samuel Hopkins* (1854), *The Rev. J. M. Manning* (1855), *The Rev. Nathanael Emmons* (1861), *The Rev. Joseph S. Clark* (1861), *Dr. Samuel H. Taylor* (1871), *Richard S. Storrs* (1874), *The Rev. Samuel C. Jackson* (1878), *Leonard Woods* (1880), and *William G. Schauffler* (1887), and he also published *Duties of a Theologian* (1839); *Selections from German Literature* (1839); *Unity and Diversity of Belief* (1851); *Theological Education* (1865); *Essay on the History of Laura D. Bridgman* (1878); *Associate Creed of Andover Theological Seminary* (1883); *Discourses on Some Theological Doctrines as Related to the Religious Character* (1885), and many essays, addresses and sermons. He died at Andover, Mass., June 5, 1900.

PARK, Milton, journalist, was born in Augusta, Ga., Jan. 1, 1846; son of the Rev. Dr. John Thompson Sankey and Tabitha Ann Park; grandson of Joseph Littlejon and Sarah Owen (Musgrove) Park, and a descendant of John Park, of Donegal, Ireland. He attended the Orion, Ala., Institute and was graduated from Mercer university, Penfield, Ga. He served in the Confederate army from March 13, 1862, until Dec. 1864, participating in all the battles of the Army of Tennessee. On Feb. 5, 1875, he married Alice Valeria, daughter of Mack Wimberly of Greenville, Ala. He was president of South Alabama Female college, Greenville, Ala., 1883–85, and of Kyle (Texas) seminary, 1890–91, and in 1891 became editor of *Southern Mercury*, Dallas, Texas. He was chairman of the Populist national executive committee, 1896–1900; and presidential elector at large on the Populist ticket in 1900.

PARK, Roswell, educator, was born in Lebanon, Conn., Oct. 1, 1807; son of Avery and Betsey (Meech) Park; grandson of Roswell and Eunice (Starkweather) Park, and of Daniel and Zerviah (Witter) Meech, and a descendant of Robert Parke, who emigrated from Preston, England, to America in 1630, settled in Roxbury, Mass., removed to Wethersfield, Conn., in 1639; from there to New London, in 1649, and was representative to the general court, 1641–42 and 1652. His parents removed to Burlington, Otsego county, N.Y., where he prepared for college. He matriculated at Hamilton college, N.Y., but left in 1827 before graduating to enter the U.S. military academy, where he was graduated first in the class of 1831, and promoted 2d lieutenant in the U.S. corps of topographical engineers, July 1, 1831. The same season he passed the final examination at Union college and was graduated with the class of 1831. He was assistant engineer at Fort Adams, 1831–33, at Fort Warren, 1833–36, at the Delaware Breakwater, 1836, and resigned from the army, Sept. 30, 1836. He was professor of chemistry and natural philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania, 1836–42. He prepared for holy orders under Bishop G. W. Doane in Burlington, N.J., 1842–43; was admitted to the diaconate, Sept. 10, 1843; ordained priest May 28, 1844; was rector of Christ church, Pomfret, Conn., 1843–52, and conducted the school known as Christ Church Hall, 1845–52. He declined the presidency of Norwich university, Vt., in 1850; spent six months in Europe, 1852; founded and was the first president of Racine college, Racine, Wis., 1852–59, and its chancellor, 1859–63. He was instrumental in having St. John's school, Delafield, Wis., unite with Racine college, and in introducing the elective course of study, and discontinuing the two-year scientific course. He was rector of St. Luke's church at Racine, Wis., 1859–63, and rector and proprietor of Immanuel Hall, a literary and scientific school near Chicago, Ill., 1863–69. He received the degree A.M. from Union college in 1836, and from Hamilton college in 1837, and that of D.D. from Norwich university in 1850. He was an original member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and held various offices of trust. He was married first, Dec. 28, 1836, to Mary Brewster, daughter of Benjamin F. and Mary C. (Coolidge) Baldwin, of Woburn, Mass., and secondly, April 25, 1860, to Eunice Elizabeth, daughter of Gardner and Elizabeth Niles. He is the author of: *Juvenile and Miscellaneous Poems* (1836); *Sketch of the History of West Point* (1840); *Pantology* (1841); *Handbook for Travelers in Europe* (1853); *Jerusalem and other Poems* (1857) and text-books for his pupils' use. He died in Chicago, Ill., July 16, 1869.

PARK, Trenor William, financier, was born in Woodford, Vt., Dec. 8, 1823; son of Luther and Cynthia (Pratt) Park, and a descendant of Richard Park, who came from Hadleigh, Suffolk, England, to Cambridge, Mass., about 1635. He removed to Bennington, Vt., with his parents about 1826, and was admitted to the bar in 1844, and conducted a law office. He was married, Dec. 15, 1846, to Laura, daughter of Gov. Willard Hall, of Bennington. In 1852 he removed with his father-in-law to California and became a member of the law firm of Halleck, Peachy & Billings of San Francisco. He also engaged in real estate operations in that city, and acquired a large fortune. He assisted James King in establishing the San Francisco *Bulletin* in 1855,

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and after the assassination of Mr. King became attorney of the vigilance committee, which delivered the city from the power of lawless ruffians. In 1857 he was defeated by D. C. Broderick for the U.S. senate. He was associated with John C. Frémont in the Mariposa estate and in gold mines. His wife having died, he married, secondly, Ella, daughter of O. C. Nichols of San Francisco. He returned to Bennington, Vt., in 1863, established the First National bank, and was a representative in the state legislature. He assisted in the reorganization of the Vermont Central railroad; purchased the Western Vermont railroad, and began the construction of the Lebanon Springs railroad, hoping to make Bennington a great railroad centre, but receiving no support, he abandoned the plan, after losing a large fortune in the venture. He was associated with General Baxter in Nevada in the ownership of the Emma mine in 1872, was a director of the Pacific Mail Steamship company for several years, and owned a controlling interest in the Panama railroad, of which he was president, 1874–82. He was a trustee of the University of Vermont, 1865–67, to which he gave the Park Art Gallery; contributed liberally to the New York *Tribune* "Fresh Air Fund"; established the Bennington Free Library, and was a member of the committee on the design of the Bennington battle monument. He died at sea on his way to Panama, Central America, Dec. 13, 1882.

PARKE, Benjamin, jurist, was born in New Jersey, Sept. 2, 1777. He removed to Lexington, Ky., in 1797, studied law with James Brown, secretary to Governor Shelby, and was admitted to the bar. He married Eliza Barton of Lexington, and in 1801 removed to Vincennes, Ind. Ter. He was attorney-general of the territory, 1804–08, succeeding John Rice Jones; a representative in the first territorial legislature in 1805; and on Nov. 9, 1806, with William Henry Harrison and others, he became a trustee of the proposed University of Vincennes within the borough of Vincennes. He was the first territorial delegate to the 9th and 10th congresses, 1805–08, resigning to accept the appointment as territorial judge of Indiana by President Jefferson, serving 1808–17. He was a member of the state constitutional convention at Corydon, June 10, 1816, and was a member of the committee appointed by that body July 19 to designate the township to be set apart by the President of the United States for the use of a seminary of learning; Perry, Monroe county, being selected and named for the President and Commodore Perry. He was judge of the U.S. district court for Indiana, March 6, 1817–35. In 1811 he raised a company of dragoons and went to the relief of the frontier settlers. He served on Governor Harrison's staff in his treaty with Tecumseh and in the battle of Tippecanoe, was promoted major, and commanded the cavalry after the death of Major Daviess. He lost his fortune in a bank venture at Vincennes, and subsequently removed to Salem, Ind. He founded the law library of the supreme court of Indiana, was instrumental in establishing the public library at Vincennes, and was a promoter and trustee of Vincennes university, 1806–35. He also organized and was first president of the Indiana Historical society. He died in Salem, Ind., July 12, 1835.

PARKE, John Grubb, soldier, was born in Chester county, Pa., Sept. 22, 1827; son of Francis and Sarah (Gardner) Parke, and a descendant of John Parke, one of the early settlers of Chester county. He entered at the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1847, but left at the close of his sophomore year and was graduated from the U.S. Military academy second in the class of 1849, being assigned to the topographical engineers. He engaged in various surveys, including that of the boundary line between Iowa and Minnesota, 1849–50, and was secretary of the board for the improvement of lake harbors and western rivers, 1852–53. He was promoted 2d lieutenant April 18, 1854, engaging in the second survey of Southern California, 1854–56, and 1st lieutenant July 1, 1856, and was chief astronomer and surveyor in settling the northwest boundary, 1857–61, under the treaty of 1846. He was commissioned captain of the 13th U.S. infantry in 1861, but declined to serve, was promoted captain of topographical engineers Sept. 9, 1861, and brigadier-general of volunteers Nov. 23, 1861. He accompanied General Burnside on the expedition to North Carolina, 1861–62, being assigned to the command of the 3d brigade, with which he engaged in gaining possession of Roanoke Island, Sept. 7, 1862, Newbern, March 14, 1862, and Fort Macon, April 25, 1862. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., April 26, 1862, for services in the capture of Fort Macon, and major-general, U.S. volunteers, July 18, 1862. He was engaged in the movement to Newport News, Fredericksburg and Washington, D.C., in 1862, and was chief of staff of the 9th army corps, Army of the Potomac, commanded by General Burnside, during the Maryland campaign, at South Mountain and

John G Parke

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Antietam, and in the pursuit of the enemy to Warrenton, Va., September-November, 1862. When Burnside assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, Nov. 10, 1862, he became his chief-of-staff, and in the Rappahannock campaign engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. He was promoted captain of the corps of engineers, U.S.A., March 3, 1863. When Burnside took command of the Department of the Ohio in 1863, General Parke was transferred with the 9th army corps to Kentucky in March, 1863, and to Grant's army before Vicksburg, June 14–17, 1863. He commanded the corps during the siege, and at the surrender of that city, July 4, 1863, was brevetted colonel, U.S.A., July 12, 1863, for "gallant and meritorious services" in the capture of Jackson, Miss., and commanded the left wing of General Sherman's army in the reoccupation of that city, July 16, 1863. He commanded the corps in the Department of the Ohio during the East Tennessee campaign, being engaged in the action of Blue Spring, Oct. 10, 1863; the defence of Knoxville, Nov. 17–Dec. 4, 1863; and in the operations against General Longstreet, January–February, 1864. When General Burnside resumed command of the 9th corps he accompanied him in the march to Virginia, March 17–May 3, 1864, and acted as chief-of-staff to General Burnside in the Wilderness and Spottsylvania campaigns. On May 24, 1864, the corps was regularly assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He was promoted major in the corps of engineers, June 17, 1864, was on sick leave July–August, 1864, and commanded the 9th army corps, Army of the Potomac, during the Richmond campaign, Aug. 13, 1864–April 2, 1865; was engaged in the siege of Petersburg, the combat at Peeble's Farm, Sept. 3; at Hatcher's Run, Oct. 27, 1864; the assault on Fort Stedman, March 25, 1865, and the final surrender of Lee at Appomattox. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the defence of Knoxville and major-general, U.S.A., for the repulse of Fort Stedman, Va. He commanded the district of Alexandria, May–July, 1865, and the southern district of New York, 1865–66. He was mustered out of the volunteer service Jan. 15, 1866, and resumed charge of the northwestern boundary survey, Sept. 28, 1866. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in the corps of engineers, March 4, 1879; colonel, March 17, 1884; was superintendent of the U.S. Military academy, 1887–89, and was retired at his own request, after forty years' service, July 2, 1889. He was married to Ellen, daughter of George Blight of Philadelphia. He compiled *Laws of the United States Relating to Public Works for the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors* (1877, new ed. 1887); *Laws Relating to the Construction of Bridges Over Navigable Waters* (1882, new ed. 1887); *Opinions of Attorneys-General Relative to Acquisition of Lands, Bridges, Contracts, etc.* (1882), and is the author of various reports in *Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad Route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.* He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 15, 1900.

PARKER, Abraham X., representative, was born in Granville, Vt., Nov. 14, 1831; son of Isaac and Amanda (Patrick) Parker; grandson of Abraham (1763–1829) and Sarah (Whitney) Parker; great-grandson of Joseph (4th) Parker, a minute man and soldier at Bunker Hill, and a descendant of Joseph Parker, who came from Newbury, England, to Newbury, Mass., in 1638, at the age of twenty-four, removing later with his brother Nathan to Andover, Mass., where his descendant, Joseph (4th) was born, 1735. Abraham Parker's maternal grandfather was Joseph Patrick, of Scotch-Irish extraction, who was town clerk of Granville, Vt., for more than forty years. Isaac Parker served in the Vermont legislature, moved to Potsdam, N.Y., in 1840, and there became a farmer, town superintendent of schools and supervisor. Abraham X. Parker attended St. Lawrence academy, Potsdam, and the Albany Law school, and was admitted to the bar in Albany, 1854, returning to Potsdam to practice. He was married in 1857, to Mary J., daughter of Alpheus Wright, of Potsdam. He was a member of the assembly, 1863–64, refusing re-nomination in 1865. He was elector-at-large on the Republican presidential ticket in 1876, and a representative from the nineteenth and twenty-second districts in the 47th, 48th, 49th and 50th congresses, 1881–89. He served on the judiciary and other important committees, and in the 50th congress was a member of the special committee appointed to investigate the coal and railroad employee strikes and other labor difficulties affecting the commerce of four states which were visited and inspected by the committee. After this public service he returned to Potsdam and resumed his law practice until his appointment by President Harrison as assistant U.S. attorney-general. Sept. 8, 1890. With the change of administration, March 4, 1893, he resigned, but was retained in office upon the request of Attorney-General Olney, to complete important work, until the adjournment of the supreme court in May. He took active interest in the educational institutions of Potsdam, and became president of the Thomas S. Clarkson Memorial School of Technology.

PARKER, Alton Brooks, jurist, was born in Cortland, N.Y., May 14, 1852; son of John Brooks and Harriet F. (Straton) Parker; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Brooks) Parker, and great-grandson of John and Olive (Temple) Parker, of

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Massachusetts. He was educated in the academy at Cortland, and at the Cortland Normal school; studied law in the office of Schoonmaker & Hardenburgh, at Kingston, N.Y., and taught school in Ulster county. He was graduated at the Albany Law school in 1872. He was married Oct. 16, 1873, to Mary L., daughter of M. I. and Phebe (Decker) Schoonmaker, of Rochester, Ulster county, N.Y. He practiced law in Kingston, N.Y., in partnership with W. S. Kenyon, 1872–78, and afterward alone until November, 1885. He was surrogate of Ulster county, 1877–85, a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1884, and declined the office of first assistant postmaster-general, in 1885. He was chairman of the Democratic state executive committee in 1885; was appointed a justice of the supreme court of New York in 1885, and the year following was elected to that office without opposition, serving, 1886–98. He was a member of the court of appeals, 2d division, 1889–92, and on the dissolution of the court in 1892, became a member of the general term of the supreme court of New York, serving 1893–96, and of the appellate division of the supreme court, 1896–97, and on Jan. 1, 1898, became chief judge of the court of appeals of New York.

PARKER, Amasa Junius, jurist, was born in Ellsworth, Conn., June 2, 1807; son of the Rev. Daniel and Anna (Fenn) Parker; grandson of Amasa Parker, of Wallingford, Conn., and a descendant of William Parker, of Hartford, Conn.

Amasa J. Parker

His parents removed to Hudson, N.Y., in 1816, and he received a good education under the tutelage of his father. He was principal of the Hudson academy, 1823–27; was graduated from Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., on examination, in 1825; was admitted to the bar in October, 1828, and became a partner of his uncle, Amasa Parker, at Delhi, N.Y. He was married Aug. 27, 1834, to Harriet Langdon, daughter of Edmund and Catharine Whipple (Langdon) Roberts, of Portsmouth, N.H. He was a member of the state assembly, 1833–34; was district attorney of Delaware county, N.Y., 1834–37; was a Democratic representative in the 25th congress, 1837–39, and was vice-chancellor and circuit judge of the third circuit, 1844–47. He presided at the anti-rent trials of 1845, and disposed of 240 cases in three weeks. He was judge of the supreme court, 1847–55, during one year of which he was on the bench of the court of appeals. In 1856 he was the Democratic nominee for governor of New York, John A. King, Republican, being elected. Erastus Brooks, Native American, was also his opponent. In 1858 he was again defeated for governor, Edward D. Morgan, Republican, being elected. He was appointed U.S. district attorney for the southern district of New York, by President Buchanan, in 1854, but declined the position and also that of U.S. minister to Russia. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1867 and 1868. He was a member of the board of regents of the University of the State of New York, 1835–44, the youngest regent ever elected in the state; was president of the board of trustees of Albany Female college for many years; trustee of Cornell university, 1871–90, and a trustee of the Albany Medical college, and president of the board of trustees, 1875–90. In 1851, in conjunction with Amos Dean and Ira Harris, he founded the Albany Law school in which he filled an important professorship. He was a corresponding member of the Buffalo Historical society for twenty-one years. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by (Geneva) Hobart college, in 1846. He edited: *Reports of Criminal Cases* (6 vols., 1855–69), and assisted in editing the *Revised Statutes of 1859* (3 vols.), and was a commissioner of revision of the New York statutes. He died in Albany, N.Y., May 13, 1890.

PARKER, Amasa Junius, lawyer, was born in Delhi, N.Y., May 6, 1843; son of Judge Amasa Junius and Harriet Langdon (Roberts) Parker. He attended the Albany academy, and was graduated at Union college, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866, and at the Albany Law school, 1884; and was a law partner with his father, 1865–90. He was major and aide-de-camp, 3d division, N.G.S. N.Y., 1866; lieutenant-colonel, 1875; colonel, 10th regiment, 1877, and brigadier-general commanding the 3d brigade, 1886–91. He was president of the National Guard association, 1878–80; member of the state assembly, 1882, and state senator, 1886–87, 1892–93 and 1894–95. He compiled the new military code adopted by the state legislature in 1883. He served as president of the Albany Young Men's association; president of the board of trustees of the Albany Law school; trustee of the Albany Medical college; trustee of Union college, 1878–82; president of the board of trustees of the Young Men's association of Albany; trustee of the Union Trust company of New York city, and president of the board of managers of the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., for sixteen years. After 1890 he continued the practice of law alone.

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PARKER, Cortlandt, lawyer, was born at Perth Amboy, N.J., June 27, 1818; son of James and Penelope (Butler) Parker; grandson of James Parker, who was one of the Proprietors of the colony of New Jersey. He bore off the honors of his class at Rutgers college; delivered the valedictory, and was graduated A. B., 1836, A.M., 1839. He studied law under Theodore Frelinghuysen and Amzi Armstrong, and established himself in practice at Newark, N.J., in 1839. His practice continued to increase for some eight years and in September, 1847, he was married to Elizabeth Wolcott, daughter of Richard W. Stites of Morristown, formerly of Savannah, Ga. He was prosecutor of pleas for Essex county, 1857–67. He declined a seat on the supreme bench of New Jersey in 1867, the judgeship of the court of Alabama claims offered by President Grant in 1874; the mission to Russia offered by President Hayes in 1877, and that to Austria offered by President Arthur in 1882. He was named by Governor Newell with others to the legislature, for the office of chancellor during the vacancy in that court in 1888, and was twice a prominent candidate before the legislature for U.S. senator. He also declined the nomination by the Republican convention, after it was made, for representative in congress. During the civil war and the reconstruction period he was a leader for the Union and for the civil rights of the freedmen. He was one of the revisors of the statutes of New Jersey in 1875; was sent to Louisiana in 1876 by President Grant to witness the count of electoral votes; was commissioner to establish the boundary line between New Jersey and Delaware, and was largely instrumental in the forming and passage of the general railroad law which removed an abundant source of corruption. He acted for the defense in no less than thirteen homicide cases, several of them very celebrated, and was concerned either for the paintiff or the defendant in almost all civil suits of great importance occurring in the state during his active practice. His power over a jury was phenomenal. He tried cases in every county in the state, as well as in New York and Philadelphia, and in the supreme court of the United States. He was the counsel of the Erie Railway company, and president of the American Bar association, of the State Bar association and of the Essex County Bar association. The College of New Jersey and Rutgers college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1866. He was influential in the councils of the Protestant Episcopal church, as a delegate to the Diocesan convention yearly for about forty years, and as a representative of his diocese in five general conventions.

Cortlandt Parker

PARKER, Ely Samuel, soldier, was born in the Indian reservation, Tonawanda, N.Y., in 1828; grandson of Red-Jacket, chief of the Wolf tribe, Seneca Indians, Six Nations. He was a full-blooded Indian, and chief in turn of his tribe, his Indian name being "On-E-Don-E-Wag-Wa." He was educated in the public schools; took a course at the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute at Troy, N.Y., and studied law, but as Indians had no claim to citizenship at that time, he could not be admitted to the bar. He subsequently entered the employ of the U.S. government as an engineer and in that capacity superintended the erection of the U.S. custom house and marine hospital at Galena, Ill., 1858–61. He there became the intimate friend of Ulysses S. Grant. When Gen. C. F. Smith assumed command at Paducah Parker was appointed on the engineer corps, and when Grant was before Vicksburg Parker was commissioned captain and assistant adjutant-general on his staff, May 25, 1863, and served as lieutenant-colonel and military secretary to Grant from Aug, 30, 1864, to July 25, 1866, succeeding Gen. W. R. Rowley. He wrote from Grant's dictation the terms of capitulation at the surrender of Lee, and was mustered out of the volunteer service July 1, 1866. He was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 2d cavalry March 22, 1866, served as colonel and aide-de-camp to General Grant from July 25, 1866, to March 4, 1869, was promoted 1st lieutenant of the 2d cavalry, June 1, 1867, and resigned April 24, 1869. He was brevetted colonel of volunteers, Feb. 24, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services; brigadier-general of volunteers April 9, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the cam paign terminating in the surrender of the army under General Lee, and 1st lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant colonel, colonel and brigadier general in the U.S. army March 2, 1867, for faithful and meritorious services during the civil war. He served as U.S. commissioner of Indian affairs, 1869–71; then resumed the profession of civil engineering, and was appointed on the police department of New York city, where he superintended repairs in department buildings and the purchase of supplies, 1876–95. He died at Fairfield, Conn., Aug. 31, 1895.

PARKER, Foxhall Alexander, naval officer, was born in New York city, Aug. 5, 1821; son of Foxhall Alexander and Sara (Bogardus) Parker; grandson of William Harwar and Mary (Sturman)

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Parker, and of Gen. Robert Bogordus; great-grandson of Judge Richard and Elizabeth (Beale) Parker, great²-grandson of Alexander and ——— (Harwar) Parker, and a descendant of Thomas and Elinor Parker, who settled in Rappahannock county, Va., in the 17th century. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy in 1839, attached to the *Lavant* of the West India squadron in 1840, served in Florida against the Indians, and was graduated at the naval school, Philadelphia, Pa., and promoted passed midshipman June 29, 1843. He served on the *Michigan* on the lakes, 1844–45, on the coast survey in 1848, and on the *St. Lawrence*, Mediterranean squadron, 1849–50. He was promoted lieutenant Sept. 28, 1850; served on the *Susquehanna* in the East India squadron, 1851–53, on the coast survey, 1854–55, and in the Pacific squadron, 1859–61. His brother William Harwar Parker (q.v.) resigned from the U.S. navy in 1861 and joined the Confederate navy. Foxhall Alexander Parker was executive officer at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., 1861–62, and served with the navy on the Potomac at Alexandria, Va., where he manned Fort Ellsworth July 23, after the battle of Bull Run, with 250 seamen and marines to protect Washington. He was promoted commander July 16, 1862, and was given command of the U.S. gunboat *Mahaska*. He commanded the *Wabash* off Charleston, S.C., and the naval battery on Morris Island, at the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Aug. 17–23, 1863, and engaged the batteries on the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers and the Confederate forts off Wilmington, N.C. He commanded the Potomac flotilla after September, 1863. He was promoted captain July 25, 1866, and was employed in the bureau of navigation at Washington, D.C. He commanded the *Franklin* on the European squadron, 1870–71; was chief of staff to the North Atlantic fleet in 1872, and drew up a code of signals for steam tactics September, 1872. He was promoted commodore Nov. 25, 1872; served as chief signal officer of the U.S. navy, 1873–76; and in December, 1874, was detached to act as chief of staff of the united fleets under Admiral Case, assembled for instruction in tactics in the Florida waters. He commanded the navy yard at Boston, Mass., 1876–78, and in 1878 was made superintendent of the U.S. naval institute, Annapolis, Md., of which he was one of the organizers, Oct. 9, 1873. He prepared by order of the navy department, systems of *Fleet Tactics under Steam* (1863), *Squadron Tactics under Steam* (1863), *The Naval Howitzer Afloat* (1865), and *The Naval Howitzer Ashore* (1866), all text books at the naval academy. He is the author of: *The Fleets of the World, The Galley Period* (1876), and *The Battle of Mobile Bay, and the Capture of Forts Powell, Gaines and Morgan, under the Command of David G. Farragut and Gordon Granger* (1878). He died in Annapolis, Md., June 10, 1879.

U.S.S. WABASH.

PARKER, Francis Wayland, educator, was born at Piscataquog, N.H., Oct. 9, 1837; son of Robert and Mille (Rand) Parker; grandson of William and Nabby (Parker) Parker, and of Deacon Jonathan and Sarah (Abbott) Rand; and a descendant of Thomas Parker, the immigrant, 1635. He was brought up on a farm, and in 1850 entered the academy at Mt. Vernon, where he paid his tuition by working on a farm during the summers. He taught school in New Hampshire, 1854–58 and then in Carrollton, Ill., until 1861, when he entered the 4th New Hampshire volunteers as a private, subsequently attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel. At Deep Bottom, Va., July 26, 1864, he was severely wounded and taken prisoner and was not released till April 1865. He was brevetted colonel, Aug. 16, 1864, and mustered out in August, 1865. He was principal of the grammar school in Manchester, N.H., 1865–68; of the district schools in Dayton, Ohio, 1868–71, and studied psychology, philosophy, history and pedagogy at King William's university, Berlin, 1871–73. He was superintendent of the schools at Quincy, Mass., 1873–80, where he applied his methods begun in Dayton, Ohio, founded on the theories of Comenius, Pestalozzi, and Frŏbel, and his influence soon extended all over the country. He was supervisor of schools in Boston, Mass., 1880–83; principal of the Cook county, Ill., normal school, 1883–95, and of the Chicago, Ill., normal school, 1895–99, and in the latter year became president of the Chicago Institute, founded by Mrs. Emmons McCormick Blaine in 1899 and affiliated with the University of Chicago, 1901. He was married Dec. 1, 1864, to Phene H., daughter of Gilbert Perry Hall of Bennington, N.H., who died in 1871; and secondly, Nov. 23, 1882, to Mrs. Frank Stuart, daughter of Calvin and Dorothy Stuart of Boston, Mass. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the inauguration by him of the "Quincy movement" was celebrated at Quincy, Mass., April, 1900. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Illinois Society for Child Study, the first organization of its kind in the United States; and editor of: *The Elementary School Teacher and Course of Study*, a publication begun at the Cook County normal school and continued at the Chicago Institute and the University of Chicago. Dartmouth conferred upon him the honorary

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degree of A.M. in 1886, and Lawrence university gave him that of LL.D. He is the author of: *Talks on Teaching* (1883); *The Practical Teacher* (1884); *Course in Arithmetic* (1884); *How to Teach Geography* (1885); *Outlines in Geography* (1885); *How to Study Geography* (1889); *Talks on Pedagogics* (1894); *Uncle Robert's Geography* (1898). He died at Pass Christian, Miss., March 2, 1902.

PARKER, Helen Eliza Fitch, author, was born in Auburn, N.Y., Dec. 20, 1827; daughter of Abijah (1799–1883) and Lanah (Nelson) Fitch; granddaughter of Stephen Fitch of Otsego, N.Y., and of Colonel Neilson, from county Armagh, Ireland, a member of the family whose history is in "Sunrise and Sunset," *infra*. She attended the female seminary at Auburn and engaged in literary work. She was married April 20, 1852, to the Rev. Dr. H. Webster Parker (q.v.). She is the author of: *Sunrise and Sunset* (1854); *Morning Stars of the New World* (1854); *Ramblers after Land Shells* (1863); *Missions and Martyrs of Madagascar* (1864); *Frank's Search for Sea Shells* (1866); *Constance of Aylmer* (1869); *Blind Florette* (1871); *Arthur's Aquarium* (1872). She died in Amherst, Mass., Dec. 4, 1874.

PARKER, Henry, president of Georgia, was born at Savannah, Ga., in 1690. He was bailiff of Savannah in 1734, and in 1741, upon the division of the colony into Frederica and Savannah counties, was chosen assistant president of Savannah county. In 1750 he succeeded President William Stephens, resigned, as colonial president or governor, holding the office till the appointment of John Reynolds in 1754. Governor Parker organized the colonial militia and called the first meeting of the colonial assembly, Jan. 15, 1751. He settled a colony at Isle of Hope about eight miles south of Savannah, to which place he retired in 1754, and he died there subsequent to 1777.

PARKER, Henry Webster, author, was born in Danby, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1822; son of the Rev. Samuel (1779–1866) (q.v.) and Jerusha (Lord) Parker. He attended the schools of Ithaca, N.Y., and was graduated from Amherst college A.B., 1843, A.M., 1847, and from the Auburn Theological seminary in 1846. He was ordained by the presbytery of Cayuga in 1847 and was pastor at Aurora, N.Y., 1847–50; at Dansville, N.Y., 1850–52; at Bedford and Central Congregational churches (founding the latter), Brooklyn, N.Y., 1852–56, and at North Congregational church, New Bedford, Mass., 1856–63. After a course of study in the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard university, 1863–64, he was Dodge professor of chemistry and natural science at Iowa college, 1864–70; professor of mental and moral science in the Massachusetts Agricultural college, Amherst, Mass., 1870–79, and Stone professor of natural history at Iowa college, 1879–89. He removed to New York city in 1889, devoted himself to cyclopedia work, was on the editorial staff of the Standard Dictionary, vol. II, and became editor of *Popular Science News* in 1896. He was married, first, to Helen E. Fitch (q.v.), of Auburn, N.Y., April 20, 1852, and secondly to Susan M. Winkley of Amesbury, Mass., Nov. 6, 1876. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Iowa college in 1886. He is the author of: *Poems* (1848); *The Story of a Soul* (1851); a volume of verse (1862); *The Spirit of Beauty* 1888); and *The Agnostic Gospel* (1896).

PARKER, Horatio William, musician and composer, was born in Auburndale, Mass., Sept. 15, 1863; son of Charles Edward and Isabella Grahame (Jennings) Parker; grandson of Elijah and Sally (Hall) Parker, and of John and Susan Cornelia (Keyes) Jennings, and a descendant of Thomas Parker, who sailed from London in the *Susan & Ellen* March 11, 1635. He was graduated from the Royal Conservatory of Music, Munich, in 1885, and was married in 1886 to Anna, daughter of Franz and Rosa (Hübrich) Ploessl, of Munich. He was professor of music at the Cathedral School of St. Paul, Garden City, Long Island, N.Y., 1845–87; organist of Holy Trinity, N.Y., 1887–93; and organist of Trinity, Boston, 1893–1901. In 1894 he was appointed Battell professor of the theory of music at Yale, receiving the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1894, and that of Mus. Doc. from Cambridge (England) University in 1902. He composed the oratorio *Hora Novissima* which was performed at the Festival of the Three Choirs, Worcester, England, September, 1899; and at the Chester, England, Festival in July, 1900; the oratorio *St. Christopher;* the cantatas *King Trojan* and *The Kobolds;* and *A Wanderer's Psalm*, which last was given under his direction at the Hereford festival, England, in 1900. He conducted *St. Christopher* at the Three Choirs Festival, in Worcester, September 1902, and in Bristol, Oct. 9, 1902.

PARKER, Hosea Washington, representative, was born in Lempster, N.H., May 30, 1833; son of Benjamin Parker, a farmer, and Olive (Nichols) Parker; and a descendant of Capt. Joseph Parker. He prepared for college at the Green Mountain Liberal institute at South Woodstock, Vt., attended Tufts college, 1855–56; studied law at Newport, N.H., 1856–59, and began practice in Claremont, N.H., in 1860. He was married in 1861 to Caroline Lovisa, daughter of Mark and Lovisa (Curtis) Southgate of Bridgewater, Vt. He represented Sullivan county in the state legislature, 1859–60; was a member of the Democratic state committee for many years; a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1868, 1880 and 1884; a representative from the third district of New Hampshire in the 42d and 43d

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congresses, 1871–75, and held several local offices. He was nominated by acclamation for U.S. senator by the Democratic caucus of the state legislature on Jan. 14, 1897. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Tufts college in 1883.

PARKER, Isaac, jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., June 17, 1768; son of Daniel and Margaret (Jarvis) Parker. His father, a Boston merchant, was a native of Charleston, S. C. Isaac Parker prepared for college at the Boston Latin school, was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1786, A.M., 1789; taught for a time at the Latin school, and completed his law studies under Judge Tudor of Boston, practising at Castine, Maine. He was married to Rebecca Hall of Boston. He was a Federal representative in the 5th congress, 1797–99; and was appointed U.S. marshal for the district of Maine by President John Adams in 1799, being removed on the accession of President Jefferson in 1801. He was chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, 1814–30; Royall professor of law at Harvard, 1816–27, and an overseer, 1810–30. He was a trustee of Bowdoin college, 1799–1810, and president of the Massachusetts constitutional convention of 1820. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1814. He is the author of: *Oration on Washington* (1800), and *Sketch of the Character of Chief Justice Parsons* (1813). He died in Boston, Mass., May 26, 1830.

PARKER, Isaac Charles, jurist, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, Oct., 15, 1838; son of Joseph and Jane (Shannon) Parker. His father was a native of Maryland, whose English ancestors were among the early settlers in Massachusetts Bay Colony, and his mother was a niece of Wilson Shannon (q.v.). He worked on his father's farm, attending the country school in winter, until 1855, when for four years he divided his time between teaching and studying law at Barnesville academy, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, settled in practice in St. Joseph, Mo., was mayor and alderman, 1859–62, and city attorney, 1862–64. In 1861 he raised a company for the 1st Nebraska infantry, served with the Missouri troops as corporal, and was also provost marshal. He was a presidential elector on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket in 1864; circuit attorney of the 9th district of Missouri, 1864–66; circuit, judge 1868–70, and Republican representative from Missouri in the 42d and 43d congresses, 1871–75. He was appointed by President Grant chief justice of Utah, and confirmed by the senate, but at the President's request declined in order to become judge of the U.S. court for Western Arkansas in 1875, and held the office until his death. His name became a terror to outlaws and fugitives who ran over the Indian Territory and adjoining states, for he enforced the law to the letter, and imposed the death penalty upon more criminals than any other jurist in the United States. He also made a record of attendance on court without missing a day for twenty-one years, and in that time sentenced 160 murderers to be hanged. He was probably the only subordinate judge that ever overruled a decision of the U.S. supreme court, which he accomplished in November, 1894, without receiving judicial reproof from the higher court. He died at Fort Smith, Ark., Nov. 17, 1896.

PARKER, James, representative, was born in Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, N.J., March 3, 1776; son of James and Gertrude (Skinner) Parker; grandson of Col. John (1693–1732) and Janet (Johnstone) Parker, and of the Rev. William Skinner, and great-grandson of Elisha and Hannah (Rolph) Parker. Elisha Parker removed from Staten Island, N.Y., to Woodbridge, N. J., previous to 1675, and was high sheriff of the county of Middlesex, and a member of the Provincial Assembly. James Parker, Sr., served in the French and Indian war, was one of the proprietors of the colony and a member of the council of Gov. William Franklin. James Parker, Jr., was graduated at Columbia college in 1793, entered a counting house in New York city, where he remained until his father's death in 1797, when he returned to the family estate at Perth Amboy, N.J. He engaged in mercantile pursuits there for a few years, was a representative in the New Jersey legislature, 1806–10, 1812–13, 1815–16, 1818 and 1827; a presidential elector on the Jackson ticket in 1824, and collector of customs at Perth Amboy, 1829–33. He presented to the trustees of Queen's (afterward Rutgers) college the site for the college buildings. He was one

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of the commissioners appointed in 1807, 1827 and 1833 to obtain a settlement of the boundary question between New York and New Jersey, which was accomplished in 1833, and was prominent among the originators of the Delaware and Raritan canal. He was married first, January 5, 1803, to Penelope, daughter of Anthony Butler

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of Philadelphia, and secondly, Sept. 20, 1827, to Catherine Morris, daughter of Samuel Ogden, of Newark, N.J. He was a Democratic representative in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833–37, and a member of the state constitutional convention of 1844. While in the state legislature he drew up and secured the passage of several laws, including that prohibiting local slavery in 1819, and that establishing the school fund. He was a vice-president of the New Jersey Historical society and its president, 1864–68. He died at Perth Amboy, N.J., April 1, 1868.

PARKER, James Cutler Dunn, musician, was born in Boston, Mass., June 2, 1828; son of Samuel Hale and Sarah (Parker) Parker, and grandson of the Rt. Rev. Samuel and Annie (Cutler) Parker. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1848., A.M., 1856; read law in the office of Samuel Dunn Parker, attorney of Suffolk county, 1848–51, abandoning it for music and studying in Leipsic, 1851–54. He made a six months' tour of Europe in 1854, and on his return to Boston became professor of pianoforte in the Boston University College of Music, accepting a similar position in the New England Conservatory of Music in 1871. He was organist of the Handel and Haydn society, 1857–59, and of Trinity church, Boston, 1864–91. He was made the examiner of the New England Conservatory of Music in 1891. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1856 and Mus. Doc. from Alfred university in 1887. He was married, Sept. 6, 1859, to Maria, daughter of John and Rebecca (Punchard) Derby of Boston. He translated Ernst F. E. Richter's *Manual of Harmony*, and is the author of *Manual of Harmony* (1855). His compositions include: *Redemption Hymn* (1877); *Blind King* (1883); *St. John* (1890); *Life of Man*, oratorio (1895), and solos, choruses, orchestra pieces and several church services.

PARKER, Jane Marsh, writer, was born in Milan, N.Y., June 16, 1836; daughter of the Rev. Joseph and Sarah (Adams) Marsh; granddaughter of Lemuel Marsh of Vergennes, Vt., and of Jonathan Adams of Sennett, Cayuga county, N.Y., and a descendant of Captain James Marsh of Kent, England, a royalist who was slain at Marsden Moor, 1644. Joseph Marsh was a Campbellite minister, who became a disciple of William Miller, and was a leader in the Second Advent movement, 1843–50. His daughter was educated in Rochester, N.Y., and in 1856 married George T. Parker, a lawyer of Rochester. She became a regular writer for many leading New York daily and weekly newspapers, both religious and secular. She is the author of: *Toiling and Hoping*, novel (1856); *The Boy Missionary* (1859); *The Morgan Boys* (1859); *Losing the Way* (1860); *Under His Banner* (1862); *Rochester, a Story Historical* (1884); *The Midnight Cry*, a novel founded on the Millerite movement (1886); *Life of S. F. B. Morse* (1887); *Papers Relating to the Genesee Country* (1888), and historical articles for leading magazines.

PARKER, Joel, jurist, was born in Jaffrey, N.H., Jan. 25, 1795; son of Abel and Edith (Jewett) Parker; grandson of Samuel and Mary Robbins (Proctor) Parker, and sixth in descent from Samuel Parker, who emigrated from England prior to 1643, first settled in Woburn, Mass., in 1644, and was one of the first settlers at Chelmsford. Abel Parker was a native of Westford, and served in the Revolutionary war as 2d lieutenant of the Middlesex and Worcester brigade under Gens. Gates and Heath. Joel Parker attended Groton academy, and was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1811, A.M., 1814. He studied law with his brother Edmund of Amherst, N.H., was admitted to the bar in Cheshire county in 1817; practised at Keene, 1817–21, and at Columbus, Ohio, after 1821. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1824–26; associate justice of the superior court of New Hampshire, 1833–38, and chief justice, 1838–48. While associate justice he originated the bill abolishing the court of common pleas and providing that trial terms should be held by a single judge, empowered to try all causes except murder and treason, and giving the court full chancery powers. He was chairman of the committee appointed to revise the laws of the state in 1840; professor of medical jurisprudence at Dartmouth college, 1847–57, and professor of law, 1869–75. He removed to Cambridge, Mass., in 1847, and practised law in Boston with his brother-in-law, Horatio G. Parker. He was married, Jan. 20, 1848, to Mary Morse, daughter of Elijah Parker of Keene, N.H. He was Royall professor at Dane Law School, Harvard university, 1847–75. He was a representative from Cambridge in the constitutional convention of 1853 and a member of the commission for the revision of Massachusetts statutes in 1855. In his will he made provisions for founding the professorship of law at Dartmouth college, of which he was a trustee, 1843–60. He was president of the New Hampshire Medical society and of the Northern Society of Arts and Sciences. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by

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Dartmouth in 1837 and by Harvard in 1848. He is the author of: *Progress* (1840); *Daniel Webster as a Jurist* (1853); *A Charge to the Grand Jury on the Uncertainty of Law* (1854); *The Non-Extension of Slavery* (1856); *Personal Liberty Laws and Slavery in the Territories* (1861); *The Right of Secession* (1861); *Constitutional Law* (1862); *Habeas Corpus and Martial Law* (1862); *The War Powers of Congress and the President* (1863); *Revolution and Construction* (1866); *The Three Powers of Government* (1869), and *Conflict of Decisions* (1875). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 17, 1875.

PARKER, Joel, clergyman and educator, was born in Bethel, Vt., Aug. 27, 1799. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1824, and attended Auburn Theological seminary, 1824–26. He was married, May 9, 1826, to Harriet Phelps of Lenox, N.Y. He was pastor of the Third Presbyterian church in Rochester, N.Y., 1826–30, being ordained in February, 1827. He organized and was pastor of the Dey Street Presbyterian church, New York city, 1830–33; was pastor of the First Presbyterian church, New Orleans, La., 1833–38, and of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York city, 1838–40. He was the second president of Union Theological seminary, New York city, and its first professor of sacred rhetoric, 1840–42; pastor of the Clinton Street Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1842–52; of the Bleecker Street church, New York city, 1852–62, and of the Park church, Newark, N.J., 1862–68. He retired from the ministry in 1868 on account of age. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1839. He was a frequent contributor to the religious press, served at one time as associate editor of the *Presbyterian Quarterly Review* and edited *Sermons of the Rev. John W. Adams, With a Memoir* (1851). He is the author of: *Lectures on Unitarianism* (1829); *Morals for a Young Student* (1832); *Invitation to True Happiness* (1843); *Reasonings of a Pastor* (1849); *Notes on Twelve Psalms* (1849); *Sermons* (1852), and *Pastor's Initiatory Catechism* (1855). He died in New York city, May 2, 1873.

PARKER, Joel, governor of New Jersey, was born near Freehold, N.J., Nov. 24, 1816; son of Charles and Sarah (Coward) Parker; grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Stout) Parker, and of Capt. Joseph Coward of the Continental army, and a descendant of Joseph Parker, who was settled in Monmouth, N.J., about 1668. Charles Parker was sheriff of Monmouth county; a member of the New Jersey assembly; state treasurer for thirteen years, and also state librarian. His parents removed to Trenton in 1821. Joel Parker was prepared for college at Trenton academy and the Lawrenceville high school, and was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1839, A.M., 1842. He studied law under Henry W. Green at Trenton, was admitted to the bar in 1842, and practised in Freehold, N.J., 1842–80. He was married in 1843 to Maria M., daughter of Samuel R. Gummere of Trenton, N. J. He canvassed the state for Van Buren and Johnson in 1840 and for Polk and Dallas in 1844; was a Democratic member of the state assembly in 1847; prosecuting attorney of Monmouth county, 1852–57; a presidential elector on the Douglas and Johnson ticket in 1860, and was commissioned brigadier-general of the state militia in 1857 and major-general in 1861. He supported the war measures of the administration of President Lincoln on constitutional grounds; was Democratic governor of New Jersey, 1863–66, and was active in the organization of volunteers. On the invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee's army in 1863 Governor Parker supplied Governor Curtin with several organized regiments of New Jersey volunteers. He kept the quota of New Jersey for the army up to its full number, and so successfully managed the finances of the state during the civil war that not a bond of New Jersey was sold below par, and in 1865 there was a surplus of $200,000 in the treasury. At the Democratic national conventions of 1868, 1876 and 1884 he received the unanimous vote of the New Jersey delegation for President. He was the candidate of the National Labor Reform convention of 1872 for Vice-President on the ticket with David Davis for President, but he declined to accept. He was again governor of New Jersey, 1872–74; was attorney-general of the state January to April, 1875; a presidential elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876; a justice of the supreme court for the second district of the state, 1880–88, and declined a fourth nomination for governor in 1883. He was influential in the erection of the monument commemorating the battle of Monmouth, which was unveiled Nov. 13, 1884. He received the degree LL.D. from Rutgers college in 1872, and was an honorary member of the New Jersey state branch, Society of the Cincinnati. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 2, 1888.

PARKER, John, delegate, was born in Charleston, S.C., Jan. 24, 1749; son of John Parker. He was educated in England; graduated in law at the Middle Temple, London, in 1775; practiced law in Charleston, S.C., and cultivated a rice plantation near that city. He was elected a delegate to the Continental congress, serving 1786–88. He was married Dec. 24, 1776, to Susannah, daughter of Henry and Mary (Williams) Middleton, of South Carolina, and sister of Arthur Middleton, the signer. He died on his plantation, near Charleston, S.C., April 20, 1822.

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PARKER, John Adams, landscape painter, was born in New York city, Nov. 27, 1827. He was educated in the University of the City of New York, and in 1850 engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he abandoned in 1857 to study art. He first exhibited at the National Academy of Design in 1858, from which time he was a regular contributor. He was elected an associate of the National Academy in 1864. He settled in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1856, and was a founder of the Brooklyn Art association and of the Brooklyn Art club. His best paintings are those of mountain scenery in the White Mountains, Catskills and Adirondacks, his summer studio being in Keene Valley, in the Adirondacks. His works include: *Twilight in the Adirondacks* (1876); *Winter* (1879); *Winter Twilight* (1880); *Landscape in the Adirondacks—Twilight* (1882); *Winter Evening* (1884); *The Gothics—Adirondacks* (1885), and *Close of a November Day, Ausable Pond, Adirondacks* (1886). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., in March, 1900.

PARKER, John Mason, jurist, was born in Granville, N.Y., June 14, 1805; son of John Clark Parker and Susan (Mason) Parker; grandson of Peter and Esther (Clark) Parker; and a descendant of Edward Parker, who settled in New Haven in 1644. He was prepared for college at Granville academy; graduated at Middlebury college, Vt., in 1828, and studied law under John P. Cushman, at Troy, N.Y. He was admitted to the bar in 1833, settled in practice in Owego, N.Y., and was a Whig representative from the twenty-seventh New York district in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855–59. He was a justice of the supreme court of New York, 1859–73, and a justice of the general term of the third department, 1867–73. He also sat as a member of the court of appeals for a part of the time. He was married first, in September, 1835, to Catherine Ann, daughter of Charles Pumpelly, of Owego, N.Y., and secondly, March 1, 1854, to his deceased wife's sister, Stella A. Pumpelly. He received the degree LL.D. from Middlebury college, in 1865. He died in Owego, N.Y., Dec. 6, 1873.

PARKER, Josiah, representative, was born in Macclesfield, Va., May 11, 1751; son of Nicholas and Ann (Copeland) Parker; grandson of Nathaniel and Ann Parker, and a descendant of Thomas Parker, who settled on Smith's Neck, Isle of Wight county, Va., in 1650. Josiah Parker was married May 6, 1773, to Mary Pierce, widow of Col. Joseph Bridger. He was a member of the county committee of safety in 1775, and of the Virginia convention that met in March, July and December, 1775. He was commissioned major in the 5th Virginia regiment, Feb. 13, 1776; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, July 28, 1777, and colonel, April 1, 1778. His regiment served under Gen. Charles Lee in Virginia, until the latter part of 1776, when it was transferred to Washington's army. He rendered distinguished service at the battles of Trenton, Princeton and the Brandywine, and resigned from the army July 12, 1778. He commanded the militia on the south side of the James river in Virginia, 1778–82; was a member of the Virginia house of delegates 1780–81; naval officer at Portsmouth, Va., 1786, and a candidate for election to the Virginia convention of 1788, but was defeated because he was opposed to the adoption of the Constitution. He was a representative in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th congresses from the Norfolk district, Va., 1789–1801, and was chairman of the committee on naval affairs. He was a member of the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati. He died in Macclesfield, Isle of Wight county, Va., March 18, 1810.

PARKER, Leonard Fletcher, educator, was born in Arcade, N.Y., Aug. 3, 1825; son of Elias and Dorothy (Fletcher) Parker; grandson of Leonard and Mary (Foster) Parker, and of Gershom and Sarah (Robinson) Fletcher, and a descendant of Abraham Parker, of Chelmsford, Mass., about 1640, and of Robert Fletcher, of Concord, Mass., 1630. He was graduated from Oberlin college, Ohio, in 1851, and finished two years in the theological department of Oberlin college in 1853. He was married Aug. 21, 1853, to Sarah Candace, daughter of Timothy and Harriet (Wilder) Pearse, of Oberlin, Ohio, formerly of Sudbury, Vt. He taught in public schools, 1841–53; was superintendent of schools at Brownsville, Pa., 1853–56, and at Grinnell, Iowa, 1856–60. He was Carter professor of ancient languages at Iowa college, 1860–70; and in 1864, with all the students of the college of military age, enlisted in the 46th Iowa infantry, Col. D. B. Henderson (q.v.), and was 1st lieutenant of his company, declining the captaincy in favor of a veteran invalid soldier. He was a Republican member of the Iowa house of representatives, 1868–70; professor of Greek or of history at the State University of Iowa, 1870–87; Parker professor of history at Iowa college, 1888–98, and was elected professor emeritus, in 1898, when he retired from active teaching. He was a member of the American History association, and received the degree of A.M., in 1860, and the honorary degree D.D. in 1895, from Oberlin. He is the author of: *History of Education in Iowa*, in No. 17 of state monographs (published by the U.S., 1893), and of pamphlets and magazine articles on literary, political and historical subjects, including *Address at the Semi-Centennial of Iowa college; The College on the Campus and Beyond It; Puritan Faith, not French Atheism, the Foundation of American Liberties*, and *The Abuse of Grant's Des Moines Speech* (1875), in which he exposed the falsification of the

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report of the speech which made the President seem to oppose all education by the state except in common schools.

PARKER, Linus, M. E. bishop, was born near Vienna, Oneida county, N.Y., April 23, 1829; son of John and Alvira (Wadham) Parker, both of Connecticut, and grandson of Eri and Joana (Stoddard) Parker. His first ancestor in America, William Parker, emigrated from Bristol, England, and located in Saybrook, Conn., in its early settlement. Linus Parker removed to New Orleans, La., in early youth, engaged as a clerk, and also attended college at Lewisburg, La., becoming proficient in Latin and Greek. He served in the Mexican war in Captain Girault's company from Louisiana; entered the Louisiana conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, Dec. 26, 1849, and was stationed at Lake Providence in 1850; at Shreveport in 1851-52, was ordained deacon, December, 1852, and elder December, 1853, and was stationed in New Orleans, Jan. 5, 1853. He served as pastor in principal stations until 1870, when he was elected editor of *The Christian Advocate*, holding this position until May, 1882, also acting as presiding elder at various times. He was a delegate to the General conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in 1866, and sat in its quadrennial sessions, 1866-82. He was elected bishop of the M. E. church, South, May, 1882, and filled this office until his death. He was married June 7, 1853, to Sallie Fitzgerald, daughter of the Rev. Alexander and ——— (Burruss) Sale. She died Sept. 13, 1853, and he was married secondly, Jan. 20, 1858, to Ellen K., daughter of the Rev. John Crenshaw and Emily L. (Nutting) Burruss. She died Sept. 3, 1900. Bishop Parker died in New Orleans, La., March 5, 1885.

PARKER, Nahum, senator, was born in Shrewsbury, Mass,, March 14, 1760; son of Amos and Anna (Stone) Parker; grandson of Andrew and Sarah (Whitney) Parker; great-grandson of John Parker and a descendant of Thomas Parker, who emigrated from England in the *Susan and Ellen* in 1635 and settled first in Lynn, and then in Reading, Massachusetts Bay colony. Nahum Parker was a soldier in the Continental army under General Gates and took part in the battles that resulted in the capture of Burgoyne's forces at Saratoga in 1777. He settled in Fitzwilliam, N.H., in 1786, was a member of the board of selectmen, 1790-94, and clerk and treasurer of the town, 1792-1815. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1794-1804 and 1806-07; a member of the governor's council, 1804-05, and was U.S. senator from New Hampshire, 1807-10, resigning in 1810 when he was succeeded by Charles Cutts (q.v.). He was justice of the court of common pleas for Cheshire county, which included Sullivan county, 1807-13; an associate justice of the Western circuit, 1813-16; judge of the court of sessions of Cheshire county in 1821 and of the court of common pleas for Hillsborough county in 1822. He was also a member of the New Hampshire senate and its president in 1828. He was married, Aug. 11, 1783, to Mary Deeth of Gerry, Mass., and their son, Amos Andrew Parker (born Oct. 8, 1791, University of Vermont, 1813, lawyer, editor of *New Hampshire Statesman*, author of *Recollections of Lafayette* (1879)) celebrated the hundredth anniversary of his birth, and died in Fitzwilliam, N.H., May 12, 1893. Nahum Parker died in Fitzwilliam, N.H., Nov. 12, 1839.

PARKER, Peter, missionary and diplomat, was born in Framingham, Mass., June 18, 1804; son of Nathan and Catharine (Murdock) Parker, grandson of Peter and Ruth (Eaton) Parker, great-grandson of John and Experience (Cloyes) Parker, and a descendant of Hananiah Parker of Reading, Mass. He was a student at Amherst college, 1827-30, was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1831, M.D., 1834; and attended Yale Divinity school, 1832-34. He was appointed by the A.B. C. F. M., a missionary to China; was ordained May 16, 1834, and embarked for Canton in June, 1834. In October, 1835, he opened an ophthalmic hospital in Canton, which soon became a general hospital, and not only attended over 2,000 sick, but preached to his patients in their own language and trained several in medicine and surgery. He came back to the United States at the outbreak of the opium war between China and England in 1840, and was married, March 29, 1841, to Harriet Colby, daughter of John Ordway Webster, of Augusta, Maine. He returned to China in 1842, accompanied by his wife, who was the first foreign woman to reside in Canton. Dr. Parker continued the hospital 1842-55. He was appointed secretary and interpreter to the U.S. legation to China in 1844; and in 1845 resigned his connection with the American board to serve as chargé d'affaires in the absence of the U.S. minister. In 1853 he made a brief visit to the United States, where he was appointed U.S. commissioner to China with plenipotentiary powers for the revision of the treaty of 1844, and served as such, 1855-57. In this capacity he was again in China, 1855-57, and then settled in Washington, D.C. He was founder and for several years president of the Medical Missionary Society of China, became a regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1868, a corporate member of the A.B.C. of F.M. in 1871, and in that year a delegate of the Evangelical Alliance to petition the Emperor of Russia to permit freedom of worship in the Baltic provinces. He was president of the Washington branch of the

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Evangelical Alliance in 1887. Yale conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1858. He is the author of: *Journal of an Expedition from Singapore to Japan* (1838); *A Statement respecting Hospitals in China* (1841); *Eulogy on Henry Wilson* (1880). He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 10, 1888.

PARKER, Richard Elliott, senator, was born at Rock Spring, Westmoreland county, Va., Dec. 27, 1783; son of Capt. William Harwar and Mary (Sturman) Parker, and grandson of Judge Richard and Elizabeth (Beale) Parker. He studied law at Lawfield, Va., under his grandfather, Judge Richard Parker, was admitted to the bar and settled in practice in his native county, which he represented in the Virginia legislature for several years. He was colonel of the militia in Westmoreland county at the outbreak of the war of 1812, and served as colonel of the 35th Virginia regiment, with which he defended the Northern Neck from British attacks, 1813–14. He was wounded in the action at White House, Sept. 16, 1814, returning after the war to the practice of law, and was elected a judge of the general court, July 26, 1817. He was elected to the U.S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, serving from Dec. 15, 1836, to Feb. 13, 1837, when he resigned to accept a seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dabney Carr, Jan. 8, 1837. He declined the position of attorney-general in the cabinet of President Van Buren, in 1840, as successor to Felix Grundy. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. William Foushee, of Richmond, Va. He died at the "Retreat," Snickersville, Va., Sept. 9, 1840.

PARKER, Richard Wayne, representative, was born in Newark, N.J., Aug. 6, 1848; son of Cortlandt (q.v.)., and Elizabeth Wolcott (Stites) Parker, and grandson of Richard Wayne Stites, of Morristown, N.J. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1867, A.M., 1870, and at Columbia Law school LL.B., 1869. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and practiced with his father in Newark. He was married, Jan. 2, 1884, to Eleanor, daughter of Gen. William W. (q.v.) and Eleanor (Kinzie) Gordon, of Savannah, Georgia. He was a representative in the New Jersey legislature 1885–86; was the Republican candidate for congress from the sixth New Jersey district in 1892, and was elected a representative in the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1895–1905.

PARKER, Samuel, second bishop of Massachusetts and 10th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 17, 1744; son of Judge William and Elizabeth (Grafton) Parker; grandson of William and Zerviah (Stanley) Parker, of England, who fled

to America and settled in Portsmouth, N.H., in 1703. Zerviah Stanley, a daughter of the Earl of Derby, married without her father's consent and abandoned her claims to nobility. Samuel Parker was graduated at Harvard, A.B. 1764; A.M., 1767. He was married in November, 1766, to Annie, daughter of John Cutler of Boston, Mass. He prepared for holy orders while teaching school, and was elected assistant of Trinity church in Boston, Mass., in October 1773. He was ordered deacon in the chapel of Fulham palace, London, Eng., Feb. 24, 1774, and ordained priest three days later by Dr. Terrich, Lord Bishop of London. He assumed the duties of assistant in November, 1774, and during the Revolution was the only Anglican clergyman to remain at his post and support the cause of the colonists. He was elected rector of Trinity church, June 27, 1779, and after the war went about trying to reorganize and establish the scattered churches and to reinstate the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He was elected bishop of the Eastern diocese to succeed Bishop Bass, deceased, in 1803, and was consecrated at Trinity church, New York city, Sept. 14, 1804, by Bishop White, assisted by Bishops Claggett, Jarvis, and Moore. He never discharged the duties of the office, being prostrated with gout on his return from New York from which he did not recover. He received the degree D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1789. He published an *Annual Election Sermon before the Legislature of Massachusetts* (1793); a *Sermon for the Benefit of the Boston Female Asylum* (1803), and several occasional discourses. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 6, 1804.

OLD TRINITY CHURCH — BOSTON

PARKER, Samuel, missionary explorer, was born in Ashfield, Mass., April 23, 1779; son of Elisha and Thankful (Marchant) Parker, and a descendant of Robert Parker, the immigrant, who settled in Barnstable, Mass. Elisha Parker, a native of Yarmouth, Mass., was a member of the coast guard at the beginning of the Revolution, and afterward a soldier in the engagements from Bennington to Saratoga, 1775–77. Samuel Parker was graduated at Williams college, A.B., 1806, A.M., 1809; was principal of the academy at Brattleboro, Vt., and was graduated at Andover Theological seminary in 1810, going as a missionary to Steuben and Allegany counties, N.Y. He was ordained, Dec. 24, 1812, and was pastor of

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the Congregational church at Danby, N.Y., 1812–27. He was agent for the Auburn Theological seminary; was pastor at Fabius, N.Y., 1827–32; at Middlefield, Mass., 1832–33; conducted a young women's school at Ithaca, N.Y., 1833–35, and was sent to Oregon by the First Presbyterian church, Ithaca, under the auspices of the A.B.C.F.M., 1835, to explore and locate missions, returning by the way of the Sandwich Islands in 1837. He lectured in the eastern states on the character of Oregon Territory, enlisted Dr. Marcus Whitman and other missionaries to work there, and did much to set forth the value of that territory, then in strenuous dispute. He was the first missionary of the A.B.C.F.M. beyond the Rocky Mountains, and the discoverer of an easy grade for a railroad through the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific ocean. He was married first to a Miss Sears of Ashfield, Mass., and secondly, in 1815, to Jerusha Lord (1790–1857) of Salisbury, Conn., a niece of Noah Webster. He is the author of *Exploring Tour Beyond the Rocky Mountains* (1838), which was republished several times, and of which a London edition was issued. He died in Ithaca, N.Y., March 24, 1866, and in 1901 a tablet to his memory was placed in the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca.

PARKER, Samuel Parker, clergyman and educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 10, 1805; son of John Rowe and Mary (Hamilton) Parker; grandson of the Rt. Rev. Samuel and Annie (Cutler) Parker. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin school and was graduated at Harvard in 1824. He was usher and sub-master of the Boston Latin school, 1824–30, and prepared for holy orders under Bishop Griswold of the Eastern diocese. He was ordered deacon in 1834 and priested in 1835 by Bishop Griswold. He was married, April 20, 1836, to Eliza Pomeroy, granddaughter of Judge Theodore Sedgwick and niece of Catherine M. Sedgwick, the authoress. He went as a missionary to Stockbridge, where he erected St. Paul's church and built up a flourishing parish. He was assistant to Dr. Muhlenberg in the Church of the Holy Communion, New York city; rector of St. Mary's church, Staten Island, where he erected a stone church; returned to St. Paul's, Stockbridge, and succeeded Dr. Huntington at Grace church, Amherst, where he also built a fine church. He next labored in New York city; was rector of St. Paul's, Stockbidge, and of Trinity, Lenox, and conducted a preparatory school at Stockbridge. He was rector at Christ church, Exeter; Epiphany, Winchester; and Trinity, Melrose, and officiated in vacant churches in western Massachusetts, including Christ church, Sheffield, making his home in Stockbridge and devoting much of his time to the public library, of which he largely selected the books purchased and procured funds for its enlargement. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Union college in 1861. He died in Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 16, 1880.

PARKER, Theodore, clergyman, was born in Lexington, Mass., Aug. 24, 1810; son of John and Hannah (Stearns) Parker; grandson of Capt. John Parker, an officer at the battle of Lexington, and a descendant of Thomas Parker, the immigrant, Lynn, 1635. Theodore worked on his father's farm and in his shop; was a student at the public school; attended a day school in Lexington one term in 1826, where he took up algebra, Latin and Greek; from 1827 was self-instructed, making rapid progress, and in 1830 was examined and admitted to Harvard, where he passed his successive examinations in each class, but under the rules of the college was not allowed to receive a degree. He taught in a private school in Boston in 1831, in a private school in Watertown, Mass., 1832–42, and prosecuted his post-graduate studies, including theology, in 1834. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1840. He was ordained pastor of the Unitarian society at West Roxbury, Mass., June 21, 1837, remaining minister of that society until February, 1845, when he was excommunicated by the Unitarian association on account of alleged heretical teachings, and resigned his pastorate. He formed and was installed as pastor of a new society, Jan. 4, 1846, and preached in Boston at the Melodeon, 1846–52, and at Music Hall, 1852–59. The new society, aided by the reform movement in Massachusetts which had reached its height, grew rapidly. Mr. Parker was a leader in effecting the escape of runaway slaves in Boston and defended and helped the revolutionary movement of John Brown in the West. He accepted the editorship of the *Massachusetts Quarterly* and

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conducted it, 1847–50. During the winter of 1857, while on a lecturing tour in central New York, he contracted a severe cold which settled on his lungs, and in January, 1859, he made a voyage to Santa Cruz for the benefit of his health. In May, 1859, he went to Southampton and thence to Switzerland and Rome, where he suffered a relapse during the wet season, and was taken to Florence, where he died and was buried in the cemetery outside the walls, the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, an old friend, conducting the funeral service. Busts were made by William W. Story and Robert Hart, and in January, 1902, a bronze statue by Robert Kraus was erected on the lawn of the First Parish (Unitarian) church at West Roxbury by the society. He is the author of: *A Discourse of Matters Pertaining to Religion* (1849); *Occasional Sermons and Speeches* (2 vols., 1852); *Ten Sermons on Religion* (1853); *Sermons on Theism, Atheism and the Popular Theology* (1853); *Additional Speeches and Addresses* (2 vols., 1855); *Trial of Theodore Parker for the "Misdemeanor of a Speech in Faneuil Hall against Kidnapping"* (1855); *Two Christmas Celebrations* and *Experience as a Minister* (1859); a volume of *Prayers* (1862), and *Historic Americans* (1870). His complete works were edited by Frances P. Cobbe (14 vols., 1863–71), and also *Lessons from the World of Matter and the World of Man*, selections from his unpublished sermons by Rufus Leighton (1865). His biography was written by John Weiss (1864), and O. B. Frothingham (1874). In October, 1900, his name received twenty-one votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, being fifth in "Class G, Preachers and Theologians," numbering twenty-six names, of which but three, Beecher, Channing and Edwards, received a place. He died in Florence, Italy, May 10, 1860.

PARKER, Willard, surgeon, was born at Hillsborough, N.H., Sept. 2, 1800; son of Jonathan and Hannah (Clark) Parker; grandson of Capt. Peter Clark, and a descendant of Abraham Parker, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts Bay colony in 1640, and settled first in Woburn and afterward in Chelmsford, Mass. His parents, who were farmers, removed to Chelmsford in 1805, and he worked on the farm and attended the public school winters until 1829. He taught in the district schools, 1819–22, and was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1826, A.M., 1829. He taught school in Charlestown, Mass.; attended the lectures of Dr. John C. Warren, 1826–27; was assistant in the U.S. Marine hospital at Chelsea, Mass, 1827–29; studied surgery under Dr. Warren during the winter of 1828–29, and was graduated at Harvard, M.D., in 1830, and at Berkshire Medical college (Mass.) M.D., 1831. He delivered a course of lectures on anatomy in the Vermont Medical school at Woodstock, 1829–30; was professor of anatomy and surgery, Colby university, 1830–33, and in the Berkshire Medical college, 1830–33; of anatomy and physiology in Geneva college, 1834–36; professor of surgery in the Cincinnati university, 1836–37; visited Europe in 1837; settled in New York city in 1839, where he was connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons as professor of surgery, 1839–69, professor of clinical surgery, 1870–80, and professor emeritus, 1880–84. He was twice married; first, in 1839, to Caroline Allen of Massachusetts, and secondly, to Henriette Bissell. He instituted college clinics in 1840, became a visiting surgeon to Bellevue hospital in 1847, and to the New York hospital in 1856, in the meantime establishing a large practice. He became president of the New York state inebriate asylum in 1865, succeeding Dr. Valentine Mott, and was a consulting surgeon to the Roosevelt, St. Luke's and Mt. Sinai hospitals. He was active in the organization of the New York Pathological society in 1843; of the hospital for the relief of widows and orphans of medical men in 1846, and of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1847, becoming its president in 1856. He was also influential in establishing the New York city board of health, 1864–66, and served as a member of the board. He was a member of several scientific societies of the United States and Europe. He received the degree LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1870. The Willard Parker hospital for contagious diseases was erected and named in his honor. His discoveries in practical surgery include the operation of cystotomy, for the relief of chronic cystitis, an operation for the cure of abscess of the appendix vermiformis and one for the laceration of the perineum during parturition. He was also the first in the country to call attention to the phenomena of the concussion of the nerves, as distinguished from that of the nerve-centres, and to report cases of malignant pustule. His monographs include: *Cystotomy* (1850); *Spontaneous Fractures* (1852); *Concussion of Nerves* (1856); *On the High Operation for Stone in the Female* (1855); *Ligature of the Subclavian Artery* (1864), and a lecture on *Cancer* (1873). He died in New York city, April 25, 1884.

PARKER, William Harwar, naval officer, was born in New York city, Oct. 8, 1826; son of Foxhall Alexander and Sara (Bogardus) Parker. He was graduated at the U.S. Naval academy in 1748, and was promoted lieutenant in 1855. His brother, Foxhall Alexander Parker (q.v.), was a commander in the U.S. navy during the civil war. William Harwar Parker was dismissed from the U.S. naval service, April 20, 1861, having joined the secession movement in Virginia and accepted a commission as lieutenant commander

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in the Confederate States navy. He commanded the gunboat *Beaufort* in the fleet of Commodore Lynch, C.S.N., in protecting the sounds of North Carolina, opposed the landing of the expedition of General Burnside at Roanoke Island, and supported Fort Huger against the Federal assault. The Confederate fleet retreated to Elizabeth City, followed by the Federal fleet under Commander Rowan, and there made a stand. The North Carolina militia having evacuated the fort, Commander Lynch ordered Lieutenant-Commander Parker to reman it with men from the fleet, and on the destruction of the Confederate fleet Lynch and Parker escaped to Norfolk through the canal with the *Beaufort*. Parker joined in the attack on the Federal fleet at Hampton Roads, March 8, 1862, where he ordered Lieutenant Pendergast, commanding the U.S. frigate *Congress*, after the surrender of his sword and the colors, to return to the *Congress* and aid in rescuing the crew. The fire from the *Merrimac* prevented Pendergast's return to the *Beaufort* and he escaped to the shore. In 1863 Parker was promoted captain and established a naval academy on board the *Patrick Henry*, moored in the James River, from which were graduated junior officers who rendered efficient service to the Confederacy during the last year of the war. Captain Parker is the author of: *Instructions for Naval Light Artillery* (1862); and *Recollections of a Naval Officer* (1883). He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 30, 1896.

PARKHURST, Charles Henry, clergyman and reformer, was born in Framingham, Mass., April 17, 1842; son of Charles F. W. and Mary (Goodale) Parkhurst, and grandson of John Parkhurst (Harvard, 1811). He prepared for college at Lancaster academy and was graduated at Amherst, A.B., 1866, A.M., 1869. He was principal of the Amherst high school, 1867–69; studied theology in the University of Halle, 1869–70; was married, Nov. 23, 1870, to Nellie, daughter of Luther and Philena (Hawks) Bodman of Williamsburg, Mass.; taught Greek and Latin in Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., 1870–71; completed his theological studies at Leipzig, 1872–73; was pastor of the Congregational church at Lenox, Mass., 1874–80, and was called to the Madison Square Presbyterian church, New York city, in 1880. He became interested in social reform, preaching the same from the pulpit, was a director in the Society for the Prevention of Crime, 1890, and its president in 1891, succeeding Dr. Howard Crosby. He declared that those entrusted with the enforcement of the laws were derelict of duty and often corrupt, and in 1892 delivered a sermon for which he was summoned before the grand jury, which pronounced the sermon without foundation. He then personally investigated the truth of the matter, preached a second sermon, and was again summoned before the grand jury, which, on his testimony followed by investigations, charged the police authorities with incompetency or criminality. Believing that municipal politics could be reformed he continued to work to that end, but his positions did not always conform with those of other reformers, notably with those of Mayor Low, 1901–02. Dr. Parkhurst charged the reform mayor of New York city with "having sworn to enforce all the laws to the best of his ability, and reserving to himself the privilege of making an exception of the Excise Law." He received from Amherst the honorary degree of D.D. in 1880 and that of LL.D. in 1892, and was trustee of that institution, 1892–1902. He is the author of: *Forms of the Latin Verb, Illustrated by the Sanskrit* (1870); *The Blind Man's Creed and Other Sermons* (1883); *The Pattern in the Mount and Other Sermons* (1885); *Three Gates on a Side* (1887); *What Would the World be Without Religion?* (1888); *The Swiss Guide* (1889); *Our Fight with Tammany* (1895); *The Sunny Side of Christianity* (1901); and many sermons and magazine articles.

Chas. H. Parkhurst

PARKHURST, Howard Elmore, composer and ornithologist, was born at Ashland, Mass., Sept. 13, 1848; son of Charles Ferdinand and Mary (Goodale) Parkhurst; grandson of Ephraim Wellington Parkhurst, and a descendant of George Parkhurst, the first of the family to settle in America. He prepared for college at Clinton, Mass., and was graduated from Amherst college in 1873. He studied music under Speidel, Rheinberger, Haupt and Kellerman and became known as an organist and composer, devoting his leisure to the study of ornithology and other sciences. He was married, Nov. 17, 1885, to Marie S., daughter of George J. and Sophie (Holden) Huss of New York city. His more important compositions include: Nobiscum Deus, an oratorio; Fall of Jerusalem, cantata; a symphony, and church music. His published books include: *The Birds' Calendar* (1894); *Songbirds and Waterfowl* (1897); *How to Name the Birds* (1898).

PARKINSON, Daniel Baldwin, educator, was born near Highland, Madison county, Ill., Sept. 6, 1845; son of Alfred Jackson and Mary Emeline (Baldwin) Parkinson; grandson of Zera and Mary (Westmore) Baldwin, and of Scotch and

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English ancestry. His father served as state senator, 1878–82. He was graduated from McKendree college, B.S., 1868; was superintendent of schools in Carmi, Ill., 1869–70; teacher of mathematics and natural science in Jennings seminary, 1870–73, and post graduate student in Northwestern university, 1873–74. He was professor of chemistry and physics in Southern Illinois State Normal university, 1874–97, secretary of the faculty, 1874–92, and in 1897 was elected president of the university. He was twice married; first, Dec. 28, 1876, to Julia Fuller Mason, who died Aug. 6, 1879; and secondly, July 30, 1884, to Mary Alice Raymond. He was an active member of several educational and religious organizations. He received from McKendree college the degree of A.M. in 1874 and that of Ph. D. in 1897.

PARKMAN, Francis, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., June 4, 1788; son of Samuel and Sarah (Rogers) Parkman; grandson of the Rev. Ebenezer Parkman, and a descendant of Thomas Parkman of Sidmouth, Devonshire, England, and of Elias Parkman, who settled in Dorchester, Mass., 1633. Ebenezer Parkman was first minister at Westborough, Mass., 1724–82, and the author of "Reformers and Intercessors" (1752); "Convention Sermon" (1761), and a short sketch of Westborough. Samuel Parkman was a wealthy Boston merchant and a liberal benefactor of Harvard college. Francis Parkman was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1807, A.M., 1810, and studied theology under the Rev. William E. Channing in Boston, and at Edinburgh university. He was ordained to the Unitarian ministry in December, 1813, and was pastor of the New North church, Boston, Mass., 1813–49. He was married to Caroline, daughter of Nathaniel Hall of Medford. He founded the professorship of pulpit eloquence and pastoral care at Harvard in 1829; was vice-president of the Society for Relief of Aged and Indigent Unitarian Clergymen, 1849–52, and was president of the convention of Unitarian ministers held at Baltimore in 1852. His brother, Dr. George Parkman, Harvard professor, was murdered by Prof. John G. Webster. The honorary degree of A.B. was conferred on Francis Parkman by Yale in 1807 and that of D.D. by Harvard in 1834. He is the author of *The Offering of Sympathy* (1829), and of contributions to the *North American Review* and the *Christian Examiner*. He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 12, 1852.

PARKMAN, Francis, historian, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 16, 1823; son of the Rev. Francis (q.v.) and Caroline (Hall) Parkman. He attended the school of John Angier, Medford, the Chauncy Hall school in Boston, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1844, LL.B., 1846. During his freshman year he formed a plan of writing the history of the French and English rivalry in America and their relation with the Indian tribes, and made many journeys in the forests of Maine and Canada, visiting the places made famous by the French and Indian war. In 1846 he went to the Rocky mountains and resided with the western Sioux and other Indian tribes. The exposure and fatigue experienced in this research caused congestion of the brain and threatened blindness, which followed him through life. He visited France in 1858, 1868, 1872, 1880–81, in connection with his historical research. He was professor of horticulture at Harvard, 1871–72; an overseer, 1868–71, and a fellow, 1875–88. He was married in 1850 to Catherine, daughter of Dr. Jacob Bigelow of Boston, who died in 1858, leaving two daughters. He was vice-president of the Massachusetts Historical society, to which society he bequeathed his valuable MSS.; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; honorary member of the Society of Antiquity, London; a member of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain; of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, and a corresponding member of the Royal Society of Canada. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by McGill in 1879, by Williams in 1885 and by Harvard in 1889. He is the author of: *The Oregon Trail; Sketches of Prairie and Rocky-Mountain Life* (1849); *The Conspiracy of Pontiac and the Indian War of Conquest in Canada* (1851); *Vassall Morton*, a novel (1856); *Book of Roses* (1866); and a series of books entitled *France and England in North America*, comprising: *Pioneers of France in the New World* (1865); *The Jesuits in North America in the Seventeenth Century* (1867); *La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West* (1869); *The Old Regime in Canada* (1874); *Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV.* (1877); *Montcalm and Wolf* (1884), and *A Half Century of Conflict* (1892). His life was written by Charles Haight Farnham (1901). He died at Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass., Nov. 8, 1893.

PARKS, Leighton, clergyman, was born in New York city, Feb. 10, 1852; son of the Rev. Dr. Martin Phillips and Georgiana Clough (Mabry) Parks, and grandson of Richard Parks of North Carolina and of Louis and (Clough) Mabry of Richmond, Va. He was graduated at the General Theological seminary, New York city, with the Seymour prize for extemporaneous preaching, 1876, receiving his bachelor degree in 1879; was admitted to the diaconate in 1876; advanced to the priesthood in 1877, and in 1878 became rector of Emmanuel church, Boston, Mass. In 1902 the membership of the church and its missions had increased sixfold. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by St. John's college, Md., in 1892 and by Harvard

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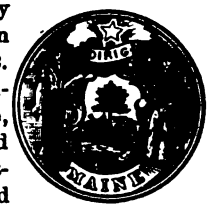
university in 1900. He is the author of: *His Star in the East; Winning of the Soul* (1893), and numerous other sermons and addresses.

PARLANGE, Charles, jurist, was born in New Orleans, La., July 23, 1851. He studied under private tutors, and attended Centenary college, Jackson, La. He was appointed an honorary U.S. commissioner for Louisana to the Paris exposition of 1878; was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1879; a member of the state senate, 1880–85, and U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana, 1884–89. He was lieutenant governor of the state, 1892–93; associate justice of the supreme court of Louisiana, 1893–94, and was appointed judge of the U.S. district court for the eastern district of Louisiana, Jan. 15, 1894.

PARMENTER, William, representative, was born in Boston, Mass., March 30, 1789; son of Ezra and Mary (Ellison) Parmenter; grandson of Samuel Parmenter of Sudbury, Mass., and a descendant of John Parmenter, the immigrant, who came from England about 1638; was original proprietor of Sudbury, and afterward removed to Roxbury, Mass. William Parmenter was graduated at the Boston Latin school, where he received a Franklin medal; served as a clerk in the mercantile house of Pratt & Andrews, Boston, and was chief clerk to Amos Binney, navy agent, during the war of 1812 and for several years thereafter. He resided at East Cambridge, Mass., 1824–66, and was manager of a glass manufactory, 1824–36. He was a member of the state senate in 1836, and was a Democratic and Anti-Mason representative from the fourth Massachusetts district in the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th congresses, 1837–45, being chairman of the commitee on naval affairs during part of his term. He was president of the Middlesex bank, 1832–36; naval officer of the port of Boston, Mass., by appointment from President Polk, 1845–49, and from that year until his death lived in retirement, occasionally superintending some of the county institutions. He was married in 1815 to Mary, daughter of Thomas Parker of Boston, Mass. Their son, William Ellison (Harvard, 1836), was associate justice of the municipal court of Boston, 1871–83, and chief justice, 1883–1902; and William Ellison's son, James Parker (Harvard, 1881), was appointed associate justice of the same court in 1902. Ezra, another son of William, was mayor of Cambridge, 1867. William Parmenter died in East Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 25, 1866.

PARRIS, Albion Keith, governor of Maine, was born in Hebron, Maine, Jan. 19, 1798; son of Samuel and Sarah (Pratt) Parris; grandson of Benjamin and Millicent (Keith) Parris, and a descendant of Thomas Parris, the immigrant, who came from London, England, to Long Island, N.Y., in 1683, removed to Boston, Mass., and then to Pembroke, Mass. Samuel Parris served as an officer both on land and sea during the Revolution, and was afterward judge of the court of common pleas for Oxford county, a representative in the general assembly and a presidential elector on the Clinton ticket in 1812. Albion Keith Parris was graduated at Dartmouth college, A.B., 1806, A.M., 1809, studied law under Chief-Justice Whitman in New Gloucester and Portland, and was admitted to the bar in 1809. He was married in 1810 to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Levi Whitman of Wellfleet, Mass. He settled in practice in Paris, was prosecuting attorney for Oxford county in 1811, represented Paris in the general court in 1813, and was a state senator in 1814. He was a Democratic representative from Massachusetts in the 14th and 15th congresses, 1815–18; judge of the district court of the United States for Maine, 1818–20; a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1819; judge of probate for Cumberland county, Me., 1820–21; governor of Maine, 1822–26; U.S. senator from Maine, 1827–28, resigning in June, 1828, and associate justice of the supreme court of Maine, 1828–36. He was appointed second comptroller of the U.S. treasury by President Van Buren in 1836 and held the office until 1850, when he resumed practice in Portland. He was elected mayor of Portland in 1852, declined a second nomination in 1853 and was the defeated candidate for governor in 1854, Anson P. Morrill being elected the first Republican governor of Maine. He died in Portland, Maine, Feb. 11, 1857.



PARRISH, Celestia Susannah, educator, was born in Pittsylvania county, Va., Sept. 12, 1853; daughter of Perkins and Jane (Walker) Parrish; granddaughter of Abram and Susannah (Giles) Parrish and of Joseph and Susannah (Muse) Walker, and a descendant of William Walker, who settled in Virginia about 1678. She was graduated from Roanoke Female college, 1879; from the Virginia State Normal school, 1885; from Cornell university, Ph.B., 1896, and pursued a post-graduate course at the University of Chicago in the summer terms of 1897–99. She was a teacher in the public schools of Pittsylvania county, Va., 1871–75; in the city schools of Danville, Pa., and in Roanoke Female college, 1875–84; teacher of mathematics in the State Normal school of Virginia, 1884–93, with a year's leave of absence to study in the University of Michigan; professor of mathematics and pedagogy in Randolph-Macon Woman's college, 1893–99; professor of philosophy in the same college, 1899–1902, and on Feb. 4, 1902, became principal of the department of psychology in the State

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Normal school, Athens, Ga. She was instructor in the summer Normals of Virginia, 1885–89; in the Virginia Summer School of Methods, 1889–1901; and in the Summer School of the South, June–July, 1902. She organized the Virginia branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ, the first branch organized in the Southern states, and was its president, 1899–1902, and was made one of the vice-presidents of the General Association of Collegiate Alumnæ in October 1901. She published two original investigations in psychology in the *American Journal of Psychology*, and contributed to educational periodicals.

PARRISH, Edward, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 31, 1822; son of Dr. Joseph Parrish (1779–1840), an eminent physician of Philadelphia, and Susanna (Cox) Parrish. He attended a Friends school and entered the drug store of his brother Dillwyn. He was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1842, conducted a drug store adjoining the University of Pennsylvania, 1843–50, and in 1849 established a school of practical pharmacy. He took a course of instruction in analytical chemistry under Professor Booth and a course in materia medica at the University of Pennsylvania. He was professor of materia medica at the College of Pharmacy, 1864–67, and professor of practical pharmacy, 1867–72. He was one of the founders of Swarthmore college, its secretary, 1864–68, and president, 1868–72. He was a member of the American Pharmaceutical society, 1852–72, and its president, 1868–72; a member of the Great Britain and Berlin societies, and was a delegate to the International pharmaceutical congress which met in London in 1858. In 1872 he was sent by the U.S. government as one of the peace commissioners to settle the Indian difficulties in the west, where he was stricken with malarial fever from which he died. He is the author of: *An Introduction to Practical Pharmacy* (1856); *The Phantom Bouquet, a Popular Treatise on the Art of Skeletonizing Leaves and Seed Vessels, and Adapting them to Embellish the Home of Taste* (1863), and *An Essay on Education* (1866), besides many contributions to the *Journal of Pharmacy*. He died at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, Sept. 9, 1872.

PARRISH, Joseph, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 2, 1779; son of Isaac and Sarah (Mitchell) Parrish; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Roberts) Parrish, and of Abraham and Sarah (Robins) Mitchell, and fifth in descent from Capt. Edward Parrish (1600–1679) of Yorkshire, England, who immigrated to Maryland about 1640, and was surveyor-general of the province under Lord Baltimore, whose colonists he is said to have brought to Maryland in the ship he commanded. He was converted to the Quaker faith by George Fox in 1672. Joseph Parrish received a classical education; began the study of medicine with Dr. Caspar Wistar in 1800, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., in 1805. He was prominently connected with the principal hospitals and dispensaries in Philadelphia as physician, surgeon or manager throughout his active life. During the winter of 1807–08 he delivered a course of popular lectures on chemistry, which were subsequently twice repeated. In 1808 he was married to Susanna, daughter of John and Ann (Dillwyn) Cox. During the epidemic of typhus fever of 1812–13 he rejected the practice of his predecessors and totally abandoned bleeding in his treatment. He was president of the board of managers of the Wills hospital for the relief of the indigent blind and lame, 1832–40; a member of the Medical society and College of Physicians of Philadelphia; long a member and ultimately president of the Pennsylvania Abolition society, and a prominent member of the Society of Friends. He is the author of many serial books and pamphlets on medical subjects and of contributions to the *North American Medical and Surgical Journal*. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 18, 1840.

PARRISH, Joseph, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 11, 1818; son of Dr. Joseph (q.v.) and Susanna (Cox) Parrish. He attended a Friends school, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1844. He practised in Burlington, N.J.; founded the New Jersey *Medical Reporter*, which he removed to Philadelphia, Pa.; was physician to Burlington college and St. Mary's hall, and professor of obstetrics in the Philadelphia Medical college, 1856–67. Failing health caused his resignation in 1857, and he traveled in England, France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. While at Rome his attention was called to the mismanagement of the insane hospital, and by intercession with the pope he caused the abuses to be abated. He was superintendent of the state training school for idiots and feeble-minded children at Media, Pa., 1857–63. He entered the service of the U.S. Sanitary commission in 1863, and visited the camps and army hospitals with orders for hospital supplies. He established the Pennsylvania Inebriate asylum in 1865, and conducted the institution, 1865–72. In 1866 he started a reform movement which resulted in the establishment of the American Association for the Study and Cure of Inebriety, of which he was chosen president in 1872. In the same year, in company with Dr. Dodge of New York, he was summoned by a commission appointed by the British Parliament for the study

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of inebriety, to give the result of his experience in regard to its cure. His testimony, showing that in cases under his care for ten years one-third were permanently cured, one-third were subject to occasional relapse, and one third received no benefit, was followed by the founding of several hospitals in Great Britain for the treatment of the victims of intemperance. He was among the first, if not the first, to advocate the free use of fresh air in affections of the lungs, with interesting employment for the mind, thus ante-dating by more than half a century the general practice of physicians at the present day. He was in temporary charge of the Maryland Inebriate asylum, 1872–84, and opened a private Inebriate asylum at Burlington, N.J., in 1876. He was a member of the Neurological Society of Philadelphia; the Jurisprudence Society of Philadelphia; the Obstetric Society of Philadelphia; the American Climatological society; a life member of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; corresponding member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; permanent member of the American Medical association; an honorary member and fellow of the New Jersey Medical society; a member of the British Medical association and vice-president of the colonial and international congress on inebriety of London. He was married in February 1840, to Lydia, daughter of Caleb Gaskill of Burlington, N.J. He is the author of: *Inebriety from a Medical Standpoint* (1883). He died in Burlington, N.J., Jan. 15, 1891.

PARRISH, Maxfield, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1870; son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Bancroft) Parrish. He matriculated at Haverford college in 1888, but left in 1891 to enter the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, where he remained until 1895, when he became a pupil of Howard Pyle at the Drexel Institute. He won almost immediate recognition as an artist, doing much work in text illustrations, posters and cover designs for *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, and the *Century* publications. He was married, June 1, 1895, to Lydia, daughter of Henry W. and Anne Austin of Woodstown, New Jersey. He was elected a member of the Society of American Artists in 1898, and received honorary mention upon recommendation of the judges at the Universal exposition, Paris, France, in 1900. Among his noteworthy work in book illustration may be mentioned *Mother Goose in Prose* (1898); Kenneth Graham's *Golden Age* (1898), and *Dream Days* (1902); and twenty-five illustrations for Ray Stannard Baker's *The Great Southwest*. His more important pictures exhibited at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts; the Society of American Artists and elsewhere, include: *Bulletin Board* (1895), and *The Sandman* (1895).

PARRISH, Stephen, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 9, 1846; son of Dillwyn and Susanna (Maxfield) Parrish; grandson of Dr. Joseph and Susanna (Cox) Parrish, and a descendant of Capt. Edward Parrish (1600–1672), the immigrant. He followed mercantile pursuits until 1876, when he began the study of art. In 1878–79 he exhibited paintings at the Pennsylvania academy, Philadelphia, and at the National Academy of Design, New York city, took up etching, and produced his first plate in 1879. He also exhibited in London, Vienna, Paris and in Germany, and was elected a member of the New York Etching club and of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers of London. His paintings include: *November* (1880); *In Winter Quarters* (1884); *Low Tide* (1885); *On the Rance, Brittany* (1886); *The Road to Perry's Peak*. Among his etchings are: *Northern Moorland* (1882); *Low Tide, Bay of Fundy* (1882); *Coast of New Brunswick* (1884); *Winter Evening, Windsor, N. S.* (1884); *Bethlehem* (1884); *London Bridge* (1886); *On the Thames* (1886), and *A Gloucester Wharf* (1887.)

PARROTT, Enoch Greenleaf, naval officer, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 10, 1814. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman in 1831; served on the *Boxer* and the *Natchez* of the Brazil squadron, 1832–35, and was promoted passed midshipman, June 15, 1837. He was attached to the *Consort* on surveying duty in 1840, was promoted lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1841, and served under Com. Matthew C. Perry on the west coast of Africa in 1843. He served on the *Saratoga* on the coast of Africa in 1843; on the *Congress* of the Pacific squadron, 1846–48, and with Frémont's expedition from Monterey to Los Angeles, and at the capture of Guaymas and Mazatlan, during the Mexican war. He was on the *St. Louis* of the Mediterranean squadron, 1852–53; the *St. Mary's* of the Pacific squadron, 1854–55; at the Naval observatory, Washington, D.C., 1857–58, and was promoted commander, April 24, 1861. He was a member of the expedition that destroyed the Norfolk navy yard in April, 1861, and commanded the brig *Perry*, that captured the Confederate privateer *Savannah*, for which he received the thanks of the department. He commanded the *Augusta*, 1861–63, taking part in the battle of Port Royal, and engaged with the Confederate rams in Charleston harbor, Jan. 13, 1863, while under the fire of their batteries. He commanded the iron-clad *Canonicus* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1864–65, and took part in the engagement with Howlett's battery and the iron-clads on James river, June 21, 1864, and in subsequent engagements with Howlett's battery. He commanded the iron-clad *Monadnock* in the attacks under Admiral Porter on Fort

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Fisher in December, 1864, and January, 1865; was present at the surrender of Charleston, S.C., and commanded the receiving ship *Boston*, 1865–68. He was promoted captain, July 25, 1866; commanded the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., in 1869; was promoted commodore, April 22, 1870; commanded the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal., 1871–72; the Asiatic station, 1872–73, and was promoted rear-admiral, Nov. 8, 1873. He was placed on the retired list, April 4, 1874, and died in New York city, May 10, 1879.

PARROTT, John Francis, senator, was born in Greenland, N.H., in 1768. He attended the district school. He was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1811; was defeated as a war candidate for representative in the 13th congress in 1812; was a representative in the 15th congress, 1817–19; U.S. senator, 1819–25, and was appointed postmaster at Portsmouth, N.H., by President Adams in 1826. He was the father of Robert P. Parrott (q.v.). Senator Parrott died in Greenland, N.H., July 9, 1886.

PARROTT, Robert Parker, inventor, was born in Lee, N.H., Oct. 5, 1804; son of John Francis Parrott (q.v.). He was graduated from the U. S. Military academy in 1824 and was promoted brevet 2d lieutenant and 2d lieutenant, 1st artillery, July 1, 1824. He served as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the U. S. Military academy, 1824–26; assistant professor of mathematics, 1826–28, and as principal assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy, 1828–29. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, 3d artillery, Aug. 27, 1831; was in garrison and on ordnance duty, 1831–35, and during the Creek Indian war in 1836 served on staff duty. He was promoted captain of ordnance, Jan. 13, 1836, resigning Oct. 31, 1836, to accept the position of superintendent of the West Point iron and cannon foundry at Cold Spring, N.Y. He invented a rifled cannon and projectile which bear his name. The Parrott gun was made of cast-iron, strengthened by successive hoops of wrought-iron, which were shrunk over the casting. This gun was adopted by the U. S. government and was first used at the battle of Bull Run. He was judge of the court of common pleas of Putnam county, 1844–47. He severed his connection with the cannon foundry in 1867 and became associated with various manufacturing enterprises. He died in Cold Spring, N.Y., Dec. 24, 1877.

PARSONS, Albert Ross, musician, was born in Sandusky, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1847; son of Brev. Lieut.-Col. John Jehiel Preston and Sarah Volinda (Averill) Parsons; grandson of Aaron and Emily (Stow) Parsons, and of Samuel and Christabel (Kibbe) Averill, and a descendant of Joseph and Mary (Bliss) Parsons. Joseph Parsons, a native of England, immigrated to Massachusetts in 1635; became cornet, or 3d in command, in the Hampshire company of cavalry, in 1678; was partner of Pynchon in the fur trade; a founder of Springfield, in 1636, and of Northampton, Mass., in 1645, and was for fifty years the richest man in the Connecticut valley. Albert Ross Parsons began the study of the pianoforte in 1853, and in 1856 appeared in concert in Buffalo, N.Y. He removed to Indianapolis, Ind., with his parents in 1858; was a church organist there until 1863, and studied harmony and counterpoint under Frederick Louis Ritter in New York city, 1863–67. He was graduated at the Leipzig Conservatory of Music in 1870, and at the Berlin academy in 1872, and in the latter year settled in New York city where he engaged in teaching, and became prominent in musical affairs, being organist of Holy Trinity and the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian churches, 1874–95. He was married, April 23, 1874, to Alice Eva, daughter of Cornelius Henry and Deborah Schuyler (Bradt) Van Ness of New York city. He was a member of the New York Historical society, the New York Genealogical and Biographical society, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Military Society of the War of 1812 in New York, and an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; president of the Music Teachers' National association in 1889, and a charter member, incorporator, examiner and fellow of the American College of Musicians, of which he was elected president at the World's Fair in Chicago, 1893, and annually re-elected. He was also vice-president and director of the pianoforte department of the Metropolitan College of Music, New York city; pianoforte examiner at Evelyn college, Princeton, N.J., and president of the American Society for the Promotion of Musical Art, M.T.N.A., in 1890. He translated Wagner's philosophic study entitled *Beethoven* (1870); edited Benham's *Review* (1872), and is the author of: *Parsifal the Finding of Christ through Art, or Richard Wagner as a Theologian* (1888); *New Light from the Great Pyramid* (1896), which was cordially commended by Prof. Dr. George Ebers; a *Garrard-Spencer Chart* (1899); *Cornet Joseph Parsons, a sketch, with Parsons Genealogies* (1901). His musical compositions include: *The Night Has a Thousand Eyes* (1878); *Break, Break* (1880); *Crossing the Bar* (1901); *Humoresque-Tarantelle* and *The Lion and Lizard* (1900), and a new national anthem *My Country 'tis of Thee* (1902).

PARSONS, Andrew, governor of Michigan, was born at Hoosack, N.Y., July 22, 1817; son of John Parsons of Newburyport, Mass., and grandson of Andrew Parsons, a Revolutionary soldier.

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He removed with his parents to Oswego county, N.Y., where he was educated and engaged in teaching school in 1833. He removed to Michigan in 1835, taught school at Ann Arbor, and in 1836 settled in Corunna, Shiawassee county. He was county clerk, 1836-38; register of deeds, 1840–46; a state senator from the sixth district, 1847–48, and was elected prosecuting attorney of the county in 1848. He was elected lieutenant-governor of the state on the Democratic ticket with Robert McClelland for governor in 1852, and on the appointment of McClelland as secretary of the interior in President Pierce's cabinet, he became the second governor of Michigan, March 8, 1853, and served until Jan. 3, 1855. He represented his county in the state legislature in 1855. He was elected regent of the University of Michigan from the seventh circuit for six years, and served, 1852–54. He died in Corunna, Mich., June 6, 1855.

PARSONS, Charles, artist, was born in Rowland's Castle, Hampshire, England, May 8, 1821. He came to the United States with his parents in childhood; was educated in the public schools of New York city; studied art in the National Academy of Design, and engaged in drawing on stone for lithographing. He was the director of Harper & Brothers' art department, New York city, 1861–89, and during his leisure hours and after 1889 devoted himself to landscape and marine painting in oil and water color. He became an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1850 or 1851, and a member of the New York Water-Color society. He exhibited at the National Academy, and his works include: *An Old Orchard, Long Island* (1884); *Amagansett, Long Island* (1889), and many others.

PARSONS, Charles Carroll, soldier, was born in Elyria, Ohio, in 1838. After his father's death in 1839, he was adopted by his maternal uncle, and appointed to the U.S. Military academy by his cousin, Judge Philemon Bliss (q.v.). He was graduated in the class of 1861, and promoted 1st lieutenant, 4th artillery, June 24, 1861; was on duty in Washington, D.C., and West Virginia, 1861, and commanded a company in the Army of the Ohio, in the Tennessee and Mississippi campaign, at the battle of Shiloh and at the siege of Corinth, 1862. He commanded the artillery that covered the retreat of the army from the battle of Richmond to Louisville in September, 1862; was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious services at Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862, and marched to the relief of Nashville in October, 1862. He commanded in the Tennessee campaign from October, 1862, to January, 1863, including Stone river, where he was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious services, Dec. 31, 1862. He was principal assistant professor of geography, history and ethics at the U.S. Military academy, 1863–64; was stationed at Fort Columbus, N.Y., November, 1864, to January, 1865, and at Camp Barry, D.C., January to May, 1865. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, served on the staff of General Hazen, commanding the 15th army corps, May to November, 1865, and was stationed at Fort McHenry, Md., November, 1865, to March, 1866. He was promoted captain, 4th artillery, July 28, 1866; commanded a battery at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., until March, 1867; was chief of artillery and ordnance on Gen. Winfield S. Hancock's Indian expedition, March to May, 1867, and was stationed at Forts Riley, Harker and Leavenworth, 1867–68. He was principal assistant professor of geography, history and ethics at the U.S. Military academy, 1868–70, and was honorably discharged from the service at his own request, Dec. 31, 1870. He was ordained to the Protestant Episcopal ministry in 1871, and was rector of churches in Memphis, Tenn., Cold Spring, N.Y., Hoboken, N.J., 1871–78. He was also associate editor of the *Banner of the Church* at Memphis, 1871–72. He died of yellow fever at Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 7, 1878.

PARSONS, Frances Theodora, author, was born in New York city, Dec. 5, 1861; daughter of N. Denton and Harriet (Shelton) Smith, and granddaughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Street) Smith and of Theodore and Harriet (Emmons) Shelton. The Smiths were early settlers of Long Island, N.Y., and the Emmonses were of Connecticut stock. Frances was educated at Miss Comstock's school in New York city, where she spent eight years. She was married first, May 20, 1884, to Commander William Starr Dana, U.S.N. (q.v.), and secondly, Feb. 19, 1896, to James Russell Parsons, jr. (q.v.). During her private study of flowers, she discovered the lack of untechnical works on nature study, and her first book, written to supply the deficiency, became immediately popular. She wrote under the name Mrs. William Starr Dana until 1896, after which she used the name Frances Theodora Parsons. She is the author of: *How to Know the Wild Flowers* (1893); *According to Season*, describing flowers found in New Jersey, Connecticut, the Berkshire Hills and the Adirondacks (1895); *Plants and Their Children*; for young children (1896); *How to Know the Ferns* (1899).

PARSONS, Frank, economist, was born at Mt. Holly, N.J., Nov. 14, 1854; son of Edward and Alice B. (Rhees) Parsons; grandson of Richard and Elizabeth (Huchens) Parsons and of John Loxley and Rebecca (McElwee) Rhees, and a descendant of the Rev. Morgan John and Anna

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(Loxley) Rhees and of Col. Benjamin Loxley, a Revolutionary patriot. He was graduated from Cornell, B.C.E., 1873; engaged in railway engineering, 1873; worked in a rolling mill, 1874; taught a district school, and afterward French, mathematics and drawing in the high school, Southbridge, Mass., 1874–81. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, 1881; was in New Mexico in the railroad business, 1881–84; was employed as chief clerk by a leading Boston law firm, and engaged as a legal text writer for Little, Brown & Co., 1885–97. In 1890 he obtained a lectureship in Boston University Law school, and was a member of the faculty of the Boston Y.M.C.A., lecturing on English literature. He lectured on economics and sociology, and was professor of history and political science in the Kansas Agricultural college, 1897-99, and in 1899 assumed the same chair in Ruskin college, Trenton, Mo. In 1900 he was called to testify on railways before the U.S. senate committee on interstate commerce, and the next year the U.S. Industrial commission sent for him to testify on railways, telegraphs, telephones and municipal monopolies. In 1901–02 he spent about eight months traveling in Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Germany, Belgium and through the United States, studying railways, coöperative industry, municipal monopolies, government and labor conditions in preparation for works on transportation, coöperation and municipal government. In 1902 he lectured in the leading cities of the west under the auspices of the Chicago University association. He was elected to membership in the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Social Science association and other organizations; became president of the National Public Ownership league and of the National Referendum league; director of the Co-Workers' fraternity, and vice-chairman of the National Non-Partisan Federation for Majority Rule. He is the author of: *The World's Best Books* (1892); *Our Country's Need* (1894); *The Drift of Our Time* (1898); *Rational Money* (1899); *The New Political Economy* (1899); *The Power of the Ideal* (1899); *The City for the People* (1900 and 1902); *Direct Legislation* (1900); *The Bondage of Cities* (1900); *Great Movements of the Nineteenth Century* (1901); *Public Ownership* (1902), and many contributions to periodicals.

PARSONS, James Russell, jr., educator, was born in Hoosick Falls, N.Y., Feb. 20, 1861; son of James Russell and Ellen Edgerton (Hindsdill) Parsons; grandson of Seth and Carolina Althea (Edgerton) Parsons, and a descendant of Dr. Jonas Fay (q.v.). He was prepared for college at Bede Hall, Cooperstown, N.Y.; was graduated as valedictorian at Trinity college, Conn., A.B., 1881; A.M., 1884; was secretary to Bishop Williams of Connecticut, 1882-85; school commissioner in Rensselaer county, N.Y., 1885–87; U.S. consul at Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, 1888–90; inspector of academies, University of the State of New York, 1891; of teachers' training classes, New York department of public instruction, 1892; director of examinations, University of the State of New York, 1892–97; director of high school and college departments from 1898, and secretary of the university from 1900. He was married, Feb., 18, 1896, to Frances Theodora (Smith) Dana (q.v.). Trinity gave him the degree LL.D. in 1902. He is the author of: *Prussian Schools through American Eyes* (1891); *Academic Syllabus; or, Outlines of Work for New York Secondary Schools* (1891); *French Schools through American Eyes* (1892); *Revised Academic Syllabus* (1895); *Professional Education in the United States* (1900).

PARSONS, Lewis Eliphalet, governor of Alabama, was born in Broome county, N.Y., April 28, 1817. He was a great-grandson of Jonathan Edwards (1703–1758). He studied law under Frederick Tallmadge of New York, and G. W. Woodward of Pennsylvania, settled in practice in Talladega, Ala., in 1840, and in 1841 associated himself with Alexander White. He was a presidential elector on the Fillmore and Donelson ticket in 1856, and representative in the Alabama legislature in 1859. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Charleston, S.C., and Baltimore, Md., in 1860, and a representative in the state legislature in 1863, where he opposed the militia system of the state, as the Confederate government had full power of conscription. He was appointed provisional governor of Alabama by President Johnson, June 21, 1865, and devoted himself to the work of reconstruction until Dec. 20, 1865, when he was elected to the U.S. senate; but not being allowed to take his seat, he resumed the practice of law. He served several terms as a representative in the state legislature, and was speaker of the house in 1872. He died in Talladega, Ala., June 8, 1895.

PARSONS, Mosby Monroe, soldier, was born in Charlottesville, Va., May 21, 1822. He removed to Cooper county, Mo., with his parents; in 1835, and subsequently settled in Jefferson City. He completed his education in St. Charles college, and was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1846. He practised in Jefferson City, and at the outbreak of the Mexican war raised a company; joined the regiment of General Doniphan, and served under General Kearny in New Mexico, receiving honorable mention for his conduct at

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Sacramento. He was attorney-general of Missouri, 1853–57, represented Cole county in the state legislature in 1857, and was a state senator in 1859. He joined the Confederate army at the outbreak of the civil war, and was appointed by Governor Claiborne F. Jackson brigadier-general in the Missouri state guards, commanding a brigade in Sterling Price's state guards in the action at Carthage, July 5, 1861, battle of Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861, the siege of Lexington, Sept. 18–20, 1861, and the action at Springfield, Oct. 25, 1861. After the engagement at Helena, July 4, 1863, he was promoted major-general, and commanded a division in the detachment engaged in the Red River campaign, and the Missouri division in General Price's army in Arkansas after April 20, 1864. He took part in Price's raid in 1864; surrendered with the trans-Mississippi army May 26, 1865, and went to Mexico intending with other Confederate officers to found a colony there, but while camping at China near the San Juan river, and on the neutral ground between the French and Liberal forces, they were attacked by Mexicans and killed, and their bodies thrown into the river, Aug. 14, 1865.

PARSONS, Samuel, landscape architect, was born in New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 7, 1844; son of Samuel Bowne and Susan (Howland) Parsons. He was a student in Haverford college, Pa., 1857–60, but did not graduate, and attended Sheffield Scientific school, Yale, 1860–62, receiving the Ph.B. degree in 1862. He was married, Oct. 25, 1865, to Martha E., daughter of William and Thamsin (Butterworth) Francis. He engaged in the nursery business with his father in Flushing, L.I., N.Y.; became a member of the firm of Vaux & Co., landscape architects, and as superintendent of parks managed the construction and planting of the parks of New York city, 1882–97, and in 1897 became a member of the landscape architect firm of Parsons & Pentecost, afterward Samuel Parsons & Co., New York city. He founded the Society of American Landscape Architects, of which he became president, and designed an extensive system of parks for the city of Washington, D.C., under an act of congress, June 6, 1900, entitled: "Plans for Treatment of that portion of the District of Columbia, south of Pennsylvania avenue, and north of B Street, S.W., and for a connection between Potomac and Zoölogical Parks." He also designed and planted parks and gentlemen's country places in twenty-two states of the union. He contributed articles on landscape art to the leading magazines and newspapers, the article on "Parks" to Johnson's Cyclopedia, and is the author of: *Landscape Gardening* (1891); *Homes in City and Country* in "Woman's Book" (1894), and *How to Plant the Home Grounds* (1899).

PARSONS, Samuel Holden, soldier, was born in Lyme, Conn., May 14, 1737; son of the Rev. Jonathan and Phoebe (Griswold) Parsons; grandson of Ebenezer and Margaret (Marshfield) Parsons; great-grandson of Dea. Benjamin and Sarah (Vose) Parsons, the immigrants, 1630, who settled in Springfield, Mass., 1636, and great²-grandson of Sir Thomas Parsons of Great Torrington, near Essex, England. The Rev. Jonathan Parsons was minister at Lyme, 1731–45; resigned his charge in 1745; removed to Newburyport, Mass., and became the first pastor of the First Presbyterian church, serving, 1746–76. He was instrumental through a sermon preached in 1775 in recruiting the first company of volunteers for the army of the American Revolution. Whitefield, who induced him to adopt the Presbyterian faith, died at his home in 1770, four years before Parsons' demise, and the two divines, with their friend, the Rev. Joseph Prince, were given sepulture in a crypt under the pulpit of the Presbyterian church, Newburyport. Samuel Holden Parsons was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1756, A.M., 1759; studied law with his uncle, Gov. Matthew Griswold (q.v.); was a practicing lawyer in Lyme; deputy to the general assembly of Connecticut, 1762–74; king's attorney; member of the committee of correspondence, and in 1773 wrote to Samuel Adams suggesting the calling of a Continental congress. He served in the Colonial militia, was elected major of the 3d regiment in 1770, lieutenant-colonel in 1774, and colonel of the 6th regiment in 1775. He marched with this regiment to Roxbury, Mass., and on the evacuation of Boston was ordered to New York. On the way he met Benedict Arnold at Hartford, April 27, 1775, who informed him of the extent of the armament at Ticonderoga, and with Col. Samuel Wyllys and Silas Deane he formed a plan for taking the fort and its large number of brass cannon, so much needed by the Continental army at Cambridge, Mass. These men with three others pledged their personal security for the money borrowed to fit out the expedition. Col. Parsons informed Ethan Allen of the project, and Allen met the Connecticut troop at Bennington, took command and captured the fort, May 10, 1775. Parsons took part in the battle of Long Island, and for his services was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, Aug. 9, 1776. He also served at Harlem Heights, White Plains, and in the retreat through New Jersey. He projected the expedition from Connecticut to Sag Harbor, aided Col. Israel Putnam in the construction of the forts in and about West Point, and commanded the operations during Colonel Putnam's absence in Connecticut from February 14 to June, 1778. General McDougall assumed chief command by order of General Washington, March

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16, 1778, General Parsons succeeding to the command of the troops April 22, 1778, when McDougall was ordered to Valley Forge. Parsons commanded the troops in the Highlands of the Hudson until June 23, when, McDougall retreating, he proceeded to Connecticut, where he engaged the British forces at Norwalk and forced them to abandon their project to override the state. In 1780 he returned to the Hudson, and was the ranking brigadier-general of the board of general officers that tried Major André at Tappan, N.Y., Sept. 29, 1780. On Oct. 23, 1780, he was commissioned major-general and succeeded Gen. Israel Putnam in the command of the Connecticut line. He made a successful attack on the British forces near New York, which won for him the thanks of congress, Feb. 5, 1781. He resigned from the army, July 18, 1782, and resumed the practice of law at Middletown, Conn.* In 1785 he was appointed a commissioner to treat with the Miami Indians, and in 1788 was a member of the Connecticut convention to act upon the ratification of the Federal constitution, the convention voting to ratify that instrument on his motion. He was appointed by President Washington the first chief justice of the supreme court of the Northwest Territory in 1788. He

MARIETTA-1788

settled with other New England soldiers near Marietta, Ohio, and in 1789 was sent by the state of Connecticut to treat with the Indian tribes on Lake Erie for a transfer of the aboriginal title to the western reserve lands ceded to the state. On his return journey to Marietta the boat conveying his party was swamped in the rapids of the Big Beaver river and he was drowned. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1781, and he is the author of: *Antiquities of the Western States*, published in the second volume of *Transactions of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, and of *History of the Tully Family of Saybrook*. The date of his death is Nov. 7, 1789.

PARSONS, Theophilus, jurist, was born in Byfield, Mass., Feb. 24, 1750; son of the Rev. Moses and Susan (Davis) Parsons; grandson of Ebenezer and Lydia (Haskell) Parsons, and of Abraham and Ann (Robinson) Davis, and a great-grandson of Jeffrey and Sarah (Vinson) Parsons. Jeffrey Parsons immigrated to the West Indies from England about 1645 and settled at Gloucester, Mass., in 1654. Theophilus Parsons was prepared for college at Dummer academy, and graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1769, A.M., 1772. He studied law with Theophilus Bradbury at Falmouth, was admitted to the bar in 1774, and practised there until the British destroyed Falmouth in 1775. He then pursued the study of law under Judge Edmund Trowbridge of Cambridge, Mass., 1775–77, and opened a law office in Newburyport, Mass., in 1775. In 1778 he was a delegate to the convention at Ipswich, Mass., that opposed the adoption of the state constitution, and was the author of the pamphlet known as the "Essex Result," which contributed so largely to the rejection of that instrument. He was a delegate in 1779 to the convention that framed the state constitution finally adopted; in 1788 to the convention to ratify the Federal constitution, and was the author of the proposition offered by John Hancock, ratifying the instrument and recommending certain amendments known as the "Conciliatory Resolutions." He was married, Jan. 13, 1780, to Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Benjamin Greenleaf of Newbury, Mass. He devoted himself to his law practice in Newburyport, 1788–1800, and served as a representative in the state legislature several times. He removed to Boston, Mass., in 1800; was appointed attorney-general in the cabinet of President Adams as successor to Charles Lee in 1801, but declined to serve, and was chief-justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, 1806–13, succeeding Francis Dana. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1804, Dartmouth in 1807, and Brown in 1809; was a fellow of Harvard, 1806–12, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. A collection of his opinions were published under the title of "Commentaries on the Laws of the United States" (1836.) He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 30, 1813.

* In Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America," Vol. VI., p. 460, General Parsons is branded "as acting as a spy for the British general," an error that has also found its way into cyclopedias, and is based on Sir Henry Clinton's "Record of Private Intelligence," printed in the *Magazine of American History*, Vols. X. & XI., where Clinton seems to implicate Parsons as a party to a plot concocted by William Herron, a professional spy, who apparently tried to make Clinton think Parsons purchasable. See "A Vindication of General Parsons," by George B. Loring (1868); "An Examination of the Charge of Treason against Gen. Samuel Holden Parsons" (an address by Joseph Gurley Woodward, Connecticut Historical society, May 5, 1896), and "Centennial Oration at Marietta, 1888," by George F. Hoar.

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PARSONS, Theophilus, author, was born in Newburyport, Mass., May 17, 1797; son of Judge Theophilus (q.v.) and Elizabeth (Greenleaf) Parsons. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1815, A.M., 1818, studied law under William Prescott and was admitted to the bar in 1819. He traveled in Europe, and on his return settled in practice in Taunton, Mass., and then in Boston, and subsequently devoted himself to literary pursuits, founding and editing the *United States Free Press.* He was Dane professor of law at Harvard, 1848–70; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, and president of the Magazine club. He received the degree LL.D. from Harvard in 1849. He was an early convert to Swedenborgianism, and is the author of the following works on Swedenborgianism: *Essays* (1845); *Deus Homo* (1867); *The Infinite and the Finite* (1872), and *Outlines of the Religion and Philosophy of Swedenborg* (1875). His legal writings include: *The Law of Conscience* (2 vols., 1853, 5th ed., 3 vols., 1864); *Elements of Mercantile Law* (1856); *Laws of Business for Business Men* (1857); *Maritime Law* (2 vols., 1859); *Notes and Bills of Exchange* (2 vols., 1862); *Shipping and Admiralty* (2 vols., 1869); and *The Political, Personal and Property Rights of a Citizen of the United States* (1875). He also published *Memoir of Judge Parsons,* his father (1859). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 26, 1882.

PARSONS, William Barclay, civil engineer, was born in New York city, April 15, 1859; son of William Barclay and Eliza (Livingston) Parsons; grandson of William Burrington and Ann (Barclay) Parsons and of Schuyler and Eliza (Glass) Livingston, and a descendant of Henry Barclay, D.D., and of Cadwallader Colden. He was graduated from Columbia college, N.Y., A.B., 1879; C.E. 1882, and was married, May 20, 1884, to Anna DeWitt, daughter of Sylvanus and Caroline (Gallup) Reed of New York city. After service on the Erie railway he engaged in business in New York as a civil engineer and was appointed chief engineer of the Rapid Transit commission of New York and chief of engineers of the National Guard of the State of New York with the rank of brigadier-general. He was elected trustee of Columbia university in 1898, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1881 and of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain. He is the author of: *Track* (1885); *Turnouts* (1885); *An American Engineer in China* (1900).

PARTON, Arthur, artist, was born in Hudson, N.Y., March 26, 1842; son of George and Elizabeth (Woodbridge) Parton, and brother of Ernest Parton (q.v.). He studied art with William T. Richards in Philadelphia, Pa., 1859–61, and at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; removed to New York city in 1865 and established a studio, and studied in Paris, 1870–71. He was chosen a member of the American Water-color society and of the Artists' Fund society; was elected an associate of the Academy of Design in 1871, and academician in 1884. In 1886 he was awarded a gold medal by the American Art association, and in 1888 the Temple medal of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Among his most famous pictures are: *November* (1867); *On the Road to Mt. Marcy* (1873); *A Mountain Brook* (1874); *Sycamores of Old Shokam* (1876); *The Delaware River near Milford* (1879); *Nightfall* (1880); *The Morning Ride* (1884); *Winter on the Hudson* (1885); *The Evening after the Rain* (1886), and *Evening on the Harlem River* (1887). He received honorable mention at the Paris exposition (1889).

PARTON, Ernest, artist, was born in Hudson, N.Y., March 17, 1845. He was educated at Hudson academy and by private tutors and devoted himself to art at an early age. He studied art under his brother Arthur and in 1865 opened a studio in New York city and engaged in oil painting. In 1873 he visited Scotland and Wales, and later established himself in London. He visited New York in 1884–86. He was elected a member of the Royal Institute and of the Artists' Fund, New York, and exhibited his paintings in the Royal Academy, the Academy of Design, N.Y. city, the Grosvenor academy, and the Boston Art institute. Among his paintings are: *Morning Mist* (1873); *Papa's Luncheon* (1875); *Placid Stream* (1876); *Sunny September* (1877); *The Silent Pool* (1878); *Au Bord de l'Eau* (1878); *The Waning of the Year* (1879); *Silver and Gold* (1882); *Falling Leaves and Fading Trees* (1883); *Where Memory Dwells* (1884); *Streatley-on-Thames* (1885); *Last of October* (1886). In 1902 he was residing in London, England.

PARTON, James, biographer, was born in Canterbury, England, Feb. 9, 1822. He immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1827, attended the public schools of New York city, and a private school at White Plains, N.Y., continuing his education in Europe. He taught school in Philadelphia and New York city, engaged in literary work, became an editorial contributor to the *Home Journal* New York city, and devoted himself principally to biographical writing. He was married in January, 1856, to Sara Payson (Willis) Eldredge (Fanny Fern) (q.v.), who died Oct. 10, 1872, and he married secondly in 1874, Ellen W., daughter of Charles H. and Sara Payson (Willis) Eldredge. Under the laws of Massachusetts, this marriage was shown to be illegal, and they lived apart until, on his petition, the legislature amended the law. He removed from New York city to Newburyport, Mass., in 1875; lec-

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tured successfully on literary and political topics, and contributed to the New York *Ledger* and various periodicals. It is estimated that the sale of his books brought him $8000 annually in royalties for many years. He is the author of: *The Life of Horace Greeley* (1855); *Humorous Poetry of the English Language from Chaucer to Saxe* (1856); *The Life and Times of Aaron Burr* (1857); *Life of Andrew Jackson* (3 vols., 1859); *General Butler in New Orleans* (1864); *Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin* (1864); *Famous Americans of Recent Times* (1867); *The People's Book of Biography* (1868); *Smoking and Drinking*, an essay (1868); *The Danish Islands: Are We Bound to Pay for Them?* (1869); *Topics of the Time* (1871); *Triumphs of Enterprise, Ingenuity and Public Spirit* (1871); *The Words of Washington* (1872); *Fanny Fern, A Memorial Volume* (1873); *Life of Thomas Jefferson, Third President of the United States* (1874); *Taxation of Church Property* (1874); *Le Parnasse Français, a Book of French Poetry from A.D. 1550 to the Present Time* (1877); *Caricature and other Comic Art in All Times and Many Lands* (1877); *Life of Voltaire* (1881); *Noted Women of Europe and America* (1883); *Captains of Industry; or, Men of Business who did Something besides Making Money* (1884); *Some Noted Princes, Authors and Statesmen of Our Time* (1885), and *Captains of Industry*, second series (1891). He died in Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 17, 1891.

James Parton

PARTON, Sara Payson (Willis), author, was born in Portland, Maine, July 9, 1811; daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Parker) Willis; granddaughter of Nathaniel and Lucy (Douglas) Willis, and of Solomon Parker, and a descendant of George and Jane (Palfrey) Willis. George Willis emigrated from England to America, and settled in Cambridge, Mass., 1626. She was educated in the public schools of Boston, and in Catherine Beecher's Young Ladies' seminary at Hartford, Conn. She was married, May 4, 1837, to Charles H. Eldredge of Boston, Mass., who died, Oct. 6, 1846, leaving her with two children and without property. She sewed for a livelihood and tried to secure a position as a public school teacher, but was not successful. In 1851 she began to write for the *Olive Branch* and the *True Flag*, Boston periodicals, and her articles were copied into newspapers in all parts of the country. She received only fifty cents for her first contribution. Derby and Miller, New York publishers, brought out a collection of her stories in one volume in 1853, as *Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio*, of which 80,000 copies were sold. She removed to New York city in 1854, continuing to use the pen-name of Fanny Fern, and began to write for the New York *Ledger*, and for sixteen years furnished that periodical with an article every week, and for one story from her pen Robert Bonner paid her $100 a column. She was married secondly to a Mr. Farrington, a merchant of Boston, but the union was brief, and in January, 1856, she became the wife of James Parton, the biographer. She is the author of: *Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio* (1853, 2d ser., 1854); *Little Ferns for Fanny's Little Friends* (1854); *Ruth Hall*, novel (1854); *Fresh Leaves* (1855); *Rose Clark*, novel (1857); *A New Story-Book for Children* (1864); *Folly as it Flies* (1868); *The Play-Day Book* (1869); *Ginger Snaps* (1870), and *Caper Sauce; A Volume of Chit Chat* (1872). Most of her books were republished in England. See "Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern" (London, 1855). She died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 10, 1872.

PARTRIDGE, Alden, educator, was born in Norwich, Vt., Jan. 12, 1785; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Wright) Partridge, and grandson of Samuel and Ruth (Woodwood) Partridge. His father, a soldier in the Revolution, was present at the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga. He entered Dartmouth in August, 1802, but left before graduating to accept the appointment as cadet at the U.S. Military academy and was transferred to the artillery corps in July, 1806; promoted first lieutenant of engineers, Oct. 30, 1806; captain in the engineer corps, July 23, 1810, and in November, 1806, was appointed assistant professor of mathematics, serving as full professor with the pay and emoluments of major, 1812–13, and as professor of engineering, 1813–16. He was acting superintendent of the academy, 1808–15, in the absence of Colonel Williams, and superintendent, 1815–17. On Jan. 17, 1817, he was relieved of the superintendency and on April 15, 1817, resigned his commission in the U.S. army. He then instructed a volunteer corps and gave lectures on fortifications and military science in New York city, and in 1819 engaged in the sur-

A Partridge

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vey of the north-eastern boundary. In the latter part of 1819 he founded in Norwich, Vt., the American Literary Scientific and Military academy of which he was superintendent and professor of mathematics, philosophy and military science. The first class of one hundred students entered Sept. 4, 1820, and on Aug. 22, 1825, the institution was removed to Middletown, Conn., and had an attendance of two hundred and ninety-seven students. Failing to obtain a charter from Connecticut he removed the military school back to Norwich, Vt., in 1829, where he had conducted a flourishing seminary, 1825–29, as a preparatory school for his military academy. In November, 1834, he obtained a charter from the legislature of Vermont for the Norwich university with full power to confer degrees and to possess all other powers and immunities belonging to the colleges and universities of the United States. He was elected its first president, which office he resigned in 1843, owing to differences with the other trustees as to the management of the university, and Truman B. Ransom was elected president. He was married in April, 1837, to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of John Swasey of Claremont, N.H., who with their son, Capt. Henry V. Partridge, U.S.V., survived him. Capt. Alden Partridge was surveyor general of Vermont, 1822; a representative from Norwich to the state legislature, 1833, 1834, 1837 and 1839; the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for representative in the 22d, 24th 25th and 26th congresses, and the unsuccessful Independent candidate for representative in the 31st congress in 1848. He established a military school at Portsmouth, Va., 1839, known as the Virginia Literary, Scientific and Military institute, and others at Bristol, Pa., 1842, at Pembroke, N.H., 1847, and at Harrisburg, Penn., 1850; was camp instructor of Pennsylvania volunteer militia at Reading in 1842, and in 1853 opened at Brandywine Springs, Del., what he hoped to make a National school of education in the arts of peace and war. The buildings burned in the autumn of 1853 and he planned to remove to Bristol, Penn. He returned to his family at Norwich, Vt., where he was stricken with what proved a fatal illness. He is the author of: *An Excursion* (1822); *Lectures on Education* (1825); *Lectures on National Defence* (1827); *Journal of a Tour of Cadets* (1827). He died in Norwich, Vt., Jan. 17, 1854.

PARTRIDGE, Frederick William, soldier and diplomatist, was born in Norwich, Vt., Aug. 19, 1824; son of Capt. Cyrus (1786–1842) and Mary (Loveland) (1786–1866) Partridge; grandson of Capt. Isaac Partridge of the Revolution and of Joseph and Mercy (Bigelow) Loveland; great-grandson of Capt. Samuel Partridge of the Colonial wars, and of David and Mercy (Lewis) Bigelow, and a descendant of Thomas Bigelow, the immigrant, and of Elisha and Lucy (Sparks) Lovel, who immigrated to Glastonbury, Conn. Frederick William Partridge attended the district school; the Norwich Literary, Scientific and Military academy, and Dartmouth college one year; studied law at Albany, N.Y., and in the office of Franklin Pierce of Concord, N.H., and had charge of the Harrisburg Military college, Pa., established by his cousin, Capt. Alden Partridge (q. v.), 1845–47. In January, 1847, he enlisted in the U.S. army and went to Mexico as special commissioner of President Polk to visit the seat of war and report his impressions of the conduct and progress of the campaign to the secretary of war. Having no credentials, as his mission was secret, he was captured by the American army as a spy, ordered to be imprisoned at San Juan de Ulúa, commanded by his cousin, Lieut. Henry S. Burton, 1st artillery, and after his release returned to Washington without accomplishing his mission. He resigned from the army in 1847 and was located on a farm in Kendall county, Ill., 1847–55, during part of which time he was captain of a company of militia. He was married in 1852 to Mary, daughter of William Pauline of East Aurora, N.Y. He continued his law studies under Isaac N. Arnold in Chicago, 1855–57. In 1857 he removed to Sandwich, Ill., and in 1861 became senior captain in the 13th Illinois volunteer regiment. He was made major of the regiment in June, 1861, lieutenant-colonel in December, 1862, and colonel, June 18, 1864, for gallantry at Lookout Mountain, and was brevetted brigadier-general for acts at Missionary Ridge. He was wounded at Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., at Chattanooga, and at Ringgold Gap. He was mustered out with his regiment, July 18, 1864, practised law in Sandwich and had an office in Chicago. He was postmaster of Sandwich; clerk of the circuit court, and U.S. consul-general at Bangkok, Siam, 1869–76, when he saved the life of the son of the king and did much to promote the safety of Christian missionaries in the kingdom. He returned to the United States in 1876 by way of Singapore and the Suez Canal, visiting the chief cities of Europe. He served as U.S. examiner of pensions at Rushville, Ind., and Tiffin, Ohio, 1882–89. He died at Sycamore, Ill., Jan. 22, 1899.

PARTRIDGE, George, delegate, was born in Duxbury, Mass., Feb. 8, 1740; son of George and Hannah (Foster) Partridge; grandson of John and Hannah (Seabury) Partridge and of Deacon Foster of Plymouth, Mass., and a great-grandson of George and Sarah (Tracy) Partridge. George Partridge came to America from Kent county, England, about 1636, and received a grant of land at Powder Point, Dux-

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bury, Mass., where he settled. George Partridge was prepared for college under the Rev. Charles Turner, was graduated at Harvard A.B., 1762, A. M., 1765, and engaged in teaching school in Kingston, Mass. He fitted for the ministry, but abandoned it, and returned to teaching school in 1770; was a delegate to the Provincial congress, 1774–75; a representative in the general court, 1775–79, and sheriff of Plymouth county as successor to Gen. Joseph Warren, 1777–1812. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1779–82, and 1783–85; a representative in the Massachusetts legislature in 1788, and a representative in the first and second sessions of the 1st congress, 1789–90, resigning his seat, August 14, 1790. He endowed Partridge seminary at Duxbury, Mass., and left a large part of his estate to religious and charitable purposes. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He died in Duxbury, Mass., July 7, 1828.

PARTRIDGE, Sidney Catlin, first missionary bishop of Kyoto, Japan, and the 195th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, Sept. 1, 1857; son of George Sidney, Jr., and Helen Derby (Catlin) Partridge; grandson of George Sidney and Mary (Tew) Partridge, and a descendant of George Partridge of Plymouth, 1621. He was graduated at Yale in 1880, and at Berkeley Divinity school in 1884. He was admitted to the diaconate by Bishop Williams, June 4, 1884, and went as missionary to Shanghai, China, where Bishop Boone assigned him to St. John's college as teacher and to St. Mary's hall as chaplain. He was advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Boone in 1885, and in 1887 became rector of Boone school, Wu-chang, and missionary in charge of neighborhood work. At a special meeting of the House of Bishops in 1899, he was elected bishop of the newly created see of Kyoto, Japan, and was consecrated at the cathedral in Tokyo, Feb. 2, 1900, by Bishops McKim, Graves and Schereschewsky of the American missions, assisted by Bishops Foss, Evington, Tyson and Awdry of the Anglican church. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Berkeley Divinity school in 1900.

PARTRIDGE, William Ordway, sculptor, was born in Paris, France, April 11, 1861; brother of Sidney C. Partridge. He returned to the United States with his parents in 1868, and was a student at Cheshire Military academy, Adelphi academy, Brooklyn, N.Y., and Columbia college successively. In 1882 he was sent to Europe, where he studied sculpture in Naples, Florence, Rome and Paris until 1885, when he returned to the United States. He appeared at Wallack's theatre, New York, as "Steerforth" in David Copperfield, devoting his leisure to modeling in clay and to the study of Greek art with Thomas Davidson, and subsequently gave his entire attention to sculpture. He was married in 1887 to Mrs. Augusta Merriam of Milton, Mass. They went to Rome, where Mr. Partridge entered the studio of Pio Welonski. Upon his return to the United States in 1889 he became professor of fine arts in Columbian university, Washington, D.C., and a lecturer before the National Social Science association, the Concord School of Philosophy and the Brooklyn institute. He had studios in Paris and in Anvers, Belgium, 1893–94, and in 1894 settled in Milton, Mass. He held membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, in the Authors, Cosmos and Press clubs and exhibited frequently at the Paris Salon and at the Royal academies of London and Berlin. He is the author of: *Art for America; The Song Life of a Sculptor; The Technique of Sculpture The Angel of Clay* (1900) and *Nathan Hale* (1992.) His sculpture includes: heroic statues of Shakespeare in Lincoln Park, Chicago, Ill. (1879), and of Alexander Hamilton, Brooklyn, N.Y. (1880); Kauffmann memorial, Washington, D.C.; bust of Edward Everett Hale, Union League club, Chicago, Ill.; bust of Whittier in Boston Public library (1896); colossal equestrian statue of Grant for Union League club, Brooklyn, N.Y.; marble Madonna; an heroic figure of Christ; heroic statue of John Reese (1897); heroic equestrian statue of Fighting Joe Hooker (1897); and a second ideal head of Christ (1901).

STATUE OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON

PARVIN, Theodore Sutton, educator, was born in Cedarville, N.J., Jan. 15, 1817; son of Josiah and Lydia (Harris) Parvin. Josiah Parvin served as an aide to General Odgen in the war of 1812, and his father was a Revolutionary soldier. Theodore Parvin removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, with his parents in 1829, was graduated at Woodward college in 1836, and at the Cincinnati Law school in 1837. He began practice in Burlington, Iowa, in 1838, and was private secretary to Gov. Robert Lucas and territorial librarian, purchasing the first books that formed the nucleus of the Iowa state library with an appropriation of $5,000 made by congress. He was district attorney for the middle district of Iowa, 1839–41. He removed to Muscatine in 1840; was secretary of the legislative council, 1840–41; probate judge

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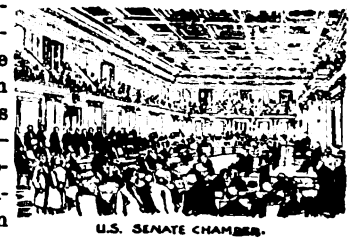
1841–47, and clerk of the U.S. district court, 1846–56. He was county judge, 1848–50; register of the state land office, 1857–59; librarian and curator of the Iowa State university, 1858–70; professor of natural history, 1860–70, and professor of political economy there, 1867–70. In 1844 he founded the Iowa Masonic library, and was its first librarian, the building being erected in 1884. He was secretary of the Iowa State Historical society, 1864–66; organizer of the Iowa State Teachers' association in 1854, and its president in 1867; president of the school board of Muscatine in 1855, and later of the school board of Iowa City. He was also a founder of the state library society in 1890, and its president, 1892–94, and a member of the Pioneer Law Makers' association. He was married, May 17, 1843, to Agnes, daughter of George and Nancy (Barton) McCully of Muscatine, Iowa. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Miami university in 1861, and that of LL.D. from the Iowa State university in 1894. He edited the *Historical Annals of Iowa*, the *Annals of Iowa Masonry*, the *Western Freemason* (1859–60): the *Evergreen* (1871–72), and the *Transactions of the Knights Templar* (1871–86). He is the author of: *The Newspaper Press of Iowa, 1836–46*; *History of Iowa* (1877); *History of Templary in the United States* (1877); *History of the Early Schools of Iowa, 1830–59* (1889).

PASCHAL, George Washington, jurist, was born in Skull Shoals, Greene county, Ga., Nov. 23, 1812, probably of Hebrew origin. He was admitted to the bar in 1832, and practised in Wilkes county, Ga., 1832–36. He was a lieutenant in the volunteer service, engaged in the removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia to Indian Territory, and served as aide-de-camp to General John E. Wool, 1834–35. He married Sarah, daughter of John Ridge, the Cherokee chief. She was a full-blooded Indian, descended from a long line of chiefs, was well educated, a famous beauty and a fine conversationalist. She was an aunt of Elias C. Boudinot (q.v.). They removed to Van Buren, Ark., in 1836–37, where he engaged in the practice of law and was joined by his brother, who had assumed the name of Brewer. They had an extensive practice as Paschal & Brewer. He was justice of the supreme court of Arkansas, 1842–44; was defeated for representative in congress, and in 1848 removed with his brother to Texas. It was largely through his influence that Sam Houston was elected governor of Texas in 1859. In 1861 he opposed the doctrine of secession and published his opinions in the *Southern Intelligencer*, a paper which he had founded at Austin in 1856. He removed to Washington, D.C., in 1869 where he was prominent in founding the law department of Georgetown university and was professor of jurisprudence at that institution for many years. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Georgetown university in 1875. He is the author of: *Annotated Digest of the Laws of Texas* (1866, new ed. 1873); *Annotated Constitution of the United States* (1868, new ed., 1876); *Decisions of the Supreme Court of Texas* (5 vols., 1869–71); *Digest of Decisions of the Supreme Court of Texas* (1871–73); a sketch of the last years of Sam Houston in *Harper's Magazine* in 1866, and many contributions to magazines. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 16, 1878.

PASCO, Samuel, senator, was born in London, England, June 28, 1834; son of John and Amelia (Nash) Pasco, and grandson of Samuel Pasco of Launceston and of Edward Nash of London. His father brought him to Prince Edward Island in 1842, and thence in 1844 to Charlestown, Mass. He was graduated at the Charlestown high school in 1854; at Harvard college, A.B., 1858, and was principal of the Waukeenah academy, Jefferson county, Fla., 1859–61. He enlisted in the Confederate service, Aug. 10, 1861, as a private in the 3d Florida volunteers, which regiment in 1862 formed a part of Bragg's army in the Kentucky campaign, and was later in Breckinridge's division in Tennessee, Mississippi and Georgia. At the battle of Missionary Ridge he was left on the field severely wounded and remained a prisoner until a few weeks before the war closed when he returned to Florida. He was again principal of the Waukeenah academy, 1865–66; clerk of the circuit court, Monticello, 1866–68, and was admitted to the bar in 1868, forming a partnership with Col. William S. Dilworth, his preceptor, who died in 1869, leaving a large practice. He was married, Oct. 28, 1869, to Jessie, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Scott) Denham. He was elected a member of the Democratic state committee in 1872, was its chairman, 1876–88, and a Democratic presidential elector in 1880. He represented his state on the Democratic national committee, 1880–1900, and in the Democratic state convention of 1884 received for a time a plurality of votes as the nominee for governor, but withdrew his name to prevent a deadlock, and upon his motion Edward A. Perry, his leading competitor, obtained the nomination. He was unanimously chosen president of the state constitutional convention in 1885, and was a representative in the state legislature, 1886–87, being speaker of the house. He was elected U.S. senator in April,



U.S. SENATE CHAMBER.

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1887, and took his seat, Dec. 5, 1887, his term expiring March 3, 1893, when he was appointed by Governor Henry L. Mitchell to fill the office *ad interim*. When the legislature met in April, he was renominated by acclamation and unanimously re-elected for the term expiring March 3, 1899. Being again appointed to fill the office *ad interim* by Governor William D. Bloxham, he served until the election of James Piper Taliaferro by the legislature, April 19, 1899. In the 53rd congress he was chairman of the committee on claims. On June 10, 1899, he was appointed a member of the Isthmian Canal commission.

PASKO, Wesley Washington, typographist, was born in Waterloo, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1840; son of Jeremiah and Martha (Van Osdol) Probasco and a descendant of colonial families of New York. He did not adopt the surname of Pasko until after 1872. He was graduated at the public school of Waterloo, was employed in a cotton and woolen factory until 1855, when he entered a printing office in Utica, N.Y., and in 1859 went to the office of the New York *Tribune*, removing to Charleston, S.C., in 1860. He was arrested as an abolitionist by the vigilance committee, and on failure to prove the charge he was ordered to leave the city. He was married, Oct. 21, 1860, to Elizabeth Theresa Jarret. He published a paper in Trumansburg, N.Y., 1860–61, and returned to the *Tribune* in 1861. He enlisted in the 16th N.Y. Heavy Artillery, and served in the army under Gen. B. F. Butler. He returned to New York at the close of the war and served on the editorial staff of newspapers both in Albany and Troy. He was an editor in the department of public instruction, assisted in codifying the N.Y. school laws in 1867, and on his return to New York city in 1868, edited the *Albion* and subsequently a newspaper in Lancaster, N.H., again returning to New York to engage in the printing business. He was literary advisor for a Cincinnati publishing house, 1879–83, and in 1883 established the New York Typothetæ, being made its secretary and librarian in 1885. He invented the Pasko Press in 1886, capable of producing 60,000 impressions of small financial and stock exchange bulletins in one hour. He is the editor of: *Men who Advertise* (1868); *Old New York* (1870); author of: *Biographical History of Indiana* (1881); *History of Butler County, Ohio*, (1883); *A Dictionary of Printing and Book Making* and *History of Printing in New York from its Beginning to the Present Time*. He died in New York city, Dec. 15, 1897.

PATERSON, John, patriot, was born in Farmington, Conn., in 1774; son of Maj. John and Ruth (Bird) Paterson. His paternal grandfather, a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, emigrated to America during the latter part of the seventeenth century. His father, Maj. John Paterson, an officer in the British army, served in the French and Indian wars, was with Wolfe at Quebec and died at Havana, Cuba, Sept. 5, 1762. Gen. John Paterson was graduated from Yale in 1762, taught school, and studied and practised law. He was justice of the peace of Farmington and was married, June 2, 1766, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Warren) Lee. In 1774 he removed to Lenox, Berkshire county, Mass., and the same year was elected clerk of the propriety of Lenox, selectman and assessor. He was a member of the Berkshire convention held at Stockbridge, Mass., in 1774 and was a representative in the 1st and 2d provincial congresses at Salem and Cambridge respectively. He organized the Stockbridge Indians for military service and raised a regiment known as the 15th foot in the Continental service, of which he became colonel. It marched to Boston the third day after the battle of Lexington and threw up the first redoubt along the lines around Boston, which placed the city in a state of siege by blockading the highways. During the battle of Bunker Hill he held Fort No. 3, Prospect Hill, Charlestown Heights, and engaged in the defence of Lechmere's Point, Nov. 9, 1775, for which he was complimented by Washington. He joined Arnold in Canada and took part in the battle of the Cedars near Montreal in June, 1776, where seventy-nine of his men were taken prisoners. He was engaged in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, N.J.; promoted brigadier-general, Feb. 21, 1777; sent to Ticonderoga, being present at the evacuation, July 5, 1777; fought at the battle of Hubbardton, July 7–11, and was with General Gates at Saratoga in October, 1777. He was with Washington at Valley Forge, 1777–78, and participated in the battle at Monmouth, June 28, 1778. He was a member of the board that tried Major André; was in command at West Point, 1780–81, and was commissioned major-general, Sept. 30, 1783, being with the exception of Lafayette the youngest of that rank in the Continental army. In December, 1783, he retired from the army and resumed his law practice in Lenox. Upon the outbreak of Shays's rebellion in 1785, he was appointed major-general of the state militia and commanded the Berkshire militia. For his services in this rebellion he was tendered the thanks of the legislature. He was one of the organizers of the Society of the Cincinnati, his name standing second on the list after General Washington. He removed to Tioga county, N.Y., in 1791; was a member of the state assembly, 1792, 1793, 1798 and 1801; was chief justice of Tioga and Broome counties, 1798–1808, and was a representative from New York in the 8th congress, 1803–05. He received his master's

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degree from Yale in 1779. His house was burned soon after his death, destroying all his papers, memoranda and portraits. A tablet to his memory was erected in Trinity church, Lenox, Mass., in 1887, and a granite monument was erected in the town by his great-grandson, Thomas Egleston (q.v.) in 1892, and Dr. Egleston also wrote his memoir in 1899. Gen. John Paterson died suddenly at Whitney's Point, Lisle, N.Y., July 19, 1808.

PATERSON, William, associate justice, was born in the north of Ireland in 1745; eldest son of Richard Paterson, who with his wife and son came to Philadelphia in 1747; settled first in Trenton, in Princeton in 1750, and in 1779 in Raritan, where he died in 1781. William Paterson prepared for college at the grammar school and was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1763, A.M., 1766. He read law with Richard Stockton, afterward the signer, and was admitted to the bar in 1769. He was a deputy to the New Jersey Provincial congress that met May 11, 1775, and was secretary of that body. He was an officer of the Somerset battalion of minute men in 1776, and in June of that year was appointed, with John Witherspoon, William Livingston and John Mehelm, the committee to arrest and depose the royal governor. He was the first attorney-general of New Jersey, 1776; a member of the legislative council, 1776; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1780–81, and to the constitutional convention of 1787. He was elected U.S. senator on the organization of the first state legislature in 1789, and drew the long term. He served in the senate as one of the tellers to count the electoral vote, was chairman of the committee on election certificates and a member of the judiciary committee. He resigned his seat in the senate in 1790, having been elected by the legislature governor of New Jersey, as successor to Governor Livingston, the first governor of the state. His term of service expired, Jan. 1, 1793, and he was appointed by President Washington associate justice of the United States supreme court, taking his place on the bench in 1793 and serving up to the time of his death. He presided over several of the Whiskey Insurrection trials, and over the trial of Ogden and Smith for aiding Miranda in his South American expedition. He was married in 1779 to Cornelia Bell of Perth Amboy, N.J., who died, Nov. 15, 1785, leaving two children, William Bell and Cornelia, and he married secondly in 1785, Euphemia, daughter of Col. Anthony White of New Brunswick, N.J. She died Jan. 29, 1822, childless. He declined the appointment of secretary of state in President Washington's cabinet, as successor to Thomas Jefferson, and also that of attorney-general. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of the State of New York in 1792, from Dartmouth and the College of New Jersey in 1805, and from Harvard in 1806. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the author of *Laws of New Jersey* (1798–99). On his way to the springs in Saratoga county, N.Y., for the benefit of his health, he died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, in Albany, N.Y., Sept. 9, 1806.

1785–1788.
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, New York.

PATRICK, George Thomas White, educator, was born in North Boscawen, N.H., Aug. 19, 1857: son of John and Harriet (White) Patrick; grandson of William and Mary (Gerrish) Patrick, and of Thomas and Mary (May) White, and a descendant of Matthew Patrick, of Scotch-Irish stock, who settled in Western (Warren), Mass., about 1731, and of William White, who came from Norfolk county, England, to Massachusetts in 1610. He was graduated from the State University of Iowa, A.B., 1878, and from Yale university, B.D., 1885, took a post-graduate course in philosophy and psychology at Johns Hopkins, 1885–87, and received from there the degree of Ph.D. in 1888, having been twice appointed to a fellowship in philosophy in that institution. In 1887 he became professor of philosophy in the State University of Iowa; in 1902 was the editor of the university's *Studies in Psychology*, and became the head of its department of philosophy and psychology. He was married, Nov. 28, 1889, to Maud, daughter of William and Jeannette (Buck) Lyall. He was a student at Leipzig university, 1894. He is the author of: *The Fragments of the Work of Heraclitus of Ephesus* (1889), and many contributions to scientific periodicals, notably the *Popular Science Monthly*.

PATRICK, Marsena Rudolph, soldier, was born in Houndsfield, N.Y., March 15, 1811. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1835, and was promoted brevet 2d lieutenant, 2d infantry, U.S.A., July 1, 1835. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1836; took part in the Florida war, 1837–42; was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 1, 1839; engaged in the war with Mexico, 1846–48; served as chief of commissariat of General Wool's column in northern Mexico, 1846–47, and was promoted captain in the 22d infantry, Aug. 22, 1847. He was stationed at Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1847–48, and was brevetted major, May 30, 1848, for meritorious conduct while serving in

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the enemy's country. He was assistant in the commissary-general's office, Washington, D.C., 1848–49, and resigned from the army, June 30, 1850. He engaged in farming at Sacket Harbor, N.Y., 1850–59; was president of the Sacket Harbor and Ellisburg railroad, 1853–54; general superintendent of the New York State Agricultural society, 1856–61, and president of the New York State Agricultural college, Ovid, N.Y., 1859–61. He was brigadier-general of staff and inspector-general of New York state volunteers, 1861; a member of the staff of General McClellan, 1862; was promoted brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers, March 17, 1862, and commanded a brigade in the defence of Washington, D.C., March–May, 1862. He was military commandant of Fredericksburg; took part in McDowell's pursuit of Jackson, May 7–Aug. 9, 1862; in the Northern Virginia campaign in command of the 3d brigade, 1st division, 3d army corps, Aug.–Sept., 1862, and was present at the second battle of Bull Run and in the 1st army corps in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. He was provost-marshal-general of the Army of the Potomac, 1863–65, and of the armies operating against Richmond, 1864–65. He was brevetted major-general, U.S. volunteers, March 13, 1865, for "faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion," and was provost-marshal-general of the department of Virginia, commanding the district of Henrico, Va., May 25–June 9, 1865. He resigned, June 12, 1865, and resided at Geneva, N.Y. He was president of the New York State Agricultural society, 1867–68; commissioner for New York state, 1868–69 and 1879–80; removed to Dayton, Ohio, and was governor of the central branch of the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers in Ohio, 1880–88. He died in Dayton, Ohio, July 27, 1888.

PATRICK, Mary Mills, educator, was born in Canterbury, N.H., March 10, 1850; daughter of John and Harriet (White) Patrick; granddaughter of William and Mary (Gerrish) Patrick, and John and Mary (May) White, and great-granddaughter of John Patrick, her first ancestor in America, who came from the north of Ireland and settled in Warren, Mass. She attended Franklin and Boscawen academies, New Hampshire; Lyons college, Iowa; studied privately at Heidelberg and in the universities of Zürich, 1893–94, Leipzig, 1894, Berlin, 1895, and Berne, 1896–97. She received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Iowa, 1890, and the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Berne, 1897. She made special language study in ancient and modern Armenian, ancient and modern Greek, French, German and Turkish, and studied in several libraries in Europe, making research on the subject of Pyrrhonism. She was elected president of the American College for Women, in Constantinople, Turkey, 1890, and member of the psychological congresses, Munich, 1896, Paris, 1900, and Philosophical congress, Paris, 1900. She is the author of: *Armenian Translation of Text Book on Physiology* (1876); *Sextus Empiricus and Greek Scepticism* (1899), and popular articles, including: *Education of Women in Turkey* (*Forum*, June, 1896); *Women's Struggle for Liberty in Germany* (*Popular Science Monthly*, January, 1900); *Ethics of the Koran* (*International Journal of Ethics*, April, 1901.)

PATTEE, Fred Lewis, educator, was born in Bristol, N.H., March 22, 1863; son of Lewis and Mary P. (Ingalls) Pattee; grandson of Moses Pattee, and a descendant of Peter Pattee, who settled in Haverhill, Mass., about 1640. He was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1888, A.M., 1891. He was principal of Coe's Northwood academy, New Hampshire, 1890–94, and in 1894 became professor of English language and literature at the Pennsylvania State college. He was married, March 9, 1889, to Anna L., daughter of Charles L. and Louisa P. (Simons) Plumer of Bristol, N.H. He is the author of: *The Wine of May and other Lyrics* (1893); *Pasquaney, a Study* (1894); *A History of American Literature* (1896); *Reading Courses in American Literature* (1897); *The Foundations of English Literature* (1900); *Mary Garvin: The Story of a New Hampshire Summer* (1902); *The Poems of Philip Freneau* (2 vols., 1902). He also edited *Macbeth* and contributed frequently to periodicals.

PATTEE, William Sullivan, jurist, was born in Jackson, Maine, Sept. 19, 1846; son of Daniel and Mary Ann (Bixby) Pattee; grandson of Daniel and Ann (Putnam) Pattee and of Willard and Abbie (Ferguson) Bixby of Monroe, Maine. He was graduated from Bowdoin, A.B., 1871; A.M. 1874; was married Nov. 30, 1871, to Julia E., daughter of Jacob and Hannah Tuttle of Plymouth, Maine; taught school and studied law, 1871–73; was professor of natural science at Lake Forest university, Ill., 1872–73; was admitted to the bar June 28, 1878, at Faribault, Minn., and practiced in Northfield, Minn., for ten years. He was a Republican representative in the Minnesota legislature in 1885, and became dean of the college and professor of the law of contracts and equity jurisprudence at the University of Minnesota, in 1888. Iowa college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1891. He is the author of: Pattee's *Illustrative Cases in Contracts, in Realty, in Equity, in Personalty*, and author of the *Elements of Contracts*, and the *Elements of Equity*.

PATTEN, John, delegate, was born in Kent county, Del., in 1746. He was commissioned first lieutenant in the Delaware regiment, Jan.

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15, 1776, and major in the Delaware line or "Blue Hen's Chickens," Dec. 14, 1779. He fought in almost every battle from Long Island to Camden, where he was taken prisoner, Aug. 16, 1780, and was on parole until the close of the war. He was a delegate to the Continental congress from Delaware, 1785–86, and was a representative in the 3d congress, 1793–94, when his seat was successfully contested by Henry Latimer, who served the remainder of the term. He was re-elected to the 4th congress, serving 1795–97, and died at Dover, Del., June 17, 1801.

PATTEN, Simon Nelson, political economist, was born at Sandwich, Ill., May 1, 1852; son of William and Elizabeth (Pratt) Patten; grandson of James and Mary (Robertson) Patten and of Simon and Deborah (Nelson) Pratt, and a descendant of William Pratt of Saybrook, Conn. (1632), and of William Patten, New York, 1794. He was prepared for college at Jennings seminary, Aurora, Ill.; attended Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., 1874–76; and was graduated at the University of Halle, Germany, A.M. and Ph.D., 1878. He was principal of public schools in Illinois and Iowa, 1882–88, and in 1883 became professor of political economy in the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, University of Pennsylvania. He contributed to the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, the *Political Science Quarterly*, the *Journal of Economics*, *Conrad's Jahrbucher*, and other periodicals, and is the author of: *The Stability of Prices* (1888); *The Consumption of Wealth* (1889); *The Economic Basis of Protection* (1890); *Principles of Rational Taxation* (1890); *The Theory of Dynamic Economics* (1892); *Theory of Social Forces* (1896); *The Development of English Thought* (1899).

PATTEN, William, clergyman, was born in Halifax, Mass., in 1763. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1780, studied theology, and was pastor of a Congregational church in Newport, R.I., in 1786–1833. He was an overseer of Brown university from 1790 till his death. He was the author of *Christianity the True Religion*, a reply to Thomas Paine (1795); a memoir of his mother (1834); and *Reminiscences of Rev. Samuel Hopkins* (1843). He died in Hartford, Conn., March 9, 1839.

PATTERSON, Daniel Todd, naval officer, was born on Long Island, N.Y., March 6, 1786. In August, 1800, he was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy, being attached to the *Philadelphia*, under Captain Bainbridge. In October, 1803, that vessel surrendered to a fleet of Tripolitan gunboats, when he was taken prisoner, and confined till 1805. He was promoted lieutenant in 1807; master commandant in 1813, and commanded the naval forces at New Orleans, La., in 1814, receiving the thanks of congress for his able co-operation with the land force under General Jackson. He commanded the expedition against the pirate Lafitte, on the island of Barataria; destroyed the forts and other defences, and carried to New Orleans, as prizes, the pirate ships and a rich booty. He was promoted captain in 1815; commanded the frigate *Constitution* in the Mediterranean, 1826–28; was navy commissioner, 1828–32; was in command of the Mediterranean squadron, 1832–36, and was commandant of the U.S. navy yard, Washington, 1836–39. He died in Washington, D.C., Aug. 15, 1839.

PATTERSON, David Trotter, senator, was born in Greene county, Tenn., Feb. 28, 1819. He attended Greenville college, Tenn.; engaged in business as a paper maker and as a miller; was admitted to the bar in 1841, and was judge of the circuit court of Tennessee, 1854–63. He was married in 1857, to Martha, daughter of Andrew and Eliza (McCardle) Johnson. Mrs. Patterson was mistress of the White House, 1866–69, and died in Greenville, Tenn., July 10, 1901. Judge Patterson was elected U.S. senator from Tennessee under the reconstruction measure of July 24, 1866, and drew the short term expiring March 3, 1869. He afterward practised law in Tennessee, and died in Greenville, in 1891.

PATTERSON, Francis Engle, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 24, 1827; son of Gen. Robert and Sarah Ann (Engle) Patterson. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1841, A.M., 1844, and engaged in business as a merchant. He served in McCullough's "Texas Rangers" in the Mexican war; was appointed 2nd lieutenant of 1st U.S. artillery in 1847; was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1848, and captain of 9th U.S. infantry in 1855. He resigned his commission in May, 1857, and returned to his mercantile business until 1862, when he was given command of the 115th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, April 11, 1862, and commanded the 3rd brigade, Hooker's division, Heintzelman's corps at Williamsburg and Seven Pines. He was killed by the accidental discharge of his own revolver, and died at Fairfax Court House, Va., Nov. 22, 1862.

PATTERSON, George, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., July 13, 1828; son of George Papathakes, a Greek merchant of Boston, who wrote his name Patterson. He was admitted to the diaconate by Bishop Ives of North Carolina April 9, 1852, and advanced to the priesthood, April 27, 1856, by Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina. He served as assistant to the Rev. G. A. Watson in Grace church parish, Plymouth, N.C., and in neighboring parishes and missions, including the plantation on Lake Scuppernong

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of the late Josiah Collins, 1852–61; was chaplain in the C.S. army 1861–65; again assistant to the Rev. G. A. Watson in St. James parish, Wilmington, N.C.,1865–70; rector of St. John's, Wilmington, 1870; finance agent of the University of the South, 1881–82; missionary in Texas, 1881–86, and rector of Grace Church parish, Memphis, Tenn., 1886–1901. He served as dean of the convocation of Memphis, was a member of the standing committee of the diocese, deputy to the general convention, and an examining chaplain for Bishop Gailor at the time of his death. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1847, and from the University of the South in 1895. He contributed to *The Diocese of Tennessee* and other periodicals. He died in Memphis, Dec. 10, 1901.

PATTERSON, George Herbert, educator, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 26, 1836; son of the Rev. Albert Clarke and Juliet Content (Rathbone) Patterson; grandson of Enoch and Mary (Adams) Patterson, of Boston, Mass., and of Samuel and Mary (Turner) Rathbone, of Buffalo, N.Y., and a descendant of James Patterson, of Lyme Regis, England, who came to America in the *Jane and Sarah*, in 1652. Albert Clarke Patterson (1809–1874), Harvard A.B., 1830; A.M., 1833; graduate of Harvard Divinity school, 1833; honorary A.M., Hobart, 1857, was rector and missionary in western New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts, 1857–74. George Herbert Patterson was graduated at Hobart, valedictorian, A.B., 1858, A.M., 1861, and from Harvard, LL.B., 1863. He taught school; was admitted to the bar in 1864; returned to academic work, 1866; headmaster, St. Martin's school, Southborough, Mass., 1866–69; was admitted to the diaconate in 1870, ordained to the priesthood in 1877; was president of the DeVeaux college, N.Y., 1869–81, and rector of St. Mary's church, South Portsmouth, R.I., 1887–1901. He was principal of Berkeley school, Providence, R.I., 1883–88, and was made a corresponding member of the New England Historic Genealogical society in 1883.

PATTERSON, James Kennedy, educator, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 26, 1833; son of Andrew and Janet (Kennedy) Patterson, and grandson of James and Ann (Langwill) Patterson and of William and Helen (McFarland) Kennedy. He attended school in Alexandria, Scotland; immigrated with his parents to the United States in 1842, and settled in Bartholomew county, Ind. He was graduated at Hanover college, Ind., A.B., 1856, A.M., 1859, and was principal of the Presbyterian academy at Greenville, Ky., 1856–59. He was married, Dec. 27, 1859, to Lucelia, daughter of Capt. Charles F. Wing of Greenville, Ky. He was professor of Latin and Greek in Stewart college, Clarksville, Tenn., 1860–61; principal of the Transylvania high school, Lexington, Ky., 1861–65; became professor of history and metaphysics in Kentucky university at Lexington, Ky., in 1865, and in 1869 was also elected president of the Agricultural and Mechanical college of the same university. When the legislature detached the Agricultural and Mechanical college from Kentucky university in 1878 he continued to be president of the former, which was given the name of State college. He was a delegate from Kentucky to the International Geographical congress at Paris, France, in 1875, and to the British association at Bristol, 1875, and at Leeds, 1890. In 1889 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Historical society of Great Britain and a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. He was successful in his endeavor to maintain the constitutional act of levying a tax for the support of the State college, 1881–82, and bequeathed by will his library and all his estate to the State college to found and endow a library in memory of his son, William Andrew Patterson, who was born in 1868 and died in 1895. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Hanover college in 1875 and that of LL.D. from Lafayette college in 1896. He wrote editorials for the *Courier-Journal* of Louisville, Ky., 1871–74, and contributed to the *Scottish-American*.

PATTERSON, James Willis, senator, was born in Henniker, N.H., July 2, 1823; son of William and Frances M. (Shepard) Patterson; grandson of Joseph and Susannah (Duncan) Patterson, and a descendant of Alexander Patterson, who came from the north of Ireland in 1721 and settled in Londonderry, N.H. He was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1848, A.M., 1851; taught in Woodstock academy, Conn.; read the elements of law, and on the advice of Beecher began to study theology at New Haven. He was a tutor at Dartmouth, 1852–54; professor of mathematics, 1854–59; professor of astronomy and meteorology, 1859–65, and Willard professor of oratory, 1893. He was school commissioner for Grafton county, N.H., and secretary of the state board of education, 1858–61; was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature, 1862; in the 38th and 39th congresses, 1863–67, and was U. S. senator, 1867–73. With Garfield and Boutwell he secured the passage through the house of the bill establishing the department (afterward the bureau) of education. He was also the author of the bill authorizing consular clerkships and the bill for the establishment of colored schools in the District of Columbia, and was chairman of the committees on retrenchment and reform and the District of Columbia. He was accused of complicity in the Crédit Mobilier, and a resolution to expel him from the senate was considered Feb.

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27, 1873, but the resolution was not adopted, and after his term expired an investigation showed him to be blameless. He was regent of the Smithsonian Institution, 1863–66; a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' convention, 1866; was again a representative in the state legislature in 1877–78, and state superintendent of public instruction, 1880–93. He delivered the oration at the unveiling of the soldiers' monument at Marietta, Ohio, in 1890. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Iowa college in 1868. He died in Hanover, N.H., May 4, 1893.

PATTERSON, John James, senator, was born in Waterloo, Pa., Aug. 8, 1830; son of William Hart and Mary Ann Moore (Wilson) Patterson; grandson of John and Isabella (Lyon) Patterson, and of George and Isabella (White) Wilson; and a descendant of John Patterson, who came from the north of Ireland in 1701 and settled at Trappe, Pa., and of Samuel Wilson who settled in Chester county, Pa., about 1680. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1848. He was a Whig in politics and an editor by profession; edited the *Juniata Sentinel* at Mifflintown, Pa., during the presidential campaign of 1852; the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, 1853–63, and became a banker and railroad president. He was a Republican representative in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1859–61, and served in the Federal army on the staff of Gen. E. C. Williams. In 1869 he removed to South Carolina. He was a Republican U.S. senator from South Carolina, 1873–79, and was not a candidate for re-election. He subsequently removed to Mifflintown, Pa., where he engaged in railroading. He was married first, Jan. 30, 1855, to Leucretia Eliza Moore, who died Jan. 8, 1884; secondly, Nov. 21, 1887, to Mildred May Franks of Wisconsin, who died Nov. 19, 1889, and thirdly, Feb. 15, 1893, to Flora Marcella Warford of Philadelphia, Pa.

PATTERSON, Josiah, representative, was born in Morgan county, Ala., April 14, 1837; son of Malcolm and Mary (Deloach) Patterson, and grandson of Alexander Patterson, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and of John Deloach. He attended the academy at Somerville, Ala., taught school, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was married in 1859 to Josephine, daughter of Judge Green P. and Ann Eliza (Turner) Rice of Alabama. He practised in Morgan county, 1859–61, and in 1861 entered the Confederate army as 1st lieutenant in the 1st Alabama cavalry. He commanded a company at the battle of Shiloh; was promoted captain in May and colonel of the 5th Alabama regiment in December, 1862; operated in middle Tennessee and northern Alabama in 1863; commanded the district of North Alabama in 1864 and the post at Corinth in December, 1864. He addressed the people of northern Alabama after the retreat of the army from Tennessee, and induced thousands to rejoin the Confederate army. He was captured at the battle of Selma, but escaping, reorganized his regiment and served until forced to surrender, April 19, 1865. He resumed the practice of law in Morgan county in 1865, removed to Florence, Ala., in 1867, and to Memphis, Tenn., in 1872. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1882; a presidential elector from the state at large on the Democratic ticket in 1888, and was defeated as candidate for governor in 1890. He was a Democratic representative from the tenth Tennessee district in the 52d, 53d and 54th congresses, 1891–97.

PATTERSON, Malcolm Rice, representative, was born in Somerville, Ala., June 7, 1861; son of Josiah (q.v.) and Josephine (Rice) Patterson. He was graduated from the Christian Brothers college, Memphis, Tenn., A.M., and took a special library course at Vanderbilt university, Nashville. He was admitted to the bar in 1883; practiced in Memphis, and was elected district attorney for Shelby county in 1894, for a term of eight years. He resigned, Sept. 10, 1900, on being nominated for congress, and was a Democratic representative from the tenth Tennessee district in the 57th and 58th congresses, 1901–05.

PATTERSON, Robert, educator, was born in county Down, Ireland, May 30, 1743. He immigrated to the United States in 1768 and settled in Pennsylvania, where he was employed as a teacher. He was principal of the academy at Wilmington, Del., in 1774, and upon the outbreak of the Revolutionary war volunteered in the patriot army. He served as military instructor, adjutant, assistant surgeon, and brigade major. He was married to Anne Hunter Ewing of Philadelphia; was professor of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania, 1782–1813, and served as vice-provost of the university, 1810–13. He was a member of the select council of Philadelphia and was elected its president in 1799. He was appointed in 1805 by President Jefferson director of the U. S. Mint, and served in that capacity until his death. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1783 and was its president, 1819–24. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1787 and that of LL.D. in 1819. He is the author of: *The Newtonian System* (1808); *A Treatise on Arithmetic* (1819), besides many articles in the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society;* and edited James Ferguson's *Lectures on Mechanics* (2 vols., 1806); *Ferguson's Astronomy* (1809), and John Webster's *Natural Philosophy*, with a memoir of the author (1809). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 22, 1824.

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PATTERSON, Robert, soldier, was born in Cappagh, county Tyrone, Ireland, Jan. 12, 1792. His father immigrated to the United States in 1789 to escape punishment for complicity in the Irish rebellion, and settled in Delaware county, Pa. Robert attended the public schools and was employed in a Philadelphia counting house. Upon the outbreak of the war of 1812 he was commissioned 1st lieutenant of infantry and toward the end of the war served on Gen. Joseph Bloomfield's staff. He returned to Philadelphia, was married to Sarah Ann Engle, and engaged in mercantile pursuits and in establishing cotton mills. He was a member of the convention that met at Harrisburg March 4, 1824, and was commissioner of internal improvements in Pennsylvania, 1827. In 1836 he was the Democratic elector for the first congressional district of Pennsylvania, and in 1837 was president of the electoral college that declared Martin Van Buren the President elect. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers in 1847, and served throughout the war with Mexico. He commanded a division at the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17–18, 1847; led the advance brigades in the pursuit, and entered and captured Jalapa. He was honorably mentioned in Gen. Winfield Scott's reports. He was major-general of the Pennsylvania militia, and on April 15, 1861, volunteered for three months' service, was mustered in as major-general of volunteers, and was given command of the military department composed of the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia. He crossed into Virginia June 15, 1861, at Williamsport, and was instructed to watch the troops under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at Winchester, Va. When McDowell was preparing to engage the enemy at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, Patterson, not receiving promised orders from Gen. Winfield Scott, failed to detain Johnston by giving him battle, and Johnston marched to the assistance of Beauregard, Patterson taking no part in the battle of Bull Run. He was honorably mustered out of service on the expiration of his commission, July 27, 1861, and resumed the charge of his important cotton manufactures. He was a member of the original board of trustees nominated in the charter of Lafayette college; was senior member of the board, 1826–35; again a trustee, 1874–81, and president of the board of trustees, 1876–81. He is the author of: *Narrative of the Campaign in the Shenandoah* (1865.) He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 7, 1881.

PATTERSON, Robert Maskell, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 23, 1787; son of Robert and Amé Hunter (Ewing) Patterson. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania A.B., 1804; A.M., 1807; M.D., 1808. He studied the physical sciences in London and Paris, and was appointed acting U.S. consul-general at Paris in 1809. He was professor of natural philosophy and mathematics at the University of Pennsylvania, 1813–28; succeeded his father as vice provost of the university 1814–28; was professor of natural philosophy at the University of Virginia, 1829–35, and a trustee of the university, 1836–54. He was director of the U.S. mint, 1835–51. He was a founder of Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and one of its vice-presidents; a founder of the Musical Fund society of Philadelphia, and its president, 1838–53; a member of the American Philosophical society, Philadelphia, 1809–54; delivered the discourse at its centennial celebration in 1843, and was its president, 1849–54; and a member of American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1839–54. He was married to Helen Hamilton, daughter of Thomas Leiper, of Philadelphia, and their son Robert (1819–1854) became a successful banker, and the pioneer trust safe deposit and insurance organizer in Philadelphia. He is the author of: *Early History of the American Philosophical Society: a Discourse at its 100th Anniversary* (1843). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 5, 1854.

PATTERSON, Robert Mayne, clergyman, editor and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 17, 1832; son of John and Margaret (Mayne) Patterson, who were of Scotch extraction, and born near Belfast, Ireland, coming to America early in the nineteenth century. He completed the public and high school course, being graduated with the first honor in 1849, and was an official reporter of the U.S. senate, 1850–55. He was graduated from Princeton Theological seminary in 1859, and was ordained by the presbytery of Philadelphia, Aug. 25, 1859. He was married in 1861 to Margaret Baxter Maclay, daughter of the Rev. James and Sarah Nourse, of Washington, Pa., and his wife died in 1863. He was married secondly, in 1867, to Rebecca Thomas, daughter of Joseph and Amy Malen, of Chester Valley, Pa. He was pastor at Great Valley, Pa., 1859–67; of the South church, Philadelphia, 1867–81; and in 1881 returned to the Great Valley church, uniting with his pastoral duties the editorship of the *Presbyterian Journal* which he conducted, 1881–94. He was a member of the committee to revise and publish the "Digest of the Acts of the Assembly" (1871); a member of the council that met in London in 1875 to form an international Presbyterian alliance; a delegate to the pan-Presbyterian councils in Philadelphia, 1880, Belfast, Ireland, 1884, Edinburgh, 1888; moderator of the synod of Pennsylvania 1890, and member of fourteen General Assemblies. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1875, and that of LL.D. by La-

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fayette college in 1881. He is the author of: *What is Our Duty?* (1863); *Character of Abraham Lincoln* (1864); *Revival Councils* (1871); *Counsel to Young Converts* (1871); *Total Abstinence* (1872); *Presbyterianism in Philadelphia* (1873); *Which is the Apostolic Church?* (1874); *Paradise: the Place and State of Saved Souls Between Death and the Resurrection* (1874); *History of the Synod of Philadelphia* (1876); *Visions of Heaven for the Life on Earth* (1877); *Elijah, the Favored Man* (1880); *Proceedings of the Pan-Presbyterian Council of 1880* (1881); *American Presbyterianism in its Development and Growth* (1896); *The Angels and their Ministrations* (1900); *Short Method with Skeptics* (1900); and editor of *The Presbyterian*, 1868–80.

PATTERSON, Robert Wilson, educator, was born near Maryville, Blount county, Tenn., Jan. 21, 1814; son of Alexander and Sarah E. (Stevenson) Patterson, both natives of South Carolina and a descendant of Scotch Presbyterians, who immigrated to America to escape persecution. He removed to Illinois with his parents in 1824, was graduated at Illinois college in 1837, and attended Lane Theological seminary at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1837–39 and 1840–41. He was ordained by the presbytery of Ottawa, Sept. 14, 1842, was pastor of the second Presbyterian church, Chicago, Ill., 1842–73, and declined the chair of didactic theology in Lane Theological seminary in 1854. He was moderator of the new school Presbyterian church in 1859, and a member of the conference union of the two schools. He was professor of Christian evidences and ethics in McCormick Theological seminary, Chicago, Ill., 1873–81; president of Lake Forest university, Ill., 1876–78, and a lecturer on apologetics and Christian evidences in Lane Theological seminary, 1881–84. He received the degree D.D. from Hamilton college in 1856, and that of LL.D. from Lake Forest university in 1884. He retired to Evanston, Ill., where he died Feb. 28, 1894.

PATTERSON, Robert Wilson, editor, was born in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30, 1850; son of the Rev. Dr. Robert Wilson (q. v.) and Julia (Quigley) Paterson. He attended the public schools of Chicago, the Chicago University preparatory school and Lake Forest academy, and was graduated from Williams college in 1871. He began the study of law which he abandoned for journalism, being employed during the great fire of 1871 as a reporter on the Chicago *Times*. He was on the staff of the *Interior*, 1872–73, and in 1873 began his connection with the Chicago *Tribune*, serving as night editor, Washington correspondent, editorial writer, managing editor, and in 1899 succeeding Joseph Medill (q. v.) as editor-in-chief. He was married, Jan. 17, 1878, to Elinor, daughter of Joseph and Katherine (Patrick) Medill.

PATTERSON, Thomas, representative, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Oct. 1, 1764; son of William and Rosanna (Scott) Patterson, and grandson of James and Mary (Montgomery) Patterson. James Patterson immigrated from the north of Ireland, and settled in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1728. Thomas resided at West Middletown and was a Republican representative in the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th congresses, 1817–25. He died in West Middletown, Pa., Nov. 17, 1841.

PATTERSON, Thomas Harmon, naval officer, was born in New Orleans, La., May 10, 1820; was warranted acting midshipman in the U.S. navy April 5, 1836; was made midshipman in March 1837, and served on the *Falmouth*, of the Pacific squadron, 1837–40. He attended the naval school at Philadelphia in 1842; was promoted passed midshipman, July 1, 1842; master, Oct. 31, 1848, and lieutenant, June 23, 1849. He served on the eastern coast of Africa, 1849–54, in 1861 was given command of the *Chocura*, Hampton Roads, Va., and was senior officer of the naval forces on the York and Pamunky rivers, co-operating with the Army of the Potomac. He was promoted commander, July 16, 1862, and commanded the steamer *James Adger* of the South Atlantic squadron November–June, 1862, taking part in the blockade of Wilmington and Charleston and in an attack on a flying battery near Fort Fisher, Aug. 23, 1863. He captured the Confederate blockade runners *Cornubia* and *Robert E. Lee* in November, 1863. He was commissioned captain, July 25, 1866; was stationed at Washington navy yard, 1867–70; was promoted commodore, Nov. 2, 1871, and rear-admiral, March 28, 1877. He was president of the naval board of examiners in 1876–77, was in command of the Asiatic squadron, 1880–82, and was retired May 10, 1882. He died in Washington, D.C., April 9, 1889.

PATTERSON, Thomas MacDonald, senator, was born in county Carlow, Ireland, Nov. 4, 1840; son of James and Margaret (Montjoy) Patterson. He immigrated to the United States with his parents in childhood and after a short residence in New York removed to Indiana, where he attended Asbury (now De Pauw) university and Wabash college. He was married in 1863 to Kate Graf ton of Watertown, Mass. He was admitted to the bar in 1868. He settled in practice at Denver, Col.; was city attorney of Denver in 1874; a delegate to the 44th congress from Colorado Territory, 1875–77, and was elected a representative to the 45th congress. The certificate of election was given his opponent, James L. Belford, who was unseated, and Mr. Patterson took his seat Dec. 13, 1877, and served until March 1879. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1876, 1880, 1888 and 1892; a member of the Democratic national committee,

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1874–80, and the Democratic nominee for governor of Colorado in 1888. He purchased and edited the *Rocky Mountain News* at Denver, Col., 1890, and continued to practise law. As a member of the Democratic committee on resolutions in 1892 he brought in a minority report, being the only member to favor the free coinage of silver, which was adopted in 1896. He repudiated Cleveland's nomination in 1892 and led the movement which gave the electoral vote of Colorado to James B. Weaver. He was a presidential elector on the Bryan and Sewall ticket in 1896 and the Bryan and Stevenson ticket in 1900, and was elected to the U. S. senate as a Democrat in 1901, for the term ending March 3, 1907. His wife died July 16, 1902, in Denver, Col.

PATTI, Adelina, prima donna, was born in Madrid, Spain, Feb. 19, 1843; daughter of Salvatore and Catherine (Cheisa) Barilli Patti, both singers of repute. She came to the United States with her parents in early childhood, and studied music under her step-brother, Ettore Barilli, and her brother-in-law, Maurice Strakosch. She made her début at a concert in New York city in 1850, then toured Great Britain with Strakosch and Ole Bull, singing the songs of Jenny Lind, re-appeared in New York city, and in 1854 accompanied Gottschalk, the pianist, to the West Indies. She retired from the concert stage, 1855–58, and continued her musical education, besides studying the French, German, Italian and English languages. She made her first appearance in Italian opera at the Academy of Music, New York city, Nov. 24, 1859, in "Lucia;" in London, May 14, 1861, in "La Sonnambula" and in Paris, Nov. 16, 1862. She subsequently visited Holland, Belgium Austria, Prussia and Russia. In St. Petersburg she received the Order of Merit and the title of "first singer of the Court" from the Emperor in 1870, and sang "Aïda" in the Apollo theatre, Rome, 1874. She made a concert tour of the United States, 1881–82, and appeared in opera there in the seasons of 1882–83, 1884–85 and 1886–87. She made a tour of South America, Mexico, and the United States, 1887–88. Her voice, a soprano of exceptional range, was especially adapted to pathos and coquetry. She married, July 29, 1868, the Marquis de Caux, from whom she was divorced in 1885; secondly, in 1886, Ernesto Nicolini, an Italian tenor, who died in 1898; and thirdly, Jan. 25, 1899, Baron Rolf Cederstrom of Sweden, and made her home at Craig y Nos Castle, Wales. She sang in the United States in 1903.

PATTISON, Granville Sharpe, educator, was born in Scotland in 1791. He was educated in Glasgow, and became a medical lecturer there. He emigrated to the United States, and was professor of anatomy in Baltimore medical college. Afterward he held the same professorship in London, England. Returning to the United States, he was a professor in Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, and in 1840 transferred his services to the University of the city of New York. He translated and edited medical works and wrote pamphlets. He died in New York city, Nov. 12, 1851.

PATTISON, Robert Emory, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Quantico, Somerset county, Md., Dec. 8, 1850; son of the Rev. Robert Henry and Catherine Priscilla (Woolford) Pattison; grandson of Judge Samuel and Ann (Skinner) Pattison and of Dr. Thomas and Margaret (Le Compte) Woolford, of Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md., and a descendant of James Pattison of James Island, Md., who arrived in America, 1640, and of Roger Woolford who came to Virginia prior to 1662, and in that year settled in Somerset county, Md., where he was justice of the county for five years between 1676–94. Robert Emory Pattison was graduated at the Philadelphia High school, A.B., 1870; studied law with Lewis Cassidy, 1870–73, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He was city comptroller, 1877–82, and at once began a reform movement which resulted in his election as governor of Pennsylvania in 1882 by a plurality of 40,202 over his Republican opponent, Gen. James A. Beaver. At the end of his term in 1886, he resumed his law practice in Philadelphia. In April, 1887, he was elected president of the Chestnut Street National bank and was a member and president of the U.S. Pacific railroad commission, 1887–90. He was re-elected governor of Pennsylvania in 1891 on the reform platform, his term expiring in 1895, and was again the Democratic nominee for governor in 1902, but was defeated.

Robt E. Pattison.

PATTISON, Robert Everett, educator, was born in Benson, Vt., Aug. 19, 1800; son of the Rev. William and Sarah (Everett) Pattison; grandson of Capt. Robert and Elizabeth (Cochrane) Pattison and of the Rev. Dr. Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Warren) Everett. Capt. Robert Pattison and his wife were both Scotch, but living in the north of Ireland, whence they immigrated to America, and settled in Vermont. Their son, the Rev. William Pattison, was the first male child born in Halifax, Vt. Robert Everett Pattison graduated from Amherst A.B., 1826, A.M., 1829; was tutor at Columbian college, Washington, D.C., 1826–27; professor of mathematics and natural philosophy

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at Waterville college, Maine (which institution became Colby university, Jan. 23, 1867), 1827–29; pastor at Salem, Mass., and Providence, R.I., 1829–36; president and professor of intellectual and moral philosophy, Waterville college, 1836–39; pastor at St. Louis, Mo., 1840–41, and at Providence, R.I., 1841–42; secretary of the Baptist Missionary Union, 1842–45; president of the Western Baptist Theological institute, Covington, Ky., 1845–48; professor of Christian Theology at the Newton Theological institution, 1848–54; again president of Waterville college, 1854–57; proprietor of Oread institute, Worcester, Mass., 1859–64; professor of systematic theology and history of doctrines at Shurtleff college, 1865–69, and professor of theology at the Union Baptist Theological seminary, Chicago, Ill., 1870–74. Brown university conferred on him the honorary degrees A.M., 1832, and D.D., 1838. He is the author of "*Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians*" (1859). He died at the home of his eldest son, Everett Wilson Pattison, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 21, 1874.

PATTISON, Thomas, naval officer, was born in Troy, N.Y., Feb. 8, 1822. He was appointed a midshipman in the U.S. navy, March 2, 1839, and served on the *St. Louis* of the Pacific squadron, 1839–42. He attended the naval school at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1845, was promoted passed midshipman July 2, 1845, and served on the steamers *Scorpion* and *Princeton*, the frigates *Raritan* and *Columbia*, the ordnance ship *Electra* and the gunboat *Referee*, of the home squadron, during the Mexican war. He served with the coast survey, 1850–51; was promoted lieutenant, Sept. 12, 1854, and served on the *Portsmouth* of the Pacific squadron, 1852–55. He was the first American naval officer to enter Tokyo, Japan. He was stationed at the Boston navy yard in 1857, and was an officer on the *Mississippi* of the East India squadron, 1857–60. He was commissioned lieutenant-commander in 1861, and served as executive officer of the sloop *Perry*. During a night engagement off Charleston, S.C., June 4, 1861, he assisted in the capture of the *Savannah*, the first Confederate privateer taken in the war. He commanded the *Philadelphia* of the Potomac flotilla in October, 1861, and engaged the Confederate batteries on the Potomac river and Aquia creek. He was transferred to the *Sumter* of the South Atlantic squadron, in 1862, and to the *Sarah Dolson* of the Mississippi squadron, in 1863. He was in charge of the naval station at Memphis, Tenn., 1863–65; was promoted commander, March 3, 1865, and was in charge of the *Muscota*, of the Atlantic squadron, 1865–67. He was on duty at the Norfolk navy yard, 1867–69; was promoted captain in June, 1870, and commanded the *Richmond* in the West Indies, 1871–72; the *Saranac* and the receiving ship *Independence*, 1872–78. He was promoted commodore, Dec. 11, 1877, and commanded the naval station at Port Royal, S.C., 1878–80. He was transferred to the navy yard at Washington, D.C., in 1880, and served until July, 1883, when he was detached. He was commissioned rear-admiral, in November, 1883, and was retired Feb. 8, 1884. He died at New Brighton, N.Y., Dec. 19, 1891.

PATTON, Francis Landey, educator, was born in Warwick parish, Bermuda, Jan. 22, 1843. He attended Warwick academy, the University of Toronto, Knox college, Toronto, and was graduated from the Princeton Theological seminary in 1865. He was married, Oct. 10, 1865, to Rosa Antoinette, daughter of the Rev. John M. Stevenson, of New York city. He was ordained by the presbytery of New York, June 1, 1865; was pastor of the Eighty-fourth Street church, New York city, 1865–67; the Presbyterian church, Nyack, N.Y., 1867–70; the South church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1871; Cyrus H. McCormick professor at Northwest (now McCormick) seminary, Chicago, 1872–81; pastor of Jefferson Park church, Chicago, Ill., 1874–81, and moderator of the general assembly, 1878. He was Stuart professor of the relations of philosophy and science to the Christian religion (endowed for him by Robert L. Stuart) at Princeton Theological seminary, 1880–88. He was made professor of ethics at the College of New Jersey in 1886, and in 1888 succeeded James McCosh to the presidency of the College of New Jersey which in 1896 became Princeton university. During his presidency he doubled the number of students, of buildings, of members of the faculty, and the endowment of the university. He resigned the presidency of Princeton university in June, 1902, and on Oct. 14, 1902, was elected president of Princeton Theological seminary. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Hanover college in 1872, and by Yale in 1888, and that of LL.D. by Wooster university in 1878, by Harvard in 1889, by the University of Toronto in 1894, by Yale in 1901, and by Johns Hopkins in 1902. He edited the Chicago *Interior* (1873–76), and is the author of: *Inspiration of the Scriptures* (1859); *Summary of Christian Doctrine* (1874), and numerous articles and reviews.

Francis L. Patton

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PATTON, Jacob Harris, teacher and author, was born in Fayette county, Pa., May 20, 1812; son of Thomas and Anna (Harris) Patton; grandson of Joseph and Sarah (Weir) Patton and of Jacob and Rebecca (Mofford) Harris. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., A.B., 1839, A.M., 1842; was a tutor in the University of Nashville, Tenn., 1840–43, and at Union Theological seminary, New York city, 1843–46, and was graduated there in 1846. He was principal of a private classical school in New York city, 1846–82, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New York in 1846, but chose the profession of teaching. He was married in 1854 to Caroline, daughter of Oliver Chear; she died in 1880. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Washington and Jefferson college in 1884. He devoted the latter part of his life to literary work, and is the author of: *A Concise History of the American People* (2 vols. 1860–1901); *Yorktown Memorial 1781–1881* (1881); *Political Parties of the United States, their History and Influence* (1884–1902); *A Popular History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States* (1901); *The Natural Resources of the United States* (1888–1894); *Which Religion Satisfies the Wants of the Soul?* (1902), and contributions to periodicals.

Jacob Harris Patton

PATTON, John, senator, was born at Curwensville, Pa., Oct. 30, 1850; son of the Hon. John and Catherine (Ennis) Patton; grandson of Lieut. John (U.S. navy) and Susan (Antes) Patton; and great-grandson of Col. John Patton of the 16th colonial regiment of Pennsylvania in the war of the Revolution. His father was a representative from Pennsylvania in the 37th and 50th congresses, 1861–63, and 1887–89. John Patton, Jr., was prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy; and graduated from Yale, A.B., 1875, and from Columbia, LL.B., 1877; and in 1878 engaged in the practice of law at Grand Rapids, Mich. In 1884 he was a member of the Republican state central committee, and gained prominence as an orator in national and state campaigns. He was president of the Michigan state Republican league, 1890 and 1891. He was married, Oct. 1, 1885, to Frances S., daughter of the Hon. Wilder D., and Fanny L. Foster. On the death of Senator Francis B. Stockbridge, he was appointed his successor by Governor John T. Rich, May 5, 1894, and served until the meeting of the legislature in January, 1895, when Julius C. Burrows was elected to fill out the unexpired term.

PATTON, John Mercer, representative, was born in Virgina in 1796. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1818; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Fredericksburg, Va. He was married to P. French Williams, daughter of Isaac H. and Lucy (Slaughter) Williams, and granddaughter of John Williams, and of Capt. Philip Slaughter. He was elected a representative in the 21st congress in 1830 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Taliaferro, and was also a representative in the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th congresses, 1831–39. He removed to Richmond, Va., and resumed his law practice, and was judge of the court of appeals at the time of his death, in Richmond, Va., Oct. 29, 1858.

PATTON, Robert Miller, governor of Alabama, was born in Monroe county, Va., July 10, 1809; son of William and Martha (Hays) Patton. William Patton, a native of Ireland, immigrated to Virginia in early manhood, and in 1818 removed with his wife and children to Huntsville, Ala., becoming one of the founders of one of the first cotton mills in the state. Robert was educated in the public schools and at an early age entered commercial life, removing in 1829 to Florence, Ala., where he became a merchant. He was elected a representative in the state legislature in 1834, and in the special legislature, 1837, called for the relief of those affected by the financial panic of that year, and served almost continuously in the legislature until 1861, being president of the senate in that year. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Charleston, S.C., in 1860, and to the state convention that passed the ordinance of secession, where he opposed the movement, but afterward devoted himself wholly to the southern cause. He spent his own fortune in aiding it, and as a commissioner of the Confederate government, raised several million dollars to keep the armies in the field. He was a member of the Alabama constitutional convention of 1865, and was elected governor of the state, serving from December, 1865, to July, 1868, when he was displaced through the reconstruction measures of congress. He obtained the capital for building the railroad to connect Chattanooga, Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans, La., and was president of the road from Chattanooga to Meridian. He was a trustee of the Missouri State university; the State Normal college of Alabama, and the Synodical Female

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college at Florence, Ala. He was married Jan. 23, 1832, to Jane, daughter of Gen. John and Mary (Brahan) Locke, of Huntsville, Ala. Three sons served in the Confederate army, two of whom were killed. Governor Patton died at Sweetwater, near Florence, Ala., Feb. 29, 1885.

PATTON, William, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 23, 1798; son of Col. Robert and Cornelia (Bridges) Patton and a descendant of Robert Patton of Scotch Irish descent, who came to America in 1762 and served as an officer in the Revolution. William Patton was graduated from Middlebury college, Vt., in 1818, and was a student at Princeton Theological seminary, 1819-20. He was married in 1819 to Mary, daughter of Zachariah and Mary (Fisk) Weston of Lincoln. He was stated supply and pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, New York city, 1821–34; secretary of the American Educational society, 1834–37; and was pastor in New York city, 1837–52. He removed to New Haven, Conn., in 1854. He was one of the organizers of the World's Evangelical Alliance in

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1846; and was a founder of the University of the City of New York in 1831, and of Union Theological seminary, New York, in 1836. He was a member of the executive committee of the American Home Missionary society, 1830–70; vice president of that society, and of the American Missionary association, and a corporate member of the A.B.C.F.M. He was married secondly to Mrs. Mary Bird of Philadelphia, and thirdly to Mrs. Emily T. Hayes of New Haven. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of the City of New York in 1836. He edited President Jonathan Edwards's work on *Revivals*, and Charles G. Finney's *Lectures on Revivals* (1839); prepared the American editions of the *Cottage Bible*, and the *Village Testament* (1833), and was assistant editor of the *Christian Psalmist* (1836). He is the author of: *The Laws of Fermentation and the Wines of the Ancients* (1871); *The Judgment of Jerusalem, Predicted in Scripture, Fulfilled in History* (1879); *Jesus of Nazareth* (1878); *Bible Principles and Characters* (1879). He died in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 9, 1879.

PATTON, William Weston, educator, was born in New York city, Oct. 19, 1821; son of William and Mary (Weston) Patton. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York, A.B., 1839, A.M., 1842, and from the Union Theological seminary, 1842, and was ordained in 1843. He was pastor of the Phillips Congregational church, Boston, Mass., 1843–46; at Hartford, Conn., 1846–57, and at Chicago, Ill., 1857–67; editor of *Advance*, Chicago, Ill., 1867–72; western secretary of the American Missionary association, 1873–74; lecturer at Oberlin and Chicago theological seminaries, 1874–77, and president of Howard university, Washington, D.C., 1877–89. He was married Jan. 11, 1843, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Horatio and Maria (Pettit) Mott of New York, who died in 1850; and secondly, in 1851, to Mary Boardman, daughter of Norman Smith. She died in 1880. He was a corporate member of the A.B.C.F.M., 1869–89; a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; vice-president of the Sanitary Commission of the Northwest, and an honorary member of the Society of Sciences, Literature and Art, London, England. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Indiana Asbury university in 1862, and by the University of the City of New York in 1882. He is the author of: *The Duties of Christians to Suppress Duelling* (1844); *The American Board and Slave Holding* (1846); *Pro-Slavery Interpretation of the Bible Productive of Infidelity* (1846); *The Young Man's Friend* (1847); *Conscience and Law* (1850); *Piety and Military Services* (1861); *Spiritual Victory* (1874); *Prayer and Its Remarkable Answers* (1875); *Count Tolstoi and the Sermon on the Mount* (1887). He died at Westfield, N.J., Dec. 31, 1889.

PAUL, Gabriel Rene, soldier, was born in St. Louis, Mo., March 22, 1813; son of Col. René and Eulalie (Chouteau) Paul, and grandson of Eustache and Marie Anne Scholastique (Masse) Paul, and of Auguste and Marie Therese (Cerre) Chouteau. Eustache Paul, a native of France, settled at Cape Français, Santo Domingo, and Col. René Paul was colonel of engineers under Napoleon, serving on the French flag ship at Trafalgar. He immigrated to Philadelphia, Pa., engaged in mercantile pursuits in St. Louis, Mo., 1808–13, and was afterward a surveyor of government lands. Gabriel was graduated at the U.S. Military academy and brevetted 2d lieutenant in the 7th infantry, July 1, 1834; was promoted 2d lieutenant, Dec. 4, 1834, and 1st lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1836. He served in the Florida war, 1839–42; was promoted captain, April 19, 1846, and served in the war with Mexico, being engaged in the defence of Fort Brown, the battle of Monterey, the siege of Vera Cruz, battles of Cerro Gordo (where he was wounded), Contreras, Churubusco, Molino

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del Rey, and the storming of Chapultepec, where he was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious conduct. He served on the Rio Grande expedition, where he captured Caravajal and his gang of desperadoes in April, 1832, was in garrison, and in Texas and Missouri, 1852–58. He participated in the Utah expeditions of 1858–60, capturing a band of hostile Indians on Spanish Fork, was promoted major and transferred to the 8th infantry, April 22, 1861; was acting inspector-general of the department of New Mexico, July to December, 1861; was appointed colonel, 4th New Mexico volunteers, Dec. 9, 1861; and commanded Fort Union and the Southern military district of New Mexico respectively, 1862, participating in the skirmish at Peralta, New Mexico, April 15, 1862. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, April 25, 1862; served as brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 5, 1862, to March 22, 1863, and in the Rappahannock campaign with the Army of the Potomac, being engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, April 18, 1863; was severely wounded at Gettysburg by a rifle ball, which deprived him of the sight of both eyes, and was promoted colonel and transferred to the 14th infantry, Sept. 14, 1863. He was retired from active service Feb. 16, 1865, was deputy governor of the Soldiers' Home, near Washington, D.C., February to June, 1865, and conducted the Military asylum at Harrodsburg, Ky., from June, 1865, to December, 1866. He was brevetted brigadier-general U.S.A., Feb. 23, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at Gettysburg and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866. In recognition of his services in Mexico the citizens of St. Louis, Mo., presented him with a sword in November, 1863; the 29th New Jersey volunteers gave him a jeweled sword for his services in the battle of Gettysburg; and on Dec. 10, 1886, a monument was erected over his grave in the cemetery at Arlington, Va., by his comrades of the Grand Army. He was married March 24, 1835, to Mary Anne, daughter of Col. William Whistler, U.S.A., and secondly to Louise, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Neland) Doxon, and widow of Alfred H. Rogers of Cincinnati, Ohio. He died in Washington, D.C., May 5, 1886.

PAUL, Henry Martyn, astronomer and civil engineer, was born in Dedham, Mass., June 25, 1851; son of Ebenezer and Susan (Dresser) Paul; grandson of Samuel and Martha (Crane) Paul, and of David and Hannah (Farnsworth) Dresser, and a descendant of Richard and Margery (Turner) Paul. Richard Paul emigrated from England to Boston, Mass., in 1635; was a soldier in the fort in Boston, in 1636, and one of the original proprietors of Cohannet (now Taunton), Mass., in 1637. Henry Martyn Paul was graduated at Dartmouth A.B., 1873, A.M., 1878, and at the Thayer School of Civil Engineering in 1875. He was principal assistant to Professor Quimby in the triangulation of New Hampshire, 1872–75; assistant astronomer in the naval observatory at Washington, D.C., 1875–80; observed the transit

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of Mercury at Dartmouth college in May, 1878, and the total solar eclipse at West LasAnimas, Col., in the following July. He was married Aug. 27, 1878, to Augusta Anna, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Edgar Harkness and Mary Jane (Rice) Gray, of Washington, D.C. He was professor of astronomy in the Imperial university, Tokyo, Japan, 1880–83; assistant astronomer at the U.S. Naval observatory, Washington, 1883–97, and in 1897 was made professor of mathematics in the navy. He became a fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science; one of the council of the Philosophical Society of Washington; a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences, and of the Cosmos club, and president of the Choral Society of Washington, 1896–98. He made researches in the phenomena of variable stars, and is the author of astronomical papers, published as appendices to the volumes of the *Washington Observations*. After 1899 he was in the bureau of yards and docks, navy department.

PAUL, John. See Webb, Charles Henry.

PAUL, John, jurist, was born in Rockingham county, Va., June 30, 1839; son of Peter and Maria (Whitmore) Paul; grandson of Nicholas Paul, who came to America early in the eighteenth century, and a descendant of a Huguenot family who removed from France to Holland. He attended Roanoke college, Salem, Va., and upon the breaking out of the civil war enlisted in the Confederate army as a lieutenant in the 1st Virginia cavalry. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia in 1867; was attorney for the commonwealth of Virginia, 1870–77; a member of the state senate, 1877–81; a Democratic representative in the 47th congress, 1881–83; and judge of the U.S. court for the western district of Virginia, 1883–1901. He married, Nov. 19, 1874, Katharine Seymour, daughter of Charles Green, of Warren county, Va. He died at Harrisonburg, Va., Nov. 1, 1901.

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PAULDING, Hiram, naval officer, was born near Peekskill, Westchester county, N.Y., Dec. 11, 1797; son of John Paulding. He attended the public schools until 1811, when he was commissioned a midshipman in the U.S. navy and began the study of mathematics and navigation. He was ordered to join Capt. Isaac Chauncey on Lake Ontario, in 1813, and was transferred to the *President*, the flagship of Commander Macdonough, in August, 1814. The American squadron being short of officers, he was commissioned acting lieutenant, and for his gallantry while in charge of the second heavy gun division on board the *Ticonderoga*, Lieut. Stephen Cassin, during the battle of Lake Champlain, was highly complimented, and received a vote of thanks from congress. After the close of the war he joined the squadron of Commodore Decatur and served with distinction during the Algerian difficulty. He was promoted lieutenant, April 27, 1816; served on the *Independence* and the brig *Prometheus*, 1816–17, and cruised on the *Macedonian*, of the Pacific squadron, 1817–20. On his return to the United States he procured a leave of absence, and attended the American Literary, Scientific and Military academy, Norwich, Vt., where he was graduated in 1823. He joined Commodore Porter's squadron as first lieutenant on the *Sea Gull*, in 1823, was ordered to the frigate *United States* in 1824, and cruised in the Pacific ocean on board the *Dolphin*, 1824–28. He was on the frigate *Constitution*, 1828–30, and commanded the schooner *Shark*, 1834–37. In 1837 he was promoted commodore, and was assigned to the command of the sloop of war *Levant*, Feb. 9, 1837, cruising in the West Indies, 1837–41. He was executive officer of the U.S. navy yard at Brooklyn, N.Y., 1841–44; was promoted captain in 1844, and cruised on the *Vincennes* in the East Indies, 1844–47. He was in command of the East Indian station, 1847–48; was transferred to the frigate *St. Lawrence*, and cruised in the Baltic, North and Mediterranean seas, 1848–51. He took charge of the U.S. navy yard at Washington, D.C., in 1852, and commanded the home squadron, 1854–57. While in South American waters in command of the frigate *Wabash*, May 1, 1857, he came into port at the mouth of the San Juan river, Nicaragua, where William Walker (q.v.), having captured the town with 200 men a short time before, had established his camp. Commodore Paulding demanded the surrender of Walker,

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and backed up his demand by landing 350 armed men, and by bringing the guns of the *Wabash* to bear on the camp. Walker surrendered and was paroled, but on reaching Washington, D.C., was not acknowledged by the U.S. government as a prisoner. His action was pronounced by President Buchanan in a message to congress, a grave error, which, if unrebuked, might give serious trouble to the government. Paulding was also warned not to exceed his instructions or legal authority in the future. Paulding's action began the subject of congressional investigation, and the committee of foreign affairs in the house reported against the legality of Walker's arrest, which called out an extended debate in both houses of congress and became a sectional issue. Paulding was presented with a sword and a large tract of land as a reward for his services, by the President of Nicaragua, but was not allowed by the U.S. government to receive the land. He was appointed in September, 1861, by President Lincoln, to serve on the board to examine plans of iron-clad vessels. He was ordered to take command of the U.S. navy yard at Norfolk, Va., and set out on the *Pawnee* with 600 men. Upon his arrival he found that he could not hold the yard against the Confederates, and after transferring the arms and munitions from the *Pennsylvania* and other vessels stationed there, he scuttled the ships and taking the *Cumberland* in tow, he set fire to the yard and went to Hampton Roads. He was relieved by law, Dec. 21, 1861, being over sixty-two years old, and in July, 1862, was one of the ten retired officers to receive the newly created grade of rear-admiral. He was governor of the naval asylum at Philadelphia, Pa., 1866–69, and port admiral of Boston, Mass., 1869–74. He is the author of: *The Cruise of the Dolphin* (1831). He died at Huntington, N.Y., Oct. 20, 1878.

PAULDING, James Kirke, cabinet officer and author, was born in Great Nine Partners, N.Y., Aug. 22, 1778; son of William and Catharine (Ogden) Paulding, and a descendant of Joseph Paulding, who settled in New Amsterdam before 1640. William Paulding was a wealthy shipowner and storekeeper at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, and at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war gave his entire fortune to the patriot cause and was himself appointed state commissary to the Continental forces. After the war he returned to Tarrytown, where he lived in actual want. James received but little schooling, and in 1797 obtained employment in an office in New York city. He entered the best society of the city and became intimate with such men as Gouverneur Kemble, Henry Brevoort, Jr., and Washington Irving. He joined the Calliopean society, one of the foremost literary institutions in New York. He began his literary career by

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contributions to the *Morning Chronicle*. He was associated with Washington Irving in the publication of the humorous fortnightly periodical known as *Salmagundi, or the Whim-whams and Opinions of Launcelot Longstaff, Esq., and Others*, Jan. 24, 1807. The paper was discontinued Jan. 25, 1808, after twenty numbers had been issued. He was appointed secretary of the newly-created board of naval commissioners at Washington, D.C., in April, 1815, and served until 1823, when he returned to New York city to accept the appointment of navy agent of the port of New York. He was married in 1818 to Gertrude, sister of Gouverneur Kemble. He was appointed secretary

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of the navy in Martin Van Buren's cabinet, in 1838, and ended his public career March 4, 1841, retiring to his country home at Hyde Park-on-the-Hudson, where he devoted himself to literature and the care of his estate. He began a second edition of *Salmagundi* in 1819, which also failed. He is the author of: *The Diverting History of John Bull and Brother Jonathan* (1812); *The Lay of the Scotch Fiddle: a Tale of Havre de Grace* (1813); *The United States and England*, a defence against articles in the *Quarterly Review* (1814); *Letters from the South by a Northern Man* (1817); *The Backwoodsman* (1818); *A Sketch of Old England by a New England Man* (1822); *Koningsmarke, or the Long Finne* (a satirical novel in which the lines "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers" occur (1823); *John Bull in America, or the New Munchausen* (1824); *The Merry Tales of the Three Wise Men of Gotham* (1826); *New Mirror for Travellers* (1828); *Tales of the Good Woman* (1829); *Chronicles of the City of Gotham* (1830); *The Dutchman's Fireside*, a novel (1831); *The Lion of the West* (a drama produced 1831); *Westward Ho!* (1832); *Life of Washington* (1835); *Slavery in the United States*, in which he defended the institution on social, economical and physiological grounds(1836); *The Book of St. Nicholas* (1837); *A Gift from Fairy Land* (1838); *The Old Continental* (1846); *American Comedies* (1847), and *The Puritan and His Daughter* (1849). See life and works by William Irving Paulding (1867). He died in Hyde Park, N.Y., April 6, 1860.

PAULDING, John, patriot, was born in New York, probably in Westchester county, in 1758. He was brought up on a farm, and while a scout in the American army under General Arnold, operating in the highlands of the Hudson river, was taken prisoner by the British. He was confined in the old sugar house on Duane street, New York city, whence he escaped. In order to prevent re-capture he exchanged his farmer's garb for a British uniform, and upon reaching the Harlem river swam the stream and crossed the Hudson river in a canoe from Spuyten Duyvil to the west bank. He then journeyed on foot to Stony Point, and there was rowed by friends across the river to Verplank's Point. On his way home he met Isaac Van Wort and David Williams near the present village of Tarrytown, and the three joined in a game of cards. While thus engaged a horseman in civilian's clothes paused at a stream by the wayside to enable his horse to drink. Paulding, whose experience in the army and in prison made him the most alert of the party, approached the stranger and asked him to which party he belonged. The horseman, noticing Paulding's uniform and supposing that he was speaking with a friend, replied "To your party." "How do you know which party I belong to?" asked Paulding. "I can tell by your dress," said the horseman. "I suppose, then, that you belong to the lower party." "Yes," replied the horseman, "I am a British officer out on particular business and do not wish to be detained." Paulding ordered him to dismount, and the prisoner, who afterward proved to be Maj. John André, produced Arnold's pass for John Anderson, saying, "By detaining me you will hinder the general's business." This proceeding, taken in connection with his first assurance that he was a British officer, aroused Paulding's suspicions, and he searched his prisoner, but found nothing to identify him. This led André to declare that he carried no letters, which Paulding disbelieving, they thereupon pulled off his boots and found three parcels under each stocking, all of which subsequently proved to be in Arnold's handwriting. Williams then proposed to bargain for his release, and asked if he would give his horse and equipments, his watch and 100 guineas if they would let him go. André not only agreed to this, but proposed any larger sum of money his captors might name. Paulding then interfered, exclaiming: "No, by God, if you would give us 10,000 guineas you should not stir a step;" and the three men took André to the post at North Castle, delivered him to the lieutenant-colonel in command, and went away claiming no reward, and not even leaving their names. Washington, however, sought them out and presented each with a silver medal, bearing

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on one side the word "Fidelity," and on the other "Vincit armor patriæ." He also ordered an annuity of $200 to each, and the government further rewarded each of the three men (neither of whom was in active army service at the time) with a farm of 200 acres, Paulding's farm being two miles from Peekskill, N.Y. He was twice married, his children by both marriages numbering twenty-one. Samuel D. Paulding was the last survivor of the children, and died in New York city, June 8, 1898. A monument to the three captors of André was erected on upper Broadway, Tarrytown, at the point where the famous meeting occurred. John Paulding, the patriot, died in Peekskill, N.Y., April 30, 1818.

PAXSON, Edward M., jurist, was born in Buckingham, Bucks county, Pa., Sept. 3, 1824; son of Thomas and Ann (Johnson) Paxson; grandson of Jacob and Mary (Shaw) Paxson, and a descendant of James Paxson, who emigrated from the parish of Marsh Gibbon, Bucks county, England, and settled in Middletown, Bucks county, Pa., in 1682, and maternally of William Johnson, a native of Ireland, who settled in New Jersey before the Revolution and subsequently was professor in a South Carolina college. He attended the Friends schools, learned the trade of printer, and in 1843 became editor of the *Newton Journal*, which he established. He founded and was editor of the Philadelphia *Daily News*, 1847, and after conducting it one year sold it and studied law. He was admitted to the bar of Bucks county, Pa., April 24, 1850, and practised in Philadelphia. He was judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia, 1869–74; judge of the supreme court of the state, 1874–95, and chief justice of the supreme court, 1889–93. He resigned his seat on the bench Feb. 20, 1893, to accept the appointment as one of the receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company by order of Judge George M. Dallas. He completed his task as receiver April 20, 1897, when he resigned. He gave to the committee of the Bucks County Friends Quarterly Meeting on March 3, 1901, deeds for a large and handsome building erected by him in Newton as a memorial to his parents as a home for aged and infirm members of the Society of Friends of his native county. In 1902 he erected an infirmary for the "Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons" in Philadelphia, the building being opened early in January, 1903. He was married, April 30, 1846, to Mary C., daughter of Nathaniel Newin of Delaware county, and after her death, June 7, 1885, secondly, December 1, 1886, to Mary Martha S., widow of Samuel A. Bridges of Allentown, Pa., representative in the 45th congress. He is the author of: *Brown's Collection Laws* and *Memoirs of the Johnson Family.*

PAXTON, Elisha Franklin, soldier, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., March 4, 1828; son of Elisha and Margaret (McNutt) Paxton; grandson of William and Ellen (Hay) Paxton, and a descendant of the Paxton family who immigrated to America from the north of Ireland with the Houstons and others in 1730 and settled in Pennsylvania. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1847; attended the Virginia Military institute at Lexington, Va., but was not graduated, and was president of a bank in Lynchburg, Va. He entered the Confederate army as colonel of a Virginia regiment; was promoted brigadier-general, and commanded the 1st brigade, Jackson's division, at Fredericksburg, and his brigade in Trimble's division, commanded by Gen. R. E. Colston at the battle of Chancellorsville, where he fell, May 3, 1863. He was married to Lizzie White. He died on the battlefield near Chancellor's House, May 3, 1863.

PAXTON, William Miller, educator, was born at Maria Furnace, Adams county, Pa., June 7, 1824; son of James Dunlop and Jane Maria (Miller) Paxton; grandson of William Paxton and of William Miller, and great-grandson of John Paxton of the Revolutionary army and pastor of Lower Marsh Creek, Adams county, Pa. Another great-grandfather, James Dunlop, was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and subsequently member of the Pennsylvania legislature for twenty-seven years. After attending school at Millerstown, now Fairfield, and at Gettysburg, William M. Paxton was graduated from Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, Pa., in 1843; studied law for two years, but decided to enter the ministry, and was graduated from the Princeton Theological seminary in 1848. He was ordained by the presbytery of Carlisle, Oct. 4, 1848, was pastor at Greencastle, Pa., 1848–50, and became pastor of the First church, Pittsburg, Pa., in 1851. He was married, first, in July, 1852, to Hester V. B., daughter of Colonel Wickes of Chestertown, Md., and, secondly, Nov. 8, 1855, to Caroline Sophia Denny of Pittsburg, Pa.; was professor of sacred rhetoric at the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., 1860–67, and pastor of the First Presbyterian church, New York city, 1866–83. He was instructor in sacred rhetoric at Union Theological seminary, New York, 1872–75; became a member of the board of foreign missions in 1866, and served as its president, 1881–83; was a member of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, 1866–80, and president, 1876–78. He was chosen professor of ecclesiastical, homiletical and pastoral theology at the Princeton Theological seminary in 1883, and became president of the faculty in 1900. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Jefferson college in 1860 and that of LL.D. by the same in-

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stitution in 1883. He was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States which met in Madison, Wis., in 1880; a director of Western Theological seminary, 1851–65; was elected trustee of the College of New Jersey in 1867; trustee of Jefferson college, 1853–65; served as trustee of Leake and Watts Orphan asylum, New York, 1866–83, and as a trustee of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, New York, 1866–83. He is the author of: *Memorial of the Rev. Francis Herron, D.D.*

PAYNE, Charles Henry, clergyman and educator, was born in Taunton, Mass., Oct. 24, 1830. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Connecticut, in 1856; was a private tutor in Newark, N.J., 1856; studied at the Biblical institute, Concord, N.H., and joined the Providence conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1857. He was married March 24, 1857, to Mary Eleanor Gardiner, of Wickford, R.I.; was pastor in Sandwich, East Bridgewater, and Fall River, Mass., in Providence, R.I., Brooklyn, N.Y., Philadelphia, Pa., and in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1857–76. He erected St. John's church, Brooklyn, N.Y., at a cost of $200,000, and the Arch Street church, Philadelphia, at a cost of $260,000. He was president of Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, Ohio, 1876–88, succeeding Dr. Frederick Merrick, and was corresponding secretary of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1888–99. He was a member of the committee to revise the hymn-book of his denomination in 1876, a delegate to the General conferences of 1880, 1884, 1888, 1892 and 1896, and to the Ecumenical conference in London in 1881. He traveled extensively in Europe, Egypt, Greece, Syria and the Holy Land. He received the degrees D.D. from Dickinson college in 1870, and LL.D. from Ohio State university in 1875, and is the author of: *The Social Glass and Christian Obligation* (1868); *Daniel the Uncompromising Young Man* (1872); *Methodism, its History and Results* (1881); *Women and their Work in Methodism* (1881); *Temperance* (1881); *Education* (1881); and *Guides in Character Building* (1883). He died at Clifton Springs, N.Y., May 5, 1899.

PAYNE, Daniel Alexander, A.M.E. bishop, was born in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 24, 1811; son of Loudon (a soldier in the war of 1812) and Martha Payne, and of mixed African, English and Indian blood. He attended the Lutheran Theological seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., 1835–38, and was ordained to the Lutheran ministry in 1838. He filled the pulpit of a Presbyterian church in Troy, N.Y.; conducted a high school for colored boys and girls in Philadelphia, Pa., 1838–43; became an itinerant minister of the African Methodist Episcopal church in May, 1842, and was stationed at Washington, D.C., and in Baltimore, Md., 1843–52. He was appointed historiographer of his denomination in 1848, and was elected bishop by the general conference in New York in 1852. He founded and was president of Wilberforce university at Xenia, Ohio, 1865–76; traveled in Europe, 1867–68, and attended the Methodist Ecumenical conference in London in 1881, where he was presiding officer one day. He was chancellor of Wilberforce university and dean of the Theological seminary. He received the degree LL.D. from Lincoln university in 1879. He is the author of: *History of the African Methodist Episcopal Church* (3 vols., 1865); *Recollection of Men and Things* and *Domestic Education* (1886). He died at Xenia, Ohio, Nov. 29, 1893.

PAYNE, Elisha, jurist, was born in Canterbury, Conn., in February, 1731; son of the Rev. Elisha and Mary (Johnson) Payne; grandson of Elisha and Rebecca (Doane) Payne, of Eastham, Mass., who removed to Canterbury, Conn., about 1700; and a descendant of Thomas (1586–1650) and Elizabeth (Tuthill) Payne, who came with six children from Wrentown, Suffolk, England, before August, 1637, to Salem, Mass. The Rev. Elisha Payne, Sr., said to have been the most talented lawyer in Connecticut, abandoned the practice of law in 1742 to become a preacher, and was twice arrested and thrown into prison for preaching the Gospel and advocating religious freedom in New England. In 1752 he became minister at Bridgehampton, near Southold, L.I., N.Y., where many of his relatives had settled in 1651–52. Elisha Payne, Jr., was educated and prepared for the law under the supervision of his father, and practised in Canterbury and Plainfield, Conn. He represented Plainfield in the state legislature, and was one of the five original settlers of Cardigan (now Orange), N.H. He served as an officer in the French and Indian war, gaining the rank of colonel; was deputy surveyor-general of the King's woods to preserve the pine trees, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of militia in August, 1775. He was chosen an assistant justice of the court of common pleas and register of probate for Grafton county in 1776; represented Cardigan, N.H., in the Vermont legislature during the "East Union" in 1778; removed to Lebanon in 1780; was a leading member of the Charleston convention of 1781 which determined the boundary between Vermont and New Hampshire, and was elected by the legislature lieutenant-governor of Vermont, chief justice of the supreme court and major-general of militia in the same year. When this last "Union" was dissolved he became a citizen of New Hampshire, serving in the state house of representatives, 1784–85, 1790, 1793, 1796, 1797 and 1800, and in the senate, 1786–87. He was married in 1753 to Anna Waldo, of Connecticut, and

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secondly to Elizabeth Spaulding, of Plainfield, Conn. Their son Elisha, Jr. (1768–1808), Dartmouth, 1784, practised law in Lebanon, and married Lydia Collins, of Mansfield, N.H. Elisha Payne, the elder, received the honorary degree A.M. from Dartmouth in 1779. He died in Lebanon, N.H., July 20, 1807.

PAYNE, Henry B., senator, was born in Hamilton, Madison county, N.Y., Nov. 30, 1810; son of Judge Elisha and Esther (Douglass) Payne. He was graduated at Hamilton, college, A.B. 1832, and practised law in Cleveland, Ohio, 1834–46. He was a presidential elector on the Cass and Butler ticket in 1848; a Democratic state senator, 1849–51; was defeated for the U.S. senate by Benjamin F. Wade, after an exciting canvass in 1851, and for governor of Ohio by Salmon P. Chase in 1857, by 1,503 votes. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1856, 1860 and 1872, and chairman of the Ohio delegation at the last named. He was a Democratic representative from the twentieth Ohio district in the 44th congress, 1875–77, being chairman of the committee on banking and currency, and reported a bill for the gradual resumption of specie payment. He was also chairman of the conference committee on the silver bill; of the committee on the electoral bill; of the conference committee on the counting of the electoral votes for president and vice-president, and a member of the electoral commission. He was a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1880 and 1884, and succeeded George H. Pendleton as U.S. senator, serving, 1885–91. Subsequently he was connected with railroad corporations, was a heavy investor in Lake Superior mining stocks, and at his death his estate was estimated at over $5,000,000. He was married to a daughter of Nathan Perry, a pioneer merchant of Ohio; his son, Nathan Perry Payne, was mayor of Cleveland, and another son, Oliver H. Payne, was colonel of the 124th Ohio volunteers during the civil war, and afterwards treasurer of the Standard Oil company. Senator Payne died in Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 9, 1896.

PAYNE, Henry Clay, postmaster-general, was born in Ashfield, Mass., Nov. 23, 1843; son of Orion P. (1820–1886) and Eliza (Ames) (1826–1886) Payne, who settled in Stockton, N.Y., after 1843; grandson of Samuel and Laura (Elmer) Payne; great-grandson of Joseph and Anna (Billings) Paine, who removed from Ashfield, Mass., to Allegany county, N.Y.; great^2-grandson of Joseph Ruggles (1735–1822), and Mehitable (Gittings) Paine, who removed from Braintree to Ashfield in 1767; great^3-grandson of Samuel Paine, born 1689; great^4-grandson of Stephen Paine, born 1652; and great^5-grandson of Stephen Paine, who came to Massachusetts with his father, Moses Paine, and lived in Braintree after 1628. Joseph Ruggles Paine was a soldier in the American Revolution. Henry Clay Payne attended Franklin academy, Shelburne Falls, Mass.; was clerk in the post office there, and removed in 1863 to Milwaukee, Wis., where he was cashier in a dry goods store, 1863–67. He was married, Oct. 15, 1867, to Lydia W., daughter of Richard Van Dyke, Jr., of New York city, whose ancestor, Franz Claessen Van Dyck settled on Manhattan Island about the middle of the 17th century. They had no children. He was chairman of the Young Men's Republican club; secretary and chairman of the Republican county commission; secretary and chairman of the Republican state central committee; a member of the Republican national committee from 1880, and a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1888 and 1892. He was postmaster of Milwaukee, 1876–86; was elected president of the Milwaukee electric railway and light company in 1889; was president of the American Street railway association, 1893–94, and receiver of Northern Pacific railway, 1893–95. He was appointed U. S. postmaster-general by President Roosevelt, Jan. 15, 1902, to succeed Charles Emory Smith, resigned.

PAYNE, John, missionary bishop at Cape Palmas, Africa, and 52d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., Jan. 9, 1815; a descendant of John Payne, who emigrated from England to the Virginia colony with his brother William in 1620, armed with chartered rights to appropriate land obtained through their brother, Sir Robert Payne, a member of the London Charter company. He was graduated at William and Mary college, Virginia, A.B., 1833, and at the Virginia Theological seminary in 1836. He was ordered deacon in Christ church, Alexandria, by Bishop Richard Channing Moore, July 17, 1836, and immediately sailed for the missionary field in Africa, where he remained until his return to the United States in 1841. He was ordained priest in St. George's church, Fredericksburg, Va., by Bishop Moore, July 18, 1841; served as a missionary in Africa, 1841–51, and was consecrated bishop of Cape Palmas and parts adjacent, in Christ Church, Alexandria, Va., July 11, 1851, by Bishops Meade, Eastburn, Lee and Johns. He returned to the United States completely broken in health, and his resignation was accepted by the House of Bishops in October, 1871. He received the degree D.D. from William and Mary college in 1851. He died at Cavalla, Westmoreland county, Va., Oct. 23, 1874.

PAYNE, John Howard, dramatist, was born in New York city, June 9, 1791; son of William and Sarah (Isaacs) Payne, and a descendant of Thomas Paine, who emigrated from England to

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America in 1622, and settled in Yarmouth, Mass., in 1639. He was educated in Boston, Mass., and became an assistant instructor of elocution with his father. He succeeded his brother, William Osborn Payne, as a clerk in a counting house in New York city in 1804, and there clandestinely edited the *Thespian Mirror*, 1805–06. He attended Union college at Schenectady, N. Y., 1806–08, where he edited and published a college paper called the *Pastime*. After his mother's death in 1807, he gained the consent of his father, who had lost all his property, to his appearance upon the stage, this having been his ambition from childhood. He made his début as Young Norval at the Park theatre, New York, Feb. 24, 1809, and subsequently appeared in Boston, Providence, Baltimore and Philadelphia, as Zaphna in "Mahomet," Octavian in "The Mountaineers," Salem in "Barbarossa," Tancred in "Sigismonda," and Romeo in "Romeo and Juliet." He traveled through the south and north and was everywhere greeted as the juvenile wonder. He appeared in New York, March 1, 1811, playing Edgar to George F. Cooke's Lear; in Boston, Mass., in March 1812, as Hamlet to Mrs. Duff's Ophelia, and then in Philadelphia and Baltimore. He played as Young Norval at the Drury Lane theatre, London, England, June 4, 1813, and afterward traveled through the principal cities of England and Ireland, retiring from the stage in 1817. He resided in France and England for nearly twenty years and was engaged chiefly as a playwright, selling his first play, "The Maid and the Magpie," a translation from the French, to the managers of Covent Garden for £100. He wrote, translated and adapted more than sixty plays, among them, "Brutus, or the Fall of Tarquin," "Mahomet," "Married and Single," "Two Sons-in-Law," "Spanish Husband," "Paoli," Judge and the Attorney," "White Maid," "Post Chaise," "Mrs. Smith and Boarding School," "Clari, or the Maid of Milan," (in which occurs his song of "Home, Sweet Home," and through which everyone concerned except Payne realized a fortune), and "Charles II." "Brutus, or the Fall of Tarquin," produced at the Drury Lane theatre with Edmund Kean in the title rôle in 1818, was a success and became a favorite rôle of Cooper, Forrest, and the elder Booth, as did "Charles II." with

John Howard Payne

Charles Kemble. He returned to the United States in 1832 and received several benefits from members of the theatrical profession in various cities. He lived among the Cherokee Indians for a time and became an adviser of the chief Ross in his difficulties with the United States; was arrested with the chief by the Georgia state guards, and was influential in securing the treaty that resulted in the removal of the tribe to the west. He became interested in several projects in the United States, but none of them prospered, and in 1841 he was appointed U. S. consul to Tunis, Africa, from which post he was recalled in 1845. He resided in Italy, Paris and London, 1845–7, returned to New York city in 1847, and lived at Washington, D. C., until April, 1851, when he was reappointed to Tunis and served until his death. Mr. Payne never married. On June 5, 1883, his body was removed from the cemetery of St. George, Tunis, where a monument had been erected to his memory, and reinterred in Oak Hill cemetery, Washington, D.C., while a thousand voices sang his "Home, Sweet Home." His portrait hangs on the walls of the Corcoran gallery at Washington, a colossal bust was erected in Prospect park, Brooklyn, N.Y., and a monument marks his grave. In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900, his name in "Class A, Authors and Editors" received four votes. See: "Life and Writings of John Howard Payne" by Gabriel Harrison (1875, 2d ed., 1885), and "John Howard Payne: a Biographical Sketch", by Charles H. Brainard (1885). He died in Tunis, Africa, April 9, 1852.

PAYNE, Sereno Elisha, representative, was born in Hamilton, N. Y., June 26, 1843; son of William Wallace (1814–1863) and Betsy (Sears) Payne; grandson of Elisha, founder of the village of Hamilton and a native of Connecticut, and Esther (Douglass) Payne, and of David, a pioneer of Cayuga county, and Thankful (Irish) Sears, and a lineal descendant of Stephen Hopkins, *Mayflower*, 1620. Sereno Elisha Payne attended the Auburn academy, and was graduated from Rochester university in 1864. He studied law at Auburn; was admitted to the bar in 1866, and practised in Auburn in partnership with John T. M. Davie, 1869–70, and alone, 1870–82. He was married, April 23, 1873, to Gertrude, daughter of Oscar Fitzhugh and Arietta (Terry) Knapp of Auburn, N. Y. He was city clerk, 1867–68; supervisor, 1871–72; district attorney, 1873–79, and president of the board of education, 1879–82. He was a Republican representative from the 26th district in the 48th congress, 1883–85, and from the 27th district in the 49th congress, 1885–87. He was defeated for nomination for the 50th congress by Newton W. Nutting (q.v.), whom he succeeded

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in 1889 as representative in the 51st congress, and served continuously in the 51st–58th congresses, 1889–1905. He was a member of the committee on ways and means in the 51st–58th congresses, was appointed chairman of the committee on ways and means in the 56th, succeeding Nelson Dingley, deceased, and in the 57th and 58th congresses. He was appointed a member of the joint high commission to negotiate a treaty with Canada in 1898.

PAYNE, Will, editor and author, was born in Whiteside county, Ill., Jan. 9, 1865; son of William Augustus and Caroline (Ferris) Payne; grandson of William and Eliza (Wells) Payne of Lebanon, N.H., and a descendant of Thomas Paine, Eastham, Mass., about 1630. He was brought up on a farm, attended a country school and early in life removed to Nebraska, where he was employed in a bank. In 1890 he engaged in journalism in Chicago, where he was successively reporter, city editor and financial editor of the *Daily News*, holding the position of city editor during the World's Columbian exposition, 1893. In 1896 he left the *News* to become financial editor of the *Chronicle*, and in March, 1897, accepted a similar position on the *Economist*. He published novels, including: *Jerry, the Dreamer*, (1896); *The Money Captain* (1898); *The Story of Eva* (1901), and numerous short stories contributed to the magazines.

PAYNE, William Harold, educator, was born in Farmington, N.Y., May 12, 1836; son of Gideon Riley and Mary Brown (Smith) Payne; grandson of Gideon and Phœbe (Hill) Payne and of William and Lydia (Brown) Smith, and a descendant of Stephen Payne, born in Great Ellingham, Norfolk county, England, who came to America in 1638 in the ship *Diligent*, and settled first at Hingham, Mass., also maternally from the Brown, Peck and Smith families, who were among the first settlers of Providence, R.I. He was brought up on his father's farm, attended the district school, Macedon academy three terms, and New York Conference seminary one term. He taught school, 1854–58, in New York state; was principal of the Union school, Three Rivers, Mich., 1858–64; superintendent of schools, Niles, Mich., 1864–66; principal of Ypsilanti seminary, 1866–69; superintendent of schools, Adrian, Mich., 1869–79; professor of the science and art of teaching, University of Michigan, 1879–88; chancellor of the University of Nashville and president of Peabody Normal college, Nashville, Tenn., 1888–1901, and in 1901 returned to the University of Michigan as professor of the science and the art of teaching. He received the honorary degree of A.M. in 1872 and LL.D. in 1888 from the University of Michigan, and the degrees of Ph.D. from the University of Nashville in 1888, and Litt.D. from Western University of Pennsylvania in 1897. He edited and published *The Michigan Teacher*, 1864–69, and is the author of: *School Supervision* (1875); *Science of Education* (1879); *Outlines of Educational Doctrine* (1882); *The Education of Teachers* (1901), and translator of: Compayre's *History of Pedagogy* (1886); *Lectures on Teaching* (1888); *Elements of Psychology* (1890); *Applied Psychology* (1893), and Rousseau's *Emile* (1892).

PAYNE, William Henry, soldier, was born at Clifton, Fauquier county, Va., Jan. 27, 1830; eldest son of Arthur Alexander Mason and Mary Conway Mason (Fitzhugh) Payne; grandson of Capt. William and Marion (Morson) Payne, and of the Hon. Nicholas and Sarah Washington (Ashton) Fitzburgh, and a descendant in the seventh generation from John Payne, who with his brother William came to Virginia in 1620. His mother was a great-granddaughter of Augustine Washington. He was educated at the University of Missouri, the University of Virginia, and the Virginia Military Institute, and was married, Sept. 29, 1852, to Mary Elizabeth Winston, daughter of Col. William Winter Payne (q.v.); practised law, and served as commonwealth's attorney for Fauquier county until 1869, save during the suspension of civil duties, 1861–65. He entered the Confederate service as captain of the Black Horse cavalry, and in September, 1861, was promoted major of the 4th Virginia cavalry, and took part in the Peninsula campaign. He was wounded, left on the field and reported dead in the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1861, was taken prisoner, and after his release promoted lieutenant-colonel and placed in temporary command of the 2d North Carolina cavalry, with which regiment he held Warrenton, Va., against a Federal attack, thus preventing the capture of 3,000 wounded Confederates in hospital there. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Hanover, Pa., June 30, 1863, and on his exchange was promoted brigadier-general and commanded the 5th, 6th, 8th and 36th battalion, Virginia cavalry, which made up Payne's brigade. Fitz Lee's division, Early's army, operating in the valley against Sheridan in the fall of 1864, and south of the James river in the spring of 1865 in Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry corps. He was conspicuous in the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865, where he was wounded, Col. R. B. Boston succeeding to the command of the brigade. He was captured, April 13, 1865, brought to Washington April 16, was mistaken for the Payne implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln and by the firmness of the officer having him in charge was rescued from a mob intent on killing him. He practised law at Washington, D.C., and in 1902 was the counsel for the Southern railway.

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PAYNE, William Morton, educator and critic, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Feb. 14, 1858; son of Henry Morton and Emma Merrill (Tilton) Payne; grandson of Joel and Eunice (Lane) Payne, and of William and Elizabeth (Merrill) Tilton, and a descendant of William Payne, who came from England to Massachusetts Bay in 1635, during the Puritan emigration, and settled at Watertown. He removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1868, and attended the public schools, but was mainly self-educated. He was assistant librarian of the Chicago public library, 1874–76, and taught in the high schools of Chicago, 1876–1901. He was chairman of the committee on the philological congress, Chicago, in 1893; president of the Chicago French club, 1887–90, and secretary and treasurer of the Chicago Twentieth Century club, 1889–1901. He was lecturer on English literature at the University of Wisconsin in 1900. He was literary editor of the Chicago *Morning News*, 1884–88, and of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, 1888–92, and became associate editor of the *Dial* in 1892. He was prominent as a literary critic, chiefly of the modern English, French, German, Italian and Scandinavian languages, and is the author of: *The New Education* (1884); *Little Leaders* (1895); a translation of Björnson's *Sigurd Slembe* (1888), and of Jæger's *Henrik Ibsen* (1890; new ed., with additions, 1901); and *Editorial Echoes* (1902). He edited "English in American Universities" (1895), and contributed many articles to the leading magazines.

PAYNE, William Winter, representative, was born in Fauquier county, Va., Jan. 2, 1805; son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Winter) Payne; grandson of William, of Clifton (born Feb. 4, 1753), and Susanna (Stone) Payne. Richard Payne, his first native American ancestor, was born at Round Tower, Northumberland county, Virginia, May 12, 1633; son of John Payne, who emigrated from England with his brother William in 1620, armed with chartered rights to appropriate lands in Virginia obtained through their brother Sir Robert Payne, a member of the London Charter company. William Winter Payne received an academical education and removed to Tuscumbia, Ala., in 1825. He represented Franklin county in the state legislature in 1831; removed the Gainesville, Sumter county, Ala., in 1833, and engaged in planting. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1834–38, and in 1840, and a Democratic representative from Alabama in the 27th, 28th and 29th congresses, 1841–47. He was defeated for re-election in 1846, returned to Virginia, settling at Warrenton, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. He was chairman of the Democratic state convention that met at Richmond, Va., in 1859. He was married in 1826 to Minerva, daughter of John J. Winston of Franklin county, Ala., and their son served as colonel in the Confederate army. W. Winter Payne died at Warrenton, Va., Sept. 2, 1874.

PAYNTER, Samuel, governor of Delaware, was born in Sussex county, Del., in 1768. He engaged in the mercantile business in Lewes; was appointed associate judge of Delaware in 1818, and served as governor of the state, 1824–27. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1844–45, and died at Lewes, Del., Oct. 2, 1845.

PAYNTER, Thomas H., representative, was born in Lewis county, Ky., Dec. 9, 1851. He attended the district school and Joseph Rand's academy, and matriculated at Centre college in the class of 1870, but did not remain to graduate. He was admitted to the bar in 1872, and practised in Greenup. He was married, May 25, 1876, to Elizabeth K. Pollock. He was attorney for the county, 1876–82, and a representative from the ninth district of Kentucky in the 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1889–95. In 1894 he was elected justice of the court of appeals of Kentucky, resigning from congress, Jan. 5, 1895, to take his seat on the bench, and the vacancy caused by his resignation was not filled.

PAYSON, William Farquhar, author, was born in New York city, Feb. 18, 1876; son of Francis and Mary F. (Dabney) Payson; grandson of John Larkin and Frances (Lithgow) Payson, and of Charles Henry and Ellen M. (Jones) Dabney, and a descendant of Edward Payson (1614–1675), who came over with other Puritans from Nazing, Essex, England, and settled at Roxbury, Mass., where he was admitted "freeman" in 1640. He received his preparatory education in England and in New York city; was a student at Columbia university, 1892–93, and in 1893 engaged in journalism. He was on the editorial staff of the New York *Times*, 1893–95, and managing editor of *Vogue*, 1895–97, after which time he made his home in Bristol, R.I., and gave his attention to literary work. He was married, Oct. 27, 1897, to Mary Farquhar, daughter of Charles G. King of Providence, R.I. He is the author of: *The Copymaker* (1897); *The Title-Mongers* (1898); *John Vytal* (1901), and numerous short stories in English and American magazines.

PEABODY, Andrew Preston, educator, was born in Beverly, Mass., March 19, 1811; son of Andrew. Peabody (b. Feb. 29, 1772, d. Dec. 19, 1813 or 14), who was married, May 30 (Dec. 4), 1808, to Mary Rantoul of Salem. She died Nov. 15, 1836. He attended the public school of Beverly, of which his father was for several years principal; was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1826, A.M., 1829; taught school in Middleton, Mass., 1826–27; was private tutor, 1827–28, and principal of the academy at Portsmouth, N.H.,

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1828–29. He was graduated from Harvard Divinity school in 1832, was tutor of mathematics at Harvard, 1832–33, and in 1833 was appointed assistant to the Rev. Nathan Parker, pastor of the South Parish Unitarian church at Portsmouth, N.H. Upon Dr. Parker's death the same year he succeeded to the pastorate, which he held until 1860. He became Dr. Frederic Dan Huntington's successor as preacher to the University and Plummer professor of Christian morals at Harvard in 1860, being professor emeritus, 1881–93. He was

acting president of Harvard, 1862, and 1868–69, and an overseer, 1883–93. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1852 and that of LL.D. by the University of Rochester in 1865. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical society and vice-president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was editor of *The North American Review*, 1852–61, and Ely lecturer at Union Theological seminary, 1874. He compiled a Sunday-school hymn book (1840); edited, with memoirs, the writings of James Kennard, Jr. (1847); Rev. Jason Whitman (1849); John W. Foster (1852); Charles A. Cheever, M.D. (1854), and William Plummer and William Plummer, Jr. (1857). He is the author of: *Lectures on Christian Doctrine* (1844); *Sermons of Consolation* (1847); *Conversation, its Faults and its Graces* (1856); *Christianity, the Religion of Nature* (1864); *Sermons for Children* (1866); *Manual of Moral Philosophy; Christianity and Science* (1874); *Christian Belief and Life* (1875); *Harvard Reminiscences* (1888); *Harvard Graduates Whom I Have Known* (1890), besides many sermons and addresses and frequent contributions to leading periodicals. He died in Boston, Mass., March 10, 1893.

PEABODY, Charles Augustus, jurist, was born in Sandwich, N.H., July 10, 1814; son of Samuel and Abigail (Wood) Peabody; grandson of Capt. Richard Peabody (born April 13, 1731), and of Jonathan Wood, and a descendant of Lieut. Francis Peabody (1641–1697) of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, who came to New England in the ship *Planter* in 1635, and settled at Topsfield, Essex county, Mass., in 1667. He received a private education; studied law at Baltimore and at the Harvard Law school; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in New York in 1839. He became interested in politics; was a member of the convention that organized the Republican party in New York state in 1855; was a justice of the supreme court, 1855–57; was appointed commissioner of quarantine in 1858; was judge of the U.S. provisional court of Louisiana, 1862–65, and chief justice of the supreme court, 1863–65. He declined the appointment of U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana in 1865 and returned to his profession in New York city. He was vice-president of the association for the reform and codification of the laws of the nations, and was chosen a delegate of the U. S. government to the international congresses of commercial law in 1885. He was married in 1846, to Julia Caroline Livingstone; secondly, in 1881, to Mary E. Hamilton, and thirdly, in 1889, to Athenia L. Bowen. He died in New York city, July 3, 1901.

PEABODY, Elizabeth Palmer, kindergartener, was born in Billerica, Mass., May 16, 1804; daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Peabody. She studied Greek under Emerson; was assistant to Bronson Alcott and Dr. Channing, and continued to teach in Boston, 1822–49, residing at Jamaica Plain, Mass. She was one of the first to introduce the kindergarten system of instruction in the United States, and in 1858 published an article on kindergarten training in the *Christian Examiner*. In 1862 she published a "Kindergarten Guide," which created a widespread interest in the work, leading to the establishment of several schools, which proved unsuccessful. She went to Germany to visit the kindergartens which Froebel and his colleagues had organized, and on her return to Boston in 1868 publicly repudiated her former methods of teaching and re-wrote her "Kindergarten Guide." Training classes were established and the reform took a firm hold. She was known as the "Mother of Kindergartens in America." She is the author of: *Æsthetic Papers* (1849); *Crimes of the House of Austria* (1852); *The Polish American System of Chronology* (1852); *Kindergarten in Italy* (1872); a revised edition of Mary Mann's "Guide to the Kindergarten and Intermediate Class; and a Moral Culture of Infancy" (1877); *Reminiscences of Dr. Channing* (1880); *Letters to Kindergarteners* (1886); *Last Evening with Allston* (1887). She died at Jamaica Plain, Mass., Jan. 3, 1894.

PEABODY, Francis Greenwood, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., December 4, 1847; son of the Rev. Ephraim and Mary Jane (Derby) Peabody; grandson of Ephraim and Rhoda (Abbot) Peabody of Wilton, N.H., and of John and Sarah Ellen (Foster) Derby of Salem, Mass., and

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a descendant of Lieut. Francis Peabody, the immigrant. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1869, A.M., 1872, and from the Harvard Divinity school, B.D., 1872. He was pastor of the First Parish church, Cambridge, Mass., 1874–80, resigning on account of ill-health in 1880. In 1881 he was appointed Parkman professor of theology at Harvard, which chair he held until 1886, when he became Plummer professor of Christian morals. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1877–82. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1887. He is the author of: *Mornings in the College Chapel* (1897); *Founder's Day at Hampton* (1898); *Afternoons in the College Chapel* (1898); *Jesus Christ and the Social Question* (1900.)

PEABODY, George, philanthropist, was born in Danvers, Mass., Feb. 18, 1795; a descendant of Lieut. Francis Peabody, the immigrant (1614–1697). He served as apprentice to a country grocer in Danvers, 1806–10; resided in Thetford, Vt., 1810–11, and engaged in the dry-goods business in Newburyport, Mass., with his elder brother, David, in 1811, removing after the destruction of the store by fire to Georgetown, D.C., to become financial assistant to his uncle, John Peabody. Upon the outbreak of the war of 1812, he joined a company of volunteer infantry and was stationed at Fort Warburton to command the river approach to Washington. In 1814 he formed a partnership in the wholesale dry goods business with Elisha Riggs, and in 1815 the house removed to Baltimore. He traveled on horseback through western New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and in 1821 had so increased the business that branch offices were opened at Philadelphia and in New York city. In 1829 Mr. Riggs retired from business, and in 1837 Peabody established the firm of George Peabody & Co., merchant and money broker, Wamford Court, London, Eng. The business grew to be among the foremost in London and negotiated large government loans, including the sale of $8,000,000 Maryland state bonds in 1835. The $200,000 commission thereon Peabody remitted to the state, for which he received a special vote of thanks from the legislature. In 1851 he advanced $15,000 to enable the products of American industry to be properly displayed at the exhibition of that year, and in 1852 he donated $10,000 to be used for equipping the *Advance*, which had been presented by Henry Grinnell of New York city for a second arctic expedition to search for Sir John Franklin. The searchers named part of the newly-discovered territory "Peabody Land." In June, 1852, he donated the means for the establishment of the Peabody Institute in his native town; in 1866 established the Peabody library at Thetford, Vt., and also founded the Peabody Institute at Baltimore, Md., in 1866. In 1859 he began a plan for promoting the comfort and happiness of the poor of London, advancing $750,000 for the foundation of a tenement-house fund. The work of erection was at once begun, and in 1864 a block was opened to its tenants, the fund being increased by Mr. Peabody in 1873 to $2,500,000. He also gave $3,000,000 for the education of the poor children of the south, part of which fund was in Mississippi state bonds, which have remained inactive, but the interest from the earning part of the gift is used to assist normal schools for teachers in the southern states. In 1866 he declined the choice of a baronetcy or the grand cross of the Order of the Bath. On July 23, 1869, the Prince of Wales unveiled in a public square in London a bronze statue of Mr. Peabody, the donation of the people of the city. Among his other notable gifts were the following: $150,000 to Harvard university; $150,000 to Yale; $140,000 to the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass.; $25,000 to Kenyon college, Ohio; $25,000 to Phillips academy, Andover, Mass.; $20,000 for the Massachusetts Historical society, and $100,000 for the building of a church in memory of his mother at Georgetown, Mass. He visited America for the last time in 1869, and on his return to England was in such poor health that he decided to remove to France. He died, however, in London. The funeral services were held at Westminster Abbey and his remains were brought to the United States in H. M. S. *Monarch*, convoyed by an American and a French vessel. When the body reached Portland, Maine, it was received by an American naval squadron and transferred to Peabody, Mass., where, after appropriate services were held, it was placed in the family vault at Harmony Grove cemetery, Salem, Mass. His name was given a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900, in "Class F, Philanthropists" receiving 72 votes, the highest in the class. The date of his death is Nov. 4, 1869.

PEABODY, Josephine Preston, poet, was born in New York; daughter of Charles Kilham and Susan Josephine (Morrill) Peabody; granddaughter of Francis and Hannah Kilham (Preston) Peabody and of Charles Augustine and Susan Simonds (Jackson) Morrill, and a descend-

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ant of Lieut. Francis Peabody, the immigrant, who settled in Essex county. She attended the Girls' Latin school, Boston, and took special courses at Radcliffe college, 1894–96, giving particular attention to literature. She became well known through her poems, many of which appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* and other magazines. In November, 1901, she was made a member of the faculty of Wellesley college, having charge of two courses in English poetry. Among her books are: *Old Greek Folk Stories* (1897); *The Wayfarers: a Book of Verse* (1898); *Fortune and Men's Eyes; News Poems with a Play* (1900); *Marlowe: a Play* (1901).

PEABODY, Nathaniel, delegate, was born in Topsfield, Essex county, Mass., March 1, 1741; son of Dr. Jacob Peabody. He attended school at Leominster, Mass.; studied medicine with his father, and was licensed to practise in 1761. He established himself in Plaistow, N.H., and was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel in the Royal army in 1774. He resigned his commission on account of political opinions and joined the patriot army. He engaged in the capture of Fort William and Mary at Newcastle, Del., and served on many of the early Revolutionary committees and conventions. He was a member of the committee of safety, Jan. 10, 1776, and became its chairman; was appointed adjutant-general of the state militia, July 19, 1777, and served in Rhode Island in 1779. He was a delegate to the convention held at New Haven to regulate the price of labor, produce and manufactures in 1779, to the Continental congress, 1779–80, and to the convention to frame the State constitution, 1782–83, serving as chairman of the committee. In 1786 he was again elected a delegate to the Continental congress, but did not take his seat. He was a representative in the state legislature for eight years, and served as speaker of the house in 1793. He was major-general of militia, 1793–98. The latter part of his life was spent in a debtor's prison, under the harsh law then enforced. He died in Exeter, N.H., June 27, 1823.

PEABODY, Selim Hobart, educator, was born in Rockingham, Vt., Aug. 20, 1829; son of the Rev. Charles Hobart and Grace Stone (Ide) Peabody; grandson of Dr. John and Kezia (Hobart) Peabody, and a descendant of Lieut. Francis Peabody, the immigrant. He attended the Boston Latin school, 1842–43; afterward obtained employment as a carpenter; taught school during the winter months, beginning in 1846, and was graduated from the University of Vermont, A.B. 1852, A.M., 1855. He was married, August 9, 1852, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of David Knapp Pangborn, of Burlington, Vt., where he was principal of the high school, 1852–54. He was professor of mathematics and civil engineering at the Polytechnic college, Philadelphia, Pa., 1854–59; principal of the high school at Fond du Lac, Wis., 1859–62; superintendent of public schools at Racine, Wis., 1862–65, and teacher of physical science in the high school at Chicago, Ill., 1865–71. During 1865–71 he conducted the first evening schools for working men in Chicago. He was professor of physics and civil engineering at the Massachusetts Agricultural college, 1871–74; returned to the Chicago high and evening schools in 1874; was professor of mechanical engineering at the Illinois Industrial university, 1878–80, and was president of that institution, 1880–91. During his presidency the university was greatly enlarged and the name was changed to the University of Illinois. In 1891 he resigned to become chief of the liberal arts department at the World's Columbian exposition. He was editor and statistician, U.S. commission to the Paris exposition, 1899–1900. He was secretary of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1874–88; president, 1892–95; president of the national council of education, 1889–91; superintendent of the Division of Liberal Arts at the Buffalo exposition in 1901, and superintendent of education and of awards at the Charleston exposition in 1902. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by the University of Vermont in 1877, and that of LL.D. by the University of Iowa in 1881. He was one of the editors of the *International Cyclopædia*, and is the author of: *Natural History* (3 vols. 1869); *Astronomy* (1871); *New Practical Arithmetic* (1872); *American Patriotism* (1880); *Charts for Teaching Reading* (1899); *Juvenile Arithmetic* (1900). He died in 1903.

PEACOCK, Dred, educator, was born in Stantonburg, N.C., April 12, 1864; son of Dr. Calvin Casswell and Ava (Heath) Peacock; grandson of Zadock and Sallie Peacock and of William and Elizabeth Heath. He was graduated from Trinity college, N.C., A.B., 1887, A.M., 1888; and was married, June 9, 1887, to Ella, daughter of professor Obed William and Roxana (Moriah) Carr of Trinity, N.C. He was principal at the Lexington, N.C., Female seminary, 1887–88; professor of natural sciences in the Greensboro Female college, 1888–94, and president of the college, 1894–1902. The honorary degree of Litt.D. was conferred upon him by Trinity college, Durham, N.C., in 1897.

PEAK, John Lee, diplomatist, was born in Scott county, Ky., in April, 1839; son of Jordan J. and Eliza A. (Bradley) Peak; grandson of Presley and Judith Peak, and of John W. and Sallie Bradley, and a descendant of John Peak, who came from England early in the eighteenth century, and settled at Fairfax Court House, Virginia. He was graduated from the George-

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town college, Kentucky, in 1858, and from the law school at Louisville in 1860, and settled in practice at Georgetown. He was married in December, 1862, to Mattie H., daughter of James H. and Mary C. Davies of Georgetown, Ky. He removed to Jackson county, Mo., in 1868; was prosecuting attorney of the county, 1877–1881, and U.S. minister to Switzerland by appointment of President Cleveland, 1895–97. At the close of the service abroad he engaged in the practice of law in Kansas City, Mo.

PEALE, Charles Willson, artist, was born in Chestertown, Md., April 16, 1741; son of Charles Peale. He attended school in Annapolis, Md., 1750–54; was apprenticed to a saddler, and established himself in that business. His first attempt at painting was a likeness of himself, and his success led him to study under Hesselius, a German painter. He afterward studied under John Singleton Copley in Boston, 1768–69, and in 1770–74 in London under Benjamin West, who painted his portrait. On his return he painted portraits in Annapolis, 1774–75, and in Philadelphia, 1775–1827. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution he was appointed a lieutenant in a company of militia, and was later commissioned a captain. He led his company at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and was one of the men selected to remove the public stores from Philadelphia when that city was in danger of capture by the British. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1779, and advocated a plan for the gradual abolition of slavery. In 1802 he opened Peale's museum, where he exhibited natural curiosities which he had collected in his travels, and portraits which he owned or borrowed. He also gave lectures at the museum on natural history, and practised dentistry. He was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, to which he contributed largely. His versatility is shown in the titles of his books, which include: *Building Wooden Bridges; Discourse Introductory to a Course of Lectures on Natural History; Epistles on the Means of Preserving Health*, and *Domestic Happiness*. His fame as a portrait painter was national, Washington giving him sittings for fourteen portraits, one of which was painted for the College of New Jersey in 1780. Among his other portraits are those of Hancock, Morris, Steuben, Franklin, Greene, Gates, Jefferson, Hamilton, Monroe, Jackson, Calhoun and Clay. He also painted "Christ Healing the Sick," in 1829, and a full length portrait of himself in 1824, when eighty-three years of age. He left a collection of 269 portraits and historical scenes. His sons. Rembrandt (q.v.) and Raphaelle (1774–1825), were painters of portraits and of still life, and another son, Titian Ramsey (1800–1885), painted animal life, was a learned ornithologist and accompanied Wilkes on his explorations, 1839–42. Charles W. Peale died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22, 1827.

PEALE, James, artist, was born in Annapolis, Md., in 1749; son of Charles Peale. He served in the Continental army as an officer during the Revolution, and later engaged in portrait painting. He painted many miniatures, portraits in oil and figure compositions. His most noted works are, a full length portrait of Washington, which was hung in the New York Historical society and which has been engraved, and another portrait of Washington in 1795, which was hung in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. He also painted: *Rencontre between Col. Allen McLane and Two British Horsemen* (1811); *View of the Battle of Princeton*, and a *View of Belfield Farm, near Germantown* (1818). His son James (1779–1876) was a banker, but devoted his leisure to painting, producing several marine views. His daughter, Anna Clay Poole (1791–1878), was a still life and miniature painter, and married, first, the Rev. Dr. William Staughton, and secondly, Gen. William Duncan; another daughter, Sarah M. (1800–85), painted portraits of Bainbridge, Lafayette, Caleb Cushing and Henry A. Wise, and still life subjects. James Peale died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 24, 1831.

PEALE, Rembrandt, artist, was born in Bucks county, Pa., Feb. 22, 1778; son of Charles Willson Peale (q.v.). He early developed artistic talent; removed to Charleston, S.C., in 1796, and in 1801 studied painting in London under Benjamin West. He returned in 1803 on account of ill health, and immediately gained popularity in Philadelphia as a portrait painter. He visited Paris in 1807 and 1809 to study art in the Louvre, painting several portraits of distinguished Frenchmen for his father's museum, and in 1810 again established himself in Philadelphia. He painted in New York, Boston and Baltimore, 1810–29; visited France and Italy, 1829–30, England in 1832, and in 1833 opened a studio in London and exhibited in the Royal academy. He was president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1805; an original member of the National Academy of Design, New York city, and upon his removal to Philadelphia was elected an honorary member in 1827. He was a skilful lithographer, being one of the first to draw on stone, and was awarded a silver medal by the Franklin Institute for a lithographic portrait of Washington in 1827. His most noted portrait was that of Washington, begun in 1795, completed in 1823, exhibited in Rome, Florence and London and finally purchased by the U.S. senate. Among his other portraits are: Baron Cuvier, Bernardin de Saint Pierre, Jean Antoine Houdon, Thomas

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Jefferson, Mrs. James Madison, Thomas Sully, Oliver H. Perry, Ranmohun Roy, G. W. Bethune, William Bainbridge, Joseph Priestly, General Armstrong and Stephen Decatur. His figure compositions include: *Napoleon on Horseback; Babes in the Wood; Errina; Song of the Shirt; Jupiter and Io; Wine and Cake; Lyseppa on the Rock; Roman Daughter; An Italian Peasant; Ascent of Elijah*, and *Court of Death*. He lectured on "Washington and His Portraits" in several of the larger cities of the Union, and edited the *Portfolio of an Artist* (1839). He is the author of: *An Account of the Skeleton of the Mammoth* (1802); *Historical Disquisition on the Mammoth* (1803); *Notes on Italy* (1831); *Graphics* (1841); *Reminiscences of Art and Artists* (1845), and translations contributed to the *Crayon* and other publications. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 3, 1860.

PEARCE, Charles Edward, representative, was born in Whitesboro, N.Y., May 29, 1842; son of William Greene and Rebecca Ann (Paine) Pearce; grandson of Nathaniel and Anna (D'Auby) Pearce, and of Philip and Phœbe (Stevens) Paine, and a descendant of John Pearce of North Kingstown, R.I., and of Nicholas Stillwell of Manhattan Island, N.Y. He attended Fairfield seminary; was graduated from Union college, N.Y., in 1863, and enlisted in the Federal army immediately upon his graduation, as captain of a company of heavy artillery. He was promoted major in June, 1864, and served in the armies of the James and the Potomac. After the fall of Fort Fisher, he was appointed on the staff of Maj.-Gen. A. H. Terry, and was detailed as provost marshal-general of the eastern district of North Carolina during the occupation of Wilmington, Del. He resigned from the army in 1865; removed to St. Louis, Mo., in 1866; was admitted to the bar in 1867, and established himself in the practice of law and in manufacturing. He was chosen commander of the national guard of the state of Missouri in 1875; organized the first regiment in 1877, and served as its colonel, 1877–78. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1888; chairman of the Sioux Indian commission in 1891, and in 1894 was sent to India and Japan to investigate their industries. He was a Republican representative in the 55th and 56th congresses, 1897–1901. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 30, 1902.

PEARCE, Charles Sprague, artist, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 13, 1851; son of Shadrach Houghton and Mary Anna (Sprague) Pearce. He traveled in Egypt and Algiers, 1873–74, and studied painting under Leon Bonnat in Paris, 1873–75. He exhibited frequently in the Paris Salon and also in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. He was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, France, 1894; chevalier of the order of Leopold, Belgium, 1895; chevalier of the order of the Red Eagle, Prussia, 1897; chevalier of the Order of Danebrog, Denmark, 1898; a member of the Society of American Artists in 1886; first vice-president of the Paris Society of American Painters; member of the National Society of Mural Painters of New York; the National Institute of Art and Letters, and the Salmagundi club, and received prize medals in Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Atlanta, Paris, Ghent, Munich, Berlin and Vienna. He was a member of the jury of awards at the Paris exposition of 1889; at the Antwerp exposition of 1894, and chairman of the Paris advisory committee and jury of reception for the World's Columbian exposition of 1893. He was married to Louise C., daughter of Louis Bonjeau of Paris. Among his more important works are: *Death of the First Born in Egypt* (1877); *Le Sacrifice d'Abraham* (1881); *Decapitation of John the Baptist* (1881); *Prelude* (1883); *Water Carrier* (1883); *Bébé et sa Sœur* (1883); *Prayer* (1884); *A Toiler of the Sea* (1884); *Peines de Cœur* (1884); *Une bergère* (1886); *St. Genevieve* (1887), and mural decorations for the congressional library, Washington.

PEARCE, Dutee Jerauld, representative, was born on Providence Island, R.I., April 3, 1789. He was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1808, A.M., 1811, studied law and established himself in practice at Newport, R.I. He was active in state politics; served as a representative in the state legislature for several years; was attorney-general of Rhode Island, 1819–25; Monroe and Tompkins presidential elector in 1821, and U.S. district attorney for Rhode Island, 1824–25. He was a Democratic, National Republican, People's and Administration representative in the 19th–24th congresses, 1825–37, having been first elected at a special election Nov. 25, 1825, not receiving a majority at the election of August, 1825, and was re-elected successively until August, 1837, when he was defeated as the Administration candidate by Robert B. Cranston, Whig, by 960 votes, as declared by the canvassing board, Sept. 2, 1837. He died in Newport, R.I., May 9, 1849.

PEARCE, James Alfred, senator, was born at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 8, 1804; son of Gideon and Julia (Dick) Pearce, and grandson of Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick, the medical attendant of General Washington. His first ancestor in America, James Pearce, emigrated from Kent, England, in 1680 and settled in Cecil county, Md. James Alfred Pearce attended a private academy at Alexandria, Va., and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1823. He studied law in Baltimore, Md.; was admitted to the bar in 1824, and established himself in practice in Cambridge, Md. He engaged in sugar planting in Louisiana, 1823–31, and resumed his law practice in Chester-

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town, Kent county, Md., in 1831. He was a representative in the Maryland legislature in 1831, and a Democratic representative in the 24th, 25th and 27th congresses, 1835–1839 and 1841–43. In 1843 he was elected to the U.S. senate and was re-elected in 1849, 1855 and 1861. He was married in 1831 to Martha J., daughter of the Rev. William Laird of Cambridge, Md., and secondly, to Matilda Cox Ringold of Georgetown, D.C. He declined a seat on the bench of the U.S. district court of Maryland and the nomination as secretary of the interior, both of which offices were tendered him by President Fillmore. He was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, D.C., and professor of law, visitor and governor of Washington college, Maryland. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey in 1859 and by St. John's college, Md., in 1856. He died in Chestertown, Md., Dec. 20, 1862.

PEARRE, George Alexander, representative, was born in Cumberland, Md., July 16, 1860; son of the Hon. George A. and Mary (Worthington) Pearre. He was graduated at the West Virginia university, A.B., 1880, A.M., 1883; studied law with his father, 1880–81; attended the Maryland University Law school, Baltimore, 1881–82; was admitted to the Baltimore bar, 1882, and after traveling for his health, 1882–87, began the practice of law in Cumberland. He became a member of the state militia in 1887; was adjutant of the 2d battalion of infantry in 1889; was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and resigned his commission in 1892. He was a state senator, 1890–92; prosecuting attorney, 1895–99, and a Republican representative in the 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1899–1905.

PEARSON, Alfred L., soldier, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 28, 1838; son of Joseph and Mary Pearson, and grandson of Joseph and Hannah Pearson. He attended Jefferson college, Canonsburg, and Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., and in 1861 was admitted to the bar. He enlisted in the Union army in 1861, and in August, 1862, was commissioned captain in the 155th Pennsylvania volunteers. He served throughout the war; was promoted successively major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel; was brevetted brigadier-general, Sept. 30, 1864, for gallant services at Peeble's Farm, and major-general, March 29, 1865, for a gallant charge at Quaker Road, for which he was also complimented by General Meade. He received the congressional medal of honor for gallant conduct during the war and returned to the practice of his profession in 1865. He was district attorney in 1870, 1872 and 1873, and served as major-general of the national guard of Pennsylvania for seven years. He commanded the state troops during the Pittsburg riots of 1877 and in the Luzerne county, where he ordered the troops to fire on the rioters, for which he was arrested on the charge of murder, but was not indicted. He was twice elected commander of the Union Veteran Legion, in 1869 and 1888; became a member of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers in 1891; was a member of the select council, and of the Pittsburg board of health. He edited the *Sunday Critic*, 1886–87, and wrote three plays. He died in Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 6, 1903.

PEARSON, Eliphalet, educator, was born at Byfield, Mass., June 11, 1725; son of David and Sarah (Danforth) Pearson, and a descendant of John Pearson, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, in 1643, and settled at Rowley, Mass., where he built the first clothing mill in New England. Eliphalet attended Dummer academy, Byfield, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1773, A. M., 1776. He taught school at Andover, Mass.; engaged with Samuel Phillips in the manufacture of gunpowder for the American army in 1775, and upon the opening of the Phillips school in April, 1778, became its first preceptor, which office he held until 1786. He was Hancock professor of Hebrew at Harvard college, 1786–1806. Upon the death of Lieutenant-Governor Phillips in 1802, Pearson succeeded him as president of the board of trustees of Phillips academy and continued in office until 1820. He was acting president of Harvard college, 1804–06; was connected with Col. John Phillips in the establishment of the Andover Theological seminary, and succeeded in combining the Hopkinson and Andover seminaries in 1808. He was ordained to the ministry, Sept. 22, 1808, and served as associate professor of sacred literature at the Andover Theological seminary, 1808–09. He was secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the Society for Promoting the Gospel among the Indians and Others in North America; a founder of the American Education society; president of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, and fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was married, first, to Priscilla, daughter of President Edward Holyoke of Harvard college, and secondly, in 1785, to Sarah, daughter of

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Henry Bromfield of Harvard, Mass. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale and by the College of New Jersey in 1802. He edited Bishop Wilson's "Sacra Privata;" and is the author of a Hebrew grammar, and lectures. He died at Greenland, N.H., Sept. 12, 1826.

PEARSON, George Frederick, naval officer, was born in New Hampshire, Feb. 6, 1796. He was appointed to the U.S. navy as a midshipman, March 11, 1815; was promoted lieutenant, Jan. 13, 1825; commanded the schooner *Shark* at Norfolk, Va., in 1839, and was stationed at the U. S. navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., 1839–41. He was promoted commander, Sept. 8, 1841, commanded the *Falmouth* at Norfolk, Va., 1852–53, and was promoted captain, Sept. 14, 1855. He commanded the steamer *Powhatan* in the East Indies, 1858–60, was placed on the retired list, Dec. 21, 1861, but served as commandant of the U.S. navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., 1861–67. He was promoted commodore on the retired list, July 16, 1862, and rear-admiral, July 25, 1866. He died in Portsmouth, N.H., June 30, 1867.

PEARSON, Jonathan, educator, was born in Chichester, N.H., Feb. 23, 1813; son of Caleb Pearson, a fifer in the Revolutionary army, and a descendant of John Pearson, a carpenter, who emigrated from England in 1643, and settled at Rowley, Mass. He was graduated at Union college, N.Y., A.B., 1835, A.M., 1838; was a tutor there, 1836–39; adjunct professor of chemistry and natural history, 1839–50; full professor, 1850–57; professor of natural history, 1857–73, and of agriculture and botany, being also librarian, 1873–87. He was treasurer of the college, 1854–83. He devoted his leisure to historical and genealogical research, translated the records of Albany and Schenectady from Mohawk Dutch into English, and is the author of: *Early Records of the County of Albany* (1869); *Genealogy of the First Settlers of Albany* (1872); *Genealogies of the First Settlers of Schenectady* (1873); *History of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Schenectady* (1880); *History of the Schenectady Patent* (1883). He died in Schenectady, N.Y., June 20, 1887.

PEARSON, Joseph, representative, was born in Rowan county, N.C., about 1776; son of Richmond Pearson, who removed from Dinwiddie county, Va., to Rowan county, N.C., where Joseph was educated for the law. He practised in Salisbury, N.C.; was a member of the house of commons of North Carolina, 1804–05, and a Federalist representative in the 11th, 12th, and 13th congresses, 1809–15. He fought a duel while a member of the 11th congress with Representative John George Jackson (q.v.) of Virginia, and was severely wounded on the second fire. He was married three times: first, to a Miss Linn, secondly, to Ellen, daughter of R. Y. Brent of Washington, D.C., and thirdly, to Elizabeth Worthington of Georgetown, N.C. He died at Salisbury, N.C., Oct. 27, 1834.

PEARSON, Richmond, representative, was born at Richmond Hill, N.C., Jan. 26, 1853; son of Judge Richmond Mumford (q.v.) and Margaret (Williams) Pearson. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1872, A.M., 1875, and was admitted to the bar of North Carolina in 1874. He served as U.S. consul at Belgium, 1874–77; was a representative in the North Carolina legislature in 1885 and in 1887, and an originator of the coalition which in 1894 overwhelmed the Democratic party in his state. He was married in 1882 to Gabrielle daughter of James Thomas of Richmond, Va. He was a Protectionist and Republican representative from the ninth congressional district in the 54th, 55th and 56th congresses, 1895–1901, where he served as a member of the committee on foreign affairs and of the sub-committee, which drafted the house declaration of war against Spain, 1898. On Dec. 10, 1901, he was appointed U.S. consul at Geneva, Italy.

PEARSON, Richmond Mumford, jurist, was born in Rowan county, N.C., June 28, 1805; son of Richmond (a student at the University of North Carolina, 1799) and Eliza (Mumford) Pearson, and grandson of Richmond Pearson, a native of Dinwiddie county, Va., who settled in Rowan county in early life, served in the Revolutionary war, and was afterward a merchant and planter. Richmond Mumford Pearson was prepared for college at Statesville, N.C., by John Mushat, and was graduated at the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1823, A.M., 1826. After studying law under Judge Archibald Henderson he was admitted to the bar in 1826. He was married in 1832 to Margaret, daughter of Col. John Williams (q.v.) of Knoxville, Tenn. He was a representative in the general assembly, 1829–32; an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 24th congress in 1834; judge of the superior court of North Carolina, 1826–48; of the supreme court, 1848–58, and chief-justice, as successor to Chief-Justice Frederick Nash, 1858–78. For several years he conducted a large law school at Richmond Hill, N.C. He died at Winston, N.C., Jan. 6, 1878.

PEARSONS, Daniel Kimball, philanthropist, was born in Bradford, Vt., April 14, 1820; son of John and Hannah (Putnam) Pearsons; grandson of John Putnam, and a descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam. He was a pupil at the public school, 1826–36; a teacher, 1836–41; was graduated from the medical college at Woodstock, Vt., M.D., in 1842, and practised in Chicopee, Mass., 1849–53. He was married in August, 1847, to Marietta, daughter of Giles S. Chapin of Chico-

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pee, Mass. He engaged in farming in Ogle county, Ill., 1857–60, and in the real estate business in Chicago, Ill., 1860–87. He was alderman of the city of Chicago, 1873–76, and during the financial crisis when certificates of indebtedness were issued for the payment of city debts, he was largely instrumental in the restoration of the credit of the city. He retired from active business in 1887, but retained the directorship in the Chicago City Railway Co., and in other corporations. He gave sums of money aggregating $3,500,000 to various educational and other institutions, including McCormick Theological seminary; Chicago Theological seminary; Lake Forest college; Beloit college; Yukon college, S.D.; Mount Holyoke college; Drury college; Colorado college, and Knox college.

PEARY, Robert Edwin, explorer, was born in Cresson, Pa., May 6, 1856; son of Charles and Mary (Willey) Peary. His ancestors were Maine lumbermen. His father died in 1858, and he removed with his mother to Portland, Maine, where he prepared for college. He was graduated from Bowdoin in 1877, second in a class of fifty-one; was a land surveyor in Fryeburg, Maine, 1877–79, and was employed in the U.S. coast and geodetic survey, Washington, D.C., 1879–81. In 1881 he passed the navy department examination for the admission of civil engineers, and in the same year planned and built a new pier at Key West, Fla., at nearly $30,000 less than the previous estimate, though the contractors had given it up as impossible at the estimated cost. He was in Nicaragua as sub-chief of the Inter-Oceanic canal survey, 1884–85, and after his return conceived the idea of making an arctic exploring expedition. In May, 1886, having obtained a six months' leave of absence from the navy department, he started for Greenland, penetrating farther into the interior than any white man had ever gone before. After his return he was engineer-in-chief of the surveys of the Nicaragua canal, 1886–88, and in 1888 was sent to superintend the building of the new dry dock at the League Island navy yard, Philadelphia. In the same year he was married to Josephine Diebitsch. Meanwhile he was devoting all his leisure to plans for future explorations, and in June, 1891, having obtained eighteen months' leave of absence from the navy he started to discover the northern limits of Greenland and perhaps to reach the pole. He was accompanied by Mrs. Peary and a small party. In the spring of 1892 he started north with a single companion. In forty days they covered 600 miles, and on July 4 reached the rocky northern shore of Greenland which no man had ever seen before. Peary named the hill on which the American flag was set up, "Navy Cliff"; the bay he called "Independence Bay" in honor of the day, and the land visible across the bay "Melville and Heilprin" lands. Returning, he reached McCormick Bay in August and thence the party sailed to New York. He was received with enthusiasm, was awarded several medals from learned societies, and the name Pearyland was suggested by *Pettermann's Mitteilungen* and adopted for North Greenland. He at once planned another expedition, and securing a three years' leave of absence, started on a lecturing tour to secure funds. He spoke 168 times in 96 days, and thus earned $13,000, meanwhile dictating matter for his book. He also obtained contributions from scientific societies, $2000 from a New York newspaper for letters, and a considerable sum from a book written by Mrs. Peary. After the *Falcon* had been chartered and the equipment provided, the funds were exhausted, and the deficiency was supplied by exhibiting the ship at various large cities. The expedition sailed in June, 1893, Mrs. Peary accompanying her husband. A daughter, Marie, was born in Greeland in this year, and Mrs. Peary returned on the first relief ship, together with all the party, save Lieutenant Peary and two men. In April, 1895, they started to cross the ice-cap and after fearful hardships reached a latitude of 81° 47′, ten miles farther north than Peary had gone before, when they were forced to turn back for lack of provisions. In 1896 and 1897 he made two voyages, discovering and bringing back the Cape York meteorites, the largest in the world, one of which weighed forty tons. In 1898 he lectured before the London Geographical society, and was the recipient of numerous honors. A four years' leave of absence from the navy was secured in 1897; the Peary Arctic club was formed, and in 1899 he started well equipped on his fifth expedition, which he stated would be his last. He arrived at Brigus, Newfoundland, Sept. 10, 1899, and spent the winter among the Eskimos at Etah, Greenland. During the first winter out, while on the march to Fort Conger, both his feet were frost-bitten, necessitating the amputation of seven toes. In 1900 he rounded the northern limit of the Greenland archipelago, the most northerly known land in the world; attained the highest latitude reached in the western hemisphere, 80° 50 N., and determined the origin of

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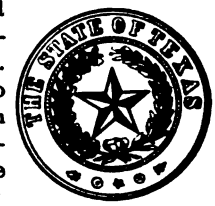
the so-called paleocrystic ice (floe-berg). He made an unsuccessful attempt to reach the pole in the spring of 1901; encamped at Cape Sabine in the winter of 1901–02, living among the Eskimos, whose customs he had thoroughly mastered, and having established ample caches of provisions along the route, was preparing to start for the pole in March, 1902, by way of Smith Sound and Kennedy and Robeson channels to Cape Hecla, planning to make his "dash" from that point, about 500 miles south of the pole. After continuing his travels 150 miles he found insuperable natural obstacles preventing further progress and the attempt was abandoned when he was within 350 miles of the north pole. He found Greeley's outfit and reached 84° 17′ north latitude, the highest yet attained by any American. In the fall of 1902 he met the *Windward* at Cape Sabine and arrived in Portland, Me., Sept. 23, 1902. Lieutenant Peary attributed his failure to reach the pole to the fact that his ship was unequal to the requirements, and to his lack of sufficient money and time. In May, 1902, the Geographical Society of Philadelphia awarded the Kane gold medal to Lieutenant Peary.

PEASE, Calvin, educator, was born in Canaan, Conn., Aug. 12, 1813. He removed with his parents to Charlotte, Vt., in 1826, attended Hinesburgh academy, and was graduated from the University of Vermont, A.B., 1838, A.M., 1841. He was principal of the academy at Montpelier, Vt., 1838–42; professor of Latin and Greek at the University of Vermont, 1842–55, and librarian of the university, 1847–53. He was licensed to preach in 1851, and in December, 1853, was elected president of the University of Vermont, to succeed the Rev. Worthington Smith. He presided during the monetary crisis of 1857–58, and resigned on account of failing health in 1861. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Rochester, N.Y., 1861–63. He was a member of the Vermont board of education; president of the Vermont Teachers' association, and a member of the American Philosophical society. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Middlebury college in 1856. He is the author of: *A Discourse on the Import and Value of the Popular Lecturing of the Day* (1840); *Address Before the Medical Department of the University* (1856); *Baccalaureate Sermons* (1856–60), and many contributions to the "Bibliotheca Sacra." He died in Burlington, Vt., Sept. 17, 1863.

PEASE, Elisha Marshall, governor of Texas, was born at Enfield, Conn., Jan. 3, 1812; son of Lorain Thompson and Sarah (Marshall) Pease, and grandson of John Pease, a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. His first ancestors in America, Robert and Margaret Pease, emigrated from Great Baddow, England, and settled in Boston in 1634. Elisha attended the district schools of Enfield and an academy at Westfield, Mass., and in 1826 obtained employment as a clerk in a country store. He removed to Mina, Col., in 1834; studied law with Col. D. C. Barrett; entered the Texan insurgent army in 1835, and engaged in the battle of Gonzales. He was secretary of the provisional council of Texas, 1835–36; chief clerk of the navy and treasury departments, and for a short time acted as secretary of the treasury. He was a member of the committee that framed the state constitution, and in November, 1836, was appointed clerk of the judiciary committee of the state legislature. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1837, and practised in Brazoria, Texas. He was district attorney of Brazoria, and upon the annexation of Texas in 1845, a representative in the state legislature for two terms, and state senator in 1849. He was married in 1850 to L. C. Niles of Windsor, Conn. He was governor of Texas, 1853–57, and during the civil war lived in retirement, being opposed to secession. In 1866 he was a delegate to the convention of southern loyalists and chosen vice-president of the same. He was candidate for governor on the Union ticket being defeated by J. W. Throckmorton in 1866, but served as provisional governor by appointment of General Sheridan, 1867–69. He retired from law practice in 1877 and was appointed collector of the port of Galveston, Texas, in 1879. He died at Lampasas Springs, Tex., Aug. 26, 1883.



PEASE, Henry Roberts, senator, was born in Connecticut, Feb. 19, 1835. He received a normal school training and engaged in teaching in 1848–59. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and practised until 1861, when he entered the Union army as a private. He attained the rank of captain and served principally on staff duty, and in 1865 was appointed superintendent of education in Louisiana while the state was under military rule. He was appointed superintendent of education by the Freedmen's bureau in Mississippi in 1867; was active in the reconstruction of that state; was elected state superintendent of education in 1869, and was elected to the U. S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Adelbert Ames, and served from Feb. 12, 1874, to March 3, 1875. He was appointed postmaster of Vicksburg, Miss., in 1875, but was soon removed for political reasons. He established and edited *The Mississippi Educational Journal*, the pioneer of popular education in the south, and subsequently removed to Dakota.

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PEASLEE, Charles Hazen, representative, was born at Gilmanton, N.H., Feb. 6, 1804; son of William and Hannah (Folsom) Peaslee; grandson of Robert and Ann (Hazen) Peaslee, and a descendant of Joseph and Mary (Johnson) Peaslee, who emigrated from Wales to New England about 1635, settled in Newbury, Mass., previous to 1642, and in Haverhill, Mass., about 1646. He was graduated at Dartmouth college, A.B., 1824, A.M., 1827, studied law under Stephen Moody, and was admitted to the bar. He settled in practice in Concord, N.H., in 1828; was a representative in the state legislature, 1833–37, adjutant and inspector-general of New Hampshire, 1839–47, and Democratic representative from New Hampshire in the 30th, 31st and 32d congresses, 1847–53. He was appointed collector of the port of Boston, Mass., by President Pierce, April 1, 1853, and served until March 4, 1857, when he retired to Portsmouth, N.H. He was a trustee of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane and a director of the Concord railroad. He was married, Dec. 9, 1846, to Mrs. Mary A. L. Dana, daughter of Robert Harris of Portsmouth, N.H. He died in St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 20, 1866.

PEASLEE, John Bradley, educator and author, was born at Plaistow, N.H., Sept. 3, 1842; son of Reuben and Harriet (Willetts) Peaslee; grandson of Joab and Elizabeth (Eaton) Peaslee, and of John and Lavina (Smith) Willetts, and a descendant of Joseph Peaslee, the "come-outer," who emigrated from England; settled in Newbury, Essex county, Mass., in 1635; with Thomas Whittier, an ancestor of the poet, laid out and surveyed Haverhill, Mass, in 1642, and removed to East Parish, Haverhill, in 1645. John B. Peaslee was educated at Atkinson and Gilmanton academies; was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866, and from Cincinnati college, LL.B., in 1866. He was principal of the North grammar school, Columbus, Ohio, 1863–64; first assitant of district and principal of district and intermediate schools, Cincinnati, 1864–74, and superintendent of Cincinnati public schools, 1874–86. In 1879 he was awarded a diploma of life membership in the University of Turin for the exhibit of the Cincinnati schools at the Paris exposition of 1878. He inaugurated the celebration of "author day" and "arbor day," and in 1882 the school children planted and dedicated to American authors a grove of six acres, now known as "Authors' Grove." On Oct. 18, 1889, the American Forestry congress planted an oak tree near Agricultural hall, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, dedicating it to Dr. Peaslee in "recognition of his distinguished services in promoting the cause of popular forestry, and especially in introducing the celebration of Arbor Day by the public schools of Cincinnati and thereafter of the country." He was a trustee of Miami university, 1871–79; clerk of the Hamilton county courts, 1888–95; president of the Ohio State Teachers' association, 1886; president of the Ohio Forestry bureau, 1889–95; candidate for lieutenant-governor of Ohio, 1895; a life member of the National Council of Education and of the National Educational association; director of the University of Cincinnati; president of the Ohio state board of examiners for teachers, and a director of the Ohio Humane society. His published works include: *Reports of the Cincinnati Public Schools* (1874–86); *Graded Selections for Memorizing* (1882); *Trees and Tree-planting, with Exercises and Directions for the Celebration of Arbor Day* (1884); *Moral and Literary Training in Public Schools*, an address (1881); *German Instruction in Public Schools*, an address (1889); *Thoughts and Experiences In and Out of School* (1900), and many articles in educational journals.

PEATTIE, Ella Wilkinson, journalist and author, was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., Jan. 15, 1862; daughter of Frederick and Amanda (Cahill) Wilkinson. She removed with her parents to Chicago, where she received a good education. She was married in 1883 to Robert Burns Peattie, a Chicago journalist, and was engaged in newspaper work with him, 1883–95, being a reporter on Chicago dailies, 1883–88, and an editorial writer for the Omaha *World Herald*, 1888–96. She returned to Chicago in 1896, and engaged in literature. She is the author of: *With Scrip and Staff* (1891); *A Mountain Woman* (1896); *Pippins and Cheese* (1897); *Love of Caliban* (1897); *The Shape of Fear* (1898); *'Ickery Ann* (1899); *The Beleaguered Forest* (1901); *How Jaques came into the Forest of Arden* (1901), and many contributions to periodicals.

PECK, Asahel, governor of Vermont, was born in Royalston, Mass., in September, 1803; son of Squire and Elizabeth (Goddard) Peck; grandson of John and Mary (Drown) Peck, and a descendant of Joseph and Rebecca (Clark) Peck. Joseph Peck, a native of Suffolk county, England, emigrated from Hingham, Norfolk county, to New England in the ship *Diligent* in 1638, settled in Hingham, Mass., and at Seekonk or Rehoboth, Mass., in 1645. Asahel Peck was taken to Montpelier, Vt., by his parents in 1803, attended the public schools irregularly, 1808–24, and the University of Vermont, 1824–26, but was not graduated. He studied French in the family of the president of a French college in Canada, and law under his brother, Nathan Peck, at Hinesburgh, and subsequently in the office of Bailey & Marsh, Burlington, Vt. He was ad-

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mitted to the bar in 1832, settled in practice in Montpelier and was at one time associated with Archibald Hyde and later with D. A. Smalley. He was originally a Democrat in politics, but in 1848 became a Free Soiler, and a member of the convention at Buffalo that nominated Van Buren and Adams, and was subsequently active in organizing the Republican party. He was judge of the circuit court of Vermont, 1851–57, judge of the supreme court of the state, 1860–74, and governor of Vermont, 1874–76. He retired to his farm in Jericho Vt., in 1876, where he died, May 18, 1879.

PECK, Elijah Wolsey, jurist, was born in Blenheim, Schoharie county, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1799; son of David and Christiana (Minturn) Peck. He was educated for the profession of law and was admitted to the bar in 1824. He practised law in Elyton, Ala., 1824–38; removed to Tuskaloosa, Ala., in 1838, and was chancellor of Alabama, 1839–40. He opposed secession in 1861; was chairman of the military reconstruction convention of 1867; was elected a judge of the supreme court of Alabama, and chief-justice in 1869, resigning in 1874, before the end of his term of office. He was married in 1828 to Lucy, daughter of Samuel and Lucy (Lamb) Randall of Talladega, Ala. He died at Tuskaloosa, Ala., Feb. 13, 1888.

PECK, Ferdinand Wythe, commissioner, was born in Chicago, Ill., July 15, 1848; son of Philip F. W. and Mary Kent (Wythe) Peck. He was admitted to the bar in 1869. He engaged in philanthropic work in Chicago, was one of the founders of the Illinois Humane society; president and a member of the board of governors of the Chicago Athenæum, and president of the Chicago Auditorium association. He conceived and carried into completion the Chicago auditorium and hotel. He was vice-president of the Chicago board of education for four years, being twice appointed by the mayor to that position. He was chairman of the finance committee, a vice-president of the World's Columbian exposition and a member of the commission of five to visit Europe in the interest of the exposition. He was a trustee of the University of Chicago, 1894–97. In 1898 he was appointed by President McKinley U. S. commissioner-general to the Paris exposition of 1900, where he secured much additional space for American exhibits and concluded the plans for the execution of the bronze equestrian statue of Lafayette, executed by Paul Wayland Bartlett, paid for by popular subscriptions largely from school children in the United States and placed in the court of the Louvre at Paris. He was appointed a grand officer of the Legion of Honor by the president of France in 1900.

PECK, George, clergyman and editor, was born in Middlefield, Otsego county, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1797; son of Luther and Annis (Coller) Peck; grandson of Jesse and Ruth (Hoyt) Peck, and a descendant of Henry Peck, who emigrated from England to America in the ship *Hector* in 1637 and settled in New Haven, Conn., in 1638. George Peck attended the district school, and when nineteen years old became active as a Methodist preacher. He was pastor and presiding elder in the Oneida conference, 1816–35; was principal of the Oneida conference seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y., 1835–39; editor of the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, 1840–48, and of the *Christian Advocate*, 1848–52. He returned to the Wyoming, Pa., conference in 1852, and was pastor of the church at Scranton and presiding elder of the Wyoming district, 1852–78. He was a member of thirteen general conferences, 1824–72, and a delegate to the first evangelical alliance in London in 1846. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Wesleyan university in 1835, and D.D. from Augusta college, Kentucky, in 1840. He was married, June 10, 1819, to Mary, daughter of Philip Myers of Kingston, Pa. Their sons, George Myers and Luther Wesley (q.v.), were clergymen. He is the author of: *Universalism Examined* (1826); *History of the Apostles and Evangelists* (1836); *Scripture Doctrine of Christian Perfection* (1841); *Rule of Faith* (1844); *Reply to Dr. Bascom's Defence of American Slavery* (1845); *Manly Character* (1852); *Wyoming, Its History, Romantic Adventures, etc.* (1858); *Early Methodism, within the Bounds of the Old Genesee Conference* (1860); *Our Country, Its Trials and Its Triumphs* (1865); *Life and Times of the Rev. George Peck, D. D.* (1874). He died in Scranton, Pa., May 20, 1876.

PECK, George Wesley, educator, was born in Kingston, Pa., Feb. 7, 1849; son of the Rev. George Wesley and Abigail (Bennett) Peck, and grand-nephew of the Rev. George (q. v.) and Mary (Myers) Peck. He was educated in the public schools; was licensed to preach in 1872, and was graduated at Syracuse university, Ph. D., 1878. He was president of Hedding college, Abingdon, Ill., 1878–82; traveled in Europe and the Orient, 1882–83, and was in New York state as pastor in Buffalo, 1882–85, Medina, 1885–86, Danville, 1886–91, Rochester, 1891–96, and Buffalo, from 1896. He was a delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical conference in London in 1881. He was married, June 11, 1890, to Ina Merle Carter of Adams, N. Y. He received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. from Illinois Wesleyan university in 1879 and that of LL. D. from Hedding college in 1882. He is the author of: *The Realization and Benefit of Ideals* (1879); *Walk in the Light* (1882), and *Life of Jesse T. Peck* (1887).

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PECK, George Wilbur, governor of Wisconsin, was born in Jefferson county, N.Y., Sept. 28, 1840; son of David B. and Alzina Peck. He attended the public schools, and in 1855 went to Wisconsin, entering the printing office of the Whitewater *Register*. He assisted in establishing the *Jefferson County Republican*; was employed by the *State Journal*, Madison; enlisted in the Federal army as a private; served, 1861–66, being one year in Texas after the war, and attained the rank of 2d lieutenant. He was married in 1860 to Francena Rowley of Delavan, Wis. He established the Ripon *Representative* in 1866 and soon afterward removed to New York, where he was one of the editors of *Pomeroy's Democrat*. He subsequently edited the La Crosse edition of the *Democrat*, called the *La Crosse Democrat*, aud in 1878 published Peck's *Sun* in Milwaukee, Wis., which gained a wide reputation for its humorous character. He was chief of police of La Crosse, 1874–75, and chief clerk of the state assembly in 1874. He was mayor of Milwaukee, 1890–91, and governor of the state of Wisconsin, 1891–95. He is the author of: *Peck's Bad Boy and his Pa*, and *The Groceryman and Peck's Bad Boy: a Continuation of Peck's Bad Boy*.

PECK, Harry Thurston, editor and author, was born in Stamford, Conn., Nov. 24, 1856; son of Harry and Elizabeth (Thurston) Peck; grandson of Turney and Rebecca (Burr) Peck), and of John Gates and Harriet (Lee) Thurston, and a descendant from Daniel Thurston of Gloucestershire, England, and later of Newbury, Mass., who died in 1693. He attended a private school in Greenwich, Conn., and was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1881, A.M., 1882, L.H.D., 1884. He was a university fellow of Columbia, 1881–83; tutor in Latin, 1882–85, and studied at the University of Berlin in 1888. He was married, April 26, 1882, to Nellie MacKay, daughter of Charles and Mary E. (MacKay) Dawbarn. He was instructor in Latin and Semitic languages at Columbia, 1886–88; acting professor of Latin, 1886-88, and became professor of Latin in 1888. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Cumberland university in 1883. He was secretary of the University Council of Columbia in 1892, and of the Faculty of Arts from 1894. He was editor of the *Bookman* from 1895; literary editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, 1897–1901; member of the general editorial staff of the same journal from 1902; editor of "Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities" (1896); "The International Cyclopædia" (15 vols., 1890–1902); "The New International Encyclopædia" from 1902; the "Student's Series of Latin Classics" (1892–1902); "American Atlas of the World" (1892); "Library of the World's Literature" (1896), and "Masterpieces of Literature" (1899). He translated "Trimalchio's Dinner" (1898), and is the author of: *The Personal Equation* (1897); *The Semitic Theory of Creation* (1886); *Latin Pronunciation* (1890); *The Adventures of Mabel* (1896); *What is Good English?* (1899); *Greystone and Porpyhry* (1900.)

PECK, Jesse Truesdell, M. E. bishop, was born in Middlefield, N.Y., April 4, 1811; son of Luther and Annis (Coller) Peck, and brother of the Rev. George Peck (q.v.). He was educated at the Oneida Conference seminary, Cazenovia, N.Y., and was licensed as a local preacher in 1829. He was married, Oct. 13, 1831, to Persis, daughter of Capt. David Wing of West Dennis, Mass.; was admitted to the Oneida conference, July 12, 1832, and was pastor of the churches at Dryden, Newark Valley, Skaneateles and Potsdam, N.Y., 1832–37. He was principal of the Gouverneur Wesleyan seminary, 1837–41; of the Troy Conference academy, Poultney, Vt., 1841–48; president of Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., 1848–52; pastor of the Foundry church, Washington, D.C., 1852–54; secretary and editor of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1854–56, and pastor of the Green Street church, New York city, 1856–58. He was transferred to California in 1858, and was pastor and presiding elder in San Francisco, Sacramento and Santa Clara, 1858–66, also president of the board of trustees of the University of the Pacific and of the State Bible society. He was pastor at Peekskill, Albany and Syracuse, N.Y., respectively, 1866–72; a founder of Syracuse university, president of its board of trustees and chairman of the building committee. He was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1872, and made a tour of Europe in 1881, holding conferences and studying educational systems. He was a member of several general conferences and a delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical conference in London in 1881. He received the degree of A.M. from Wesleyan university in 1838, D.D. from University college in 1846, and LL.D. from Willamette university in 1875. He is the author of: *The Central Idea of Christianity* (1855); *The True Woman* (1857); *What Must I Do to be Saved* (1858), and *History of a Great Republic, considered from a Christian Standpoint* (1868). He died in Syracuse, N.Y., May 17, 1883.

J. T. Peck

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PECK, John Hudson, educator, was born in Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1838; son of Judge Darius and Harriet Matilda (Hudson) Peck; grandson John and Sarah (Ferris) Peck and of Horace and Sarah (Robinson) Hudson, and a descendant of William Peck, who emigrated to America in 1638 and was one of the original founders of the colony of New Haven. He attended the Hudson Classical institute and was graduated from Hamilton college in 1859. He was admitted to the bar at Albany, N. Y., in 1861, and practised in partnership with his preceptor, Jeremiah Romeyn, in Troy, N. Y., until 1867, and with Cornelius L. Tracy, another preceptor, until 1888. He was married, Aug. 7, 1883, to Mercy Plum, daughter of Nathaniel Mann of Milton, N. Y. He was made a trustee of Troy Female seminary in 1883, and of the diocese of Albany, and was president of the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, 1888–1900. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Hamilton college in 1889.

PECK, John James, soldier, was born in Manlius, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1821. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1843 and assigned to the artillery. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, April 16, 1846, and was engaged in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and the assault and capture of the city of Mexico, 1846–47. He was promoted first lieutenant, March 3, 1847; was brevetted captain, Aug. 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco; major, Sept. 8, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Molino Del Rey, and was presented with a sword on his return to New York in 1848. He was engaged in scouting and frontier duty, 1849–53. He resigned his commission in the army, March 31, 1853; was treasurer of a projected railroad from New York to Syracuse via Newburg, N.Y., 1853–60; cashier of Burnet bank, Syracuse, N.Y., 1853–61, and president of the board of education, 1859–61. He entered the U. S. volunteer army as brigadier-general, Aug. 9, 1861, and served in the defences of Washington, 1861–62. He commanded the 2d and 1st brigades, 1st division, 4th army corps, during the Virginia Peninsular campaign, March–July, 1862, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown and in the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks. In the operations of the seven days' battles before Richmond on the change of base to the James river, June 26–July 2, 1862, he commanded the 2d division, 4th corps. He was promoted major-general U.S. volunteers, July 4, 1862, and his division of about 9,000 men, augmented, March 31, 1863, to 15,000, and April 30 to nearly 25,000, embracing all the Federal troops in Virginia south of the James river. He was engaged in the operations about Suffolk, Va., and its defences, September, 1862, to May, 1864. Suffolk was invested by Longstreet, April 11, 1863, and this led to the transfer of the Army of the James to Peck's support. He was in command in North Carolina, 1863–64, and of the department of the east, with headquarters at New York, 1864–65. He was mustered out Aug. 24, 1865, and returned to Syracuse, where he organized and became president of the New York State Life Insurance company in 1866. He died in Syracuse, N.Y., April 28, 1878.

PECK, John Mason, pioneer clergyman, was born at South Farms, Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 31, 1789. He removed to Windham, N.Y., in 1811, and became a Baptist preacher at New Durham, N.Y. He was ordained, June 9, 1813, and preached in Catskill and Amenia, N.Y., 1813–15. He studied mission work under Dr. Stoughton at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1815, and was subsequently appointed a missionary to St. Louis, Mo., preaching through Missouri and Illinois, 1817–26. He made a home in Rock Spring, Ill., in 1822, where he established in 1826 the Rock Spring seminary for training teachers and preachers, which became Shurtleff college in 1835, and was located at Upper Alton, Ill. He travelled 6,000 miles and collected $20,000 to endow this institution. He established and published the *Western Pioneer and Baptist*, the first official organ of the Baptist church in the west, 1828; helped to organize the American Baptist Home Missionary society in 1831; established and edited the Illinois *Sunday School Banner*, and was one of the originators and chief factors in establishing the theological institution at Covington, Ky. He was corresponding secretary and financial agent of the American Baptist Publication society, 1843–45, and held pastorates in Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky, 1845–58. He received the honorary degrees A. M. from Brown in 1835, and D.D. from Harvard in 1852. He contributed to the historical societies of the northwestern states and territories, and is the author of: *A Guide for Emigrants* (1831); *Gazetteer of Illinois* (1834); *New Guide for Emigrants to the West* (1836); *Father Clark, or the Pioneer Preacher* (1855); *Life of Daniel Boone* in Sparks's "American Biography," and edited the second edition of "Annals of the West: Forty Years of Pioneer Life"; "Memoir of John Mason Peck, edited from his Journals and Correspondence" (1864) by the Rev. Rufus Babcock. He died in Rock Spring, Ill., March 15, 1858.

PECK, Lucius B., representative, was born in Waterbury, Vt., in October, 1803; son of Gen. John and Anna (Benedict) Peck; grandson of John and Mary (Drown) Peck, and a descendant in the seventh generation of Joseph Peck, who came from Hingham, Norfolk county, England, to Hingham, Mass., in 1638. He was admitted to

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the U.S. Military academy as a cadet, July 1, 1822, but left after one year's study on account of ill health and studied law with Judge Samuel Prentiss at Montpelier and with Dennison Smith at Barre, with whom he formed a partnership immediately after his admission to the bar in September, 1825. He was married, May 10, 1832, to Martha, daughter of Ira Day of Barre, Vt. He represented Barre in the state legislature in 1831; removed to Montpelier and practised law there, 1832–66, the later years of his life in partnership with B. F. Fifield. He was a Democratic representative from the second district of Vermont in the 30th and 31st congresses, 1847–51, and U.S. district attorney for Vermont, 1853–57. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Vermont in two elections, and president of the Vermont and Canada railroad, 1859–66. He died suddenly in Lowell, Mass., Dec. 28, 1866.

PECK, Luther Wesley, clergyman, was born in Kingston, Pa., June 14, 1825; son of the Rev. George (q.v.) and Mary (Myers) Peck. He attended the Wesleyan university, 1841–42, was graduated from the University of the City of New York, A.B., 1845, A.M. 1849; studied theology, and joined the New York conference on trial in 1845. He was stationed at Brooklyn, Durham, Rhinebeck, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Middleton and smaller places, 1845–66, and in the Wyoming conference where he was presiding elder of the Honesdale district, 1875–79. He was married, Jan. 18, 1848, to Sarah Maria, daughter of Dr. Ransom H. Gibbons of Dormansville, N.Y. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of the City of New York in 1878. His pastorate covered a period of forty-five years and he retired in 1891. He was an extensive contributor to the *National Magazine*, *Quarterly Review*, and *Ladies' Repository;* edited "A View from Campbell's Ledge in Wyoming," by his father, and is the author of: *The Golden Age* (1858); *The Burial of Lincoln*, a poem in Jesse T. Peck's "History of the Great Republic," and *The Flight of the Humming Birds*, a poem (1895). He died at Scranton, Pa., March 31, 1900.

PECK, Samuel Minturn, poet, was born in Tuscaloosa, Ala., Nov. 4, 1854; son of Elijah Wolsey and Lucy (Randall) Peck, and grandson of David and Christiana (Minturn) Peck, and of Samuel and Lucy (Lamb) Randall. He attended the public schools; was graduated from the University of Alabama in 1876; studied medicine, and was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical college, N.Y., M.D., in 1879. He never practised his profession, but devoted himself to literary work, contributing his first work, a lyric entitled *The Orange Tree*, to the New York *Evening Post* in 1878. He published long and short stories in the leading periodicals and also composed numerous lyrics, including: *A Knot of Blue; The Dimple in her Cheek; Cupid at Court; My Little Girl*, and *The Grape Vine Swing*, all of which have been set to music. Among his published volumes are: *Cap and Bells* (1886); *Rings and Love Knots* (1893), and *Rhymes and Roses* (1895), all poems.

PECKHAM, Mary Chase Peck, author, was born at Nantucket, Mass., July 15, 1839; daughter of Charles Miller and Adriana (Fisher) Peck; granddaughter of Philip and Abigail (Chase) Peck and of Rufus and Mary (Pease) Fisher, and great-granddaughter of Capt. Jonathan Peck, a Revolutionary officer. She attended the Providence high school and taught schools in that city, 1857–65. She was married, June 13, 1865, to Stephen F. Peckham (q.v.) and accompanied him to Southern California. On their return to Providence in 1866, she engaged in literary work, and in 1873, removing to Minneapolis, Minn., devoted herself to philanthropy. She was a member of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage association and of the Association for the Advancement of Women. She is the author of: *Father Gabriel's Fairy* (1873), and *Windfalls Gathered Only for Friends* (1894). She died at Ann Arbor, Mich., March 20, 1892.

PECKHAM, Rufus Wheeler, jurist, was born in Rensselaerville, N.Y., Dec. 20, 1809; son of Peleg and Desire (Watson) Peckham; and grandson of Benjamin, Jr., and Mary (Hazard) Peckham. His parents removed to Cooperstown, N.Y., where he was prepared for college. He was graduated from Union in 1827; studied law; was admitted to the bar, and in 1830 established himself in practice in Albany, N.Y. He was appointed district attorney of Albany county, 1838; was a Democratic representative in the 33d congress, 1853–55, and in June, 1855, resumed his law practice in partnership with Judge Lyman Tremain. He was a justice of the New York supreme court, 1859–70, and a judge of the court of appeals, 1870–73. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Union college in 1870. He married in 1832, Isabella, daughter of the Rev. William B. and Hannah Lacey of Albany, N.Y. She died April 4, 1848, and in February, 1862, he married Mary E. Foote of Brooklyn, N.Y. His health failing, he sailed for France with his wife, and both perished in the wreck of the *Ville du Havre*, Nov. 22, 1873.

PECKHAM, Rufus Wheeler, associate justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Albany, N.Y., Nov. 8, 1838; son of Judge Rufus Wheeler and Isabella (Lacey) Peckham. He attended school in Albany, N.Y., and in Philadelphia, Pa., and studied law with his father, being admitted to the bar in December, 1859. He was married, Nov. 14, 1866, to Harriette, daughter

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of Dan H. and Harriette Maria (Welles) Arnold of New York city. He was district attorney of Albany county, N.Y., 1868; corporation counsel of the city of Albany in 1880–81, and a justice of the supreme court of the state of New York, 1883–86, resigning in 1886 to accept the office of judge of the court of appeals. He was appointed, Dec. 3, 1895, by President Cleveland to fill the vacancy on the bench of the U.S. supreme court, caused by the death of Justice Howell E. Jackson, his appointment being duly confirmed by the senate. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Union college in 1894; by Yale university in 1896, and by Columbia university in 1901.

PECKHAM, Samuel Wardwell, librarian, was born in Providence, R.I., July 5, 1814; son of Thomas and Sarah (Wardwell) Peckham. His father, collector of the port of Providence for many years, was a descendant of the Peckhams, who were Quakers, and among the first settlers of Aquidneck. He was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1832, A.M., 1835; taught school; studied law with Chief-Justice Richard W. Greene, and was admitted to the bar in 1836. He was librarian of the Providence Athenæum, 1836–38; secretary, 1836–45 and 1856–57, and one of its constant directors, and was a member of the school committee, 1845–49 and 1855–57. He was married in 1846 to Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Mary Wanton (Lyman) Dunnell. She died of small-pox in 1849. Mr. Peckham was justice and clerk of the court of magistrates, 1846–53; a representative in the state assembly in 1854; justice of the police court, 1857–69; clerk of the municipal court during the summer of 1857, and master in chancery for over thirty years. He declined his election as president of the Athenæum in 1888, but consented to serve in 1889 and was annually re-elected. Upon his death he bequeathed $4,000 to the Rhode Island hospital to establish a free bed in memory of his wife. He was a member of the First Congregational (Unitarian) society, 1845–95, and its president for several years. He is the author of: *Reports of the Providence Athenæum* (1844, 1850, 1883 and 1886); *Verses in Various Moods and on Various Occasions*, and valuable contributions to library literature. He died in Providence, R.I., June 29, 1895.

PECKHAM, Stephen Farnum, chemist, was born at Fruit Hill, North Providence, R.I., March 26, 1839; son of Charles and Hannah Lapham (Farnum) Peckham; grandson of Thomas Peckham of Providence, R.I., and a descendant of John Peckham of Newport, R.I., 1638, of John Howland of the *Mayflower* and of Richard Scott, the first Quaker in Rhode Island. He attended the district schools and the Friends boarding school at Providence, and studied chemistry at Brown university. In 1861 he engaged in erecting an establishment for the manufacture of illuminating oil from petroleum. He enlisted in the Federal army, Aug. 15, 1862, as hospital steward of the 7th R.I. regiment, and in 1864 had charge of the chemical department of the U. S. army laboratory at Philadelphia, being honorably discharged, May 26, 1865. He was chemist of the California Petroleum company, Santa Barbara county, Cal., 1865–66; a member of the California Geological survey, 1866–67, and prepared a report on the "Oil Interests of Southern California;" was an instructor in chemistry at Brown university, 1867–68; professor of chemistry at Washington college, Pa., 1868–69; professor of chemistry at the Maine State College of Agriculture, 1869–71; at Buchtel college, Ohio, 1871–72, and at the University of Minnesota, 1872–80. He returned to Providence in 1881. He was chemist of the Minnesota Geological survey; special agent of the U. S. census office, 1880–85; state assayer of Maine, Rhode Island and Minnesota, and chemist of the Union Oil company of California, 1893–94. He investigated the problem of street paving with asphaltum and read a paper on the subject before the congress of chemists at the Columbian exposition. He made wide researches into the subject of bitumens and became a recognized expert, being for a number of years chemist to the commissioners of accounts of the city of New York. He was married, June 13, 1865, to Mary Chace, daughter of Charles Miller and Adriana (Fisher) Peck of Providence, R.I. She died in Ann Arbor, Mich., Mar. 20, 1892. He was elected a member of the New York Academy of Sciences in 1876; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1870; a member of the Society of Chemical Industry in 1898; the American Philosophical society in 1897, and the American Chemical society in 1898. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Brown university in 1870. He is the author of: *Elementary Text Book on Chemistry* (1873); a monograph on *Petroleum and its Products* for the "Tenth Census of the United States" (1885); an article on Petroleum for the last original edition of the "Encylopædia Britannica" (1885), and many contributions to current scientific literature.

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PEEL, Samuel W., representative, was born near Batesville, Independence county, Ark., Sept. 13, 1831; son of John W. and Elizabeth Peel; grandson of Richard Peel, who with his brothers, John, Thomas and James, sons of Thomas Peel, an immigrant from Ireland to Virginia and thence to Kentucky with Daniel Boone, settled in Batesville in 1815. Samuel W. received a common school education and was clerk of the Carroll county court, 1858–61; was major of the 3d Arkansas militia in the state service in 1861; colonel of the 4th Arkansas volunteers, Confederate service, 1862–65, and saw service at Wilson's Creek, Prairie Grove, and in later engagements. He read law with his brother-in-law, Judge J. M. Pitman, and came to the bar in 1866. He was married, Jan. 30, 1853, to Mary E., sister of Senator J. H. Berry (q.v.), and practised law in Bentonville, Ark., in partnership with his brother-in-law, who removed to Bentonville in 1869. He was prosecuting attorney for the fourth judicial circuit, 1873–76, and Democratic representative from the fifth district of Arkansas in the 48th–52d congresses, 1883–93, serving as chairman of the committee on Indian affairs in the 50th and 52d congresses.

PEELLE, Stanton Judkins, jurist, was born in Wayne county, Ind., Feb. 11, 1843; son of John Cox and Ruth (Smith) Peelle; grandson of William and Sally (Cox) Peelle, and of Eleazer and Ruth (Davis) Smith. He attended the public schools in Wayne and Randolph counties, Ind., and a seminary in Winchester, Ind., until the outbreak of the civil war, when he joined the 8th Indiana volunteers as corporal. He served at Pea Ridge, and for meritorious conduct in that battle was promoted 2d lieutenant, 57th Indiana volunteers, Dec. 10, 1862, and took part in the battle at Stone's River, Tenn., serving on the left wing in General Crittenden's corps, and was slightly wounded. He was admitted to the bar, 1866; practised at Winchester, Ind., 1866–69, and removed to Indianapolis in 1869. He was twice married; first, July 16, 1867, to Lou R. Perkins, daughter of Jonathan Perkins of South Bend, Ind., and secondly, Oct. 16, 1878, to Arabella, daughter of Judge Milton C. Canfield of Painsville, Ohio. He was a representative in the Indiana legislature, 1877–79; a representative from the seventh district in the 47th and 48th congresses, 1881–85; alternate delegate from the state at large to the Republican national convention of 1888, and was chosen a delegate to that of 1892, but did not serve, having been appointed, March 28, 1892, a judge of the U. S. court of claims and took the oath of office, April 7, 1892. He also was elected a professor in the law department of the Columbian university at Washington, D.C., a trustee of Howard university and a member of the board of managers of the Young Men's Christian association of Washington, D.C.

PEERS, Benjamin Orr, educator, was born in Loudoun county, Va., April 20, 1800; son of Maj. Valentine Peers, a native of Ireland and soldier in the Revolutionary army, who married Eleanor, daughter of John Alexander and Susannah (Grayson) Orr, and a descendant of the Rev. Alexander and Agnes (Dalrymple) Orr from Scotland. His parents removed to Kentucky in 1803. He was graduated at the Transylvania university in 1821, and entered Princeton Theological seminary, but left at the close of his first year. He afterward took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, and settled in Lexington, Ky., where he established the Eclectic institute of which he was principal, 1824–27. He was president of Transylvania university, 1833–35; devoted himself to furthering education in Kentucky, and established the public school system of the state. He edited the Sunday school publications of the Episcopal church and the *Journal of Christian Education*, New York city. He is the author of *National Education Suited to the United States* (1838). He died in Louisville, Ky., Aug. 20, 1842.

PEET, Harvey Prindle, educator, was born in Bethlehem, Conn., Nov. 19, 1794; son of Richard and Joanna (Prindle) Peet. He attended the district schools, and in 1810 engaged in teaching, thereby earning the money to prepare for college at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1822, A.M., 1825; was a teacher in the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, Conn., 1822–31; principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in New York city, 1831–67; president of the board of directors fourteen years, and emeritus principal of that institution, 1867–78. Under his direction the New York institution grew to be the largest and the most successful in the world. He was married, Nov. 27, 1823, to Margaret Maria, daughter of the Rev. Isaac Lewis, D.D.; secondly, in 1835, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Dr. Matson Smith, and thirdly, Jan. 15, 1868, to Mrs. Louisa P. Hotchkiss. He received the degree LL.D. from the regents of the University of the State of New York in 1849, and that of Ph.D. from Gallaudet college in 1871. Of his sons, Isaac Lewis (q.v.) succeeded him as principal of the institute; Edward (1826–1862,) was an instructor in the institute, 1848–62, and Dudley (1830–1862), was a practising physician and also

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assisted his father as an instructor in the institute. He prepared a series of elementary books for deaf mutes, entitled *Course of Instruction for the Deaf and Dumb* (1844–46); contributed articles on his specialty to the *American Journal of Insanity*, and to the *American Annals for the Deaf and Dumb*, and is the author of: *Scripture Lessons for the Deaf and Dumb* (1846); *Statistics of the Deaf and Dumb* (1852); *Report on Education of the Deaf and Dumb in Higher Branches* (1852); *Letters to Pupils on Leaving the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb* (1854); *Legal Rights, etc., of the Deaf and Dumb* (1856), and *History of the United States of America* (1869). He died in New York city, Jan. 1, 1878.

PEET, Isaac Lewis, educator, was born in Hartford, Conn., Dec. 4, 1824; son of Harvey Prindle (q.v.) and Margaret Maria (Lewis) Peet. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1845, A.M., 1849, and at Union Theological seminary, 1849, but was never ordained. He became instructor at the New York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, conducted by his father, 1845; vice-principal in 1854; principal in 1867, when his father retired, and was retired as principal emeritus in 1892. He was married, June 27, 1854, to Mary, daughter of Alvah Toles of Forestville, N.Y. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbia in 1872. Dr. Peet was president of the Medico-Legal society of New York, 1886, and author of: *A Monograph on Decimal Fractions; Language Lessons for the Deaf and Dumb*, and *Manual of Vegetable Physiology*, and revised and enlarged Dr. Dudley Peet's "Manual of Inorganic Chemistry." He died in New York city, Dec. 27, 1898.

PEET, Stephen Denison, archæologist, was born in Euclid, Ohio, Dec. 2, 1830; son of Stephen and Martha (Denison) Peet; grandson of Elijah and Betsey (Leavenworth) Peet and of Amos and Hannah (Williams) Denison, and a descendant from Capt. George Denison of the King Philip war, and from John (1597–1678) and Sarah (Osborne) Peet. He was graduated from Beloit college, A.B., 1851, A.M., 1854, Ph.D. 1896; studied theology at the Yale Divinity school, 1851–53, and was graduated from Andover Theological seminary in 1854. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in February, 1855, and was pastor at Genessee, Wis., 1855–57; New London, Wis., 1857–59; Fox Lake, Wis., 1860–63; Racine, Wis., 1864–65; Elkhorn, Wis., 1865–66; New Oregon, Iowa, 1866–68; Chatham, Ohio, 1869–72; Ashtabula, Ohio, 1873–76; Clinton, Wis., 1879–88, and Mendon, Ill., 1888–92. He removed to Chicago 1897. He was elected a member of the American Oriental society; the American Antiquarian society; the Victoria Institute of Great Britain; the American Historical society; the American Numismatic society of New York, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He founded and edited the *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*, 1879–1902; published the *Oriental and Biblical Journal* in 1881, and is the author of: *The Ashtabula Disaster* (1879); *History of Ashtabula County, Ohio* (1879); *History of Early Missions in Wisconsin* (1886); *Religious Belief of the Aborigines of North America* (1886); *Myths and Symbols* (1887); *Emblematic Mounds and Animal Effigies* (1890); *The Mound Builders; Their Works and Relics* (1892); *History of the Explorations in the Mississippi Valley* (1896); *Cliff Dwellers and Pueblos* (1899); *Ancient Monuments and Ruined Cities* (1902).

PEFFER, William Alfred, senator, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., Sept. 10, 1831; son of John and Elizabeth (Souder) Peffer, and a descendant of Philip Peffer, who emigrated from Holland about the middle of the 18th century and settled in central Pennsylvania. He attended the public schools of Cumberland county; taught in a country school, 1846–49; went to the California gold mines, 1850–52, and was married, Dec. 28, 1852, to Sarah Jane, daughter of William Barber of Papertown, Pa. He settled in St. Joseph county, Ind., in 1853, as a farmer, removed to Morgan county, Missouri, in 1859, and engaged in farming and teaching. He delivered a speech there on the defence of the Union, July 4, 1860, and, obliged to move North on account of his Union sentiments, settled in Warren county, Ill., in March, 1862. He enlisted as a private in the 83d Illinois volunteer infantry in August, 1862; was promoted 2d lieutenant the following March, serving in various responsible positions by detail —regimental quartermaster, adjutant, post-adjutant, judge advocate of a military commission, and concluding his service as depot quartermaster in the engineering department at Nashville, Tenn. He was honorably discharged, June 26, 1865. He began his law practice in Clarksville, Tenn., in August, 1865, and attempted the organization of a conversative Union party, embodying the right of free schools, free speech and free press. He removed to Kansas in 1870; settled on a claim in Wilson county; established a law practice, and began the publication of the *Fredonia Journal*. He was elected state senator

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in 1874, and was chairman of the joint legislative committee on the Centennial exposition in 1876. He engaged in the practice of law in the adjoining county of Montgomery, 1875–78, and established the *Coffeyville Journal* in 1875. He was a presidential elector on the Garfield and Arthur ticket in 1880, and in 1881 became editor of the *Kansas Farmer* at Topeka. He was elected U.S. senator by the People's party and served, 1891-97; was chairman of the committee to examine the several branches of the civil service, and a member of the committees on claims, pensions, agriculture, census, railroads, and improvement of the Mississippi River. He was defeated as Prohibition candidate for governor of Kansas in 1898, and took an active part in the campaign of 1900, favoring the re-election of McKinley. He wrote many articles on political science for the *Forum* and the *North American Review*, and is the author of: *Myriorama* (1869); *The Carpet Bagger in Tennessee* (1869); *Geraldine, or What May Happen* (1882); *Peffer's Tariff Manual* (1888); *The Way Out* (1890); *The Farmers' Side* (1891); *Americanism in the Philippines* (1900); *Rise and Fall of Populism in the United States* (1900), and in 1901 began the preparation of a subject index to the debates of congress from 1789 to date.

PEGRAM, John, soldier, was born in Dinwiddie county, Va., Nov. 16, 1773; son of Capt. Edward and Mary (Lyle) Pegram. His grandfather, Edward Pegram, came from England in the fall of 1699 with a party of engineers under Col. Daniel Baker, whose daughter, Mary Scott Baker, he married. Their second son, Capt. Edward Pegram (born about 1744, died, March 30, 1816), was appointed "special commander" to defend his parish and county against the Indians, and thus became known as "King Pegram." He was also a captain in the American Revolution and a juror in the trial of Aaron Burr. John Pegram was a magistrate for more than twenty years, a member of the house of delegates for many years and of the state senate for eight years; a representative in the 15th congress, 1818–19, completing the term of Peterson Goodwin, deceased; major-general of state militia in the war of 1812, and U.S. marshal of the eastern district of Virginia in Monroe's administration. He married, first, Miss Coleman of Dinwiddie; and secondly, Martha Ward Gregory, and was the father of fourteen children. He died in Dinwiddie county, Va., April 8, 1831.

PEGRAM, John, soldier, was born in Petersburg, Va., Jan. 24, 1832; son of James West (1803–1844) and Virginia (Johnson) Pegram, and grandson of John (q.v.) and Martha Ward (Gregory) Pegram and of William R. and Mary (Evans) Johnson. John Pegram was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1854 and was assigned to the dragoons. He served in California, 1854–57; was promoted 2d lieutenant of 2d dragoons, March 3, 1855, and served in Kansas and Dakota, 1855–57. He was promoted first lieutenant, Feb. 28, 1857; was assistant instructor of cavalry at the U. S. Military academy, Jan. 12 to Sept. 11, 1857; served as adjutant of 2d dragoons in the Utah expedition, 1857–58; was on leave of absence in Europe, 1858–60, and served on the Navajo expedition of 1860. He was stationed in New Mexico, 1860–61, and resigned his commission May 10, 1861. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the provisional army of Virginia; commanded a detachment of about 1300 men and four cannon at Rich Mountain, Va., in July, 1861, and sent a force of 350 men and one cannon, with orders to guard the road at the mountain summit. The force was attacked by General Rosecrans and after a gallant defence defeated, and Colonel Pegram was forced to abandon his position, July 12, 1861. He retreated to Beverly and on account of scarcity of food, and on learning of General Garnett's retreat, surrendered his force of 30 officers and 525 men to General McClellan, July 13, 1861. He was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate army, Nov. 7, 1862; was assigned to the command of a brigade made up of the 1st Georgia and 1st Louisiana cavalry regiments in Wheeler's cavalry corps, in the Army of Tennessee, and engaged in the battle of Stone's River, Tenn., where he was posted on the Lebanon Pike in the advance of Breckenridge's right. He was promoted major-general and took part in the battle of Chickamauga in command of the 2d division of Forrest's cavalry corps, and his divison was held in reserve by General Breckinridge. He commanded a brigade in Early's division, Ewell's corps, in the Wilderness and at Cold Harbor, and when Early assumed command of the Confederate army in the Shenandoah Valley he succeeded to the command of Early's division and took a conspicuous part in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. He commanded his division in Gordon's corps at Petersburg and Richmond, December, 1864, to February, 1865. He was married in January, 1865, to Hetty Cary of Baltimore, Md. He was fatally wounded at Hatcher's Run near Petersburg, and died on the battlefield, Feb. 6, 1865.

PEGRAM, Robert Baker, naval officer, was born in Dinwiddie county, Va., Dec. 10, 1811; son of Gen. John (q.v.) and Martha Ward (Gregory) Pegram. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy, Feb. 2, 1829, and served in the Mediterranean squadron. He was promoted lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1841, and during the war with

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Mexico, served under Capt. David G. Farragut on the *Saratoga*. In 1852 he took part in the Japan expedition. He was engaged in the expedition organized by the combined forces of the British ship *Rattler* and the U.S. vessel *Powhatan* against a piratical fleet of thirty-one junks, of which he captured sixteen, and also one hundred cannon with a loss to the pirates of 600 men. For this service he was personally thanked by Admiral Sir James Stirling, flag officer of the British East India squadron, and by the government of Hong Kong and Great Britain, and presented with a sword from the state of Virginia. He was on duty in the Norfolk Navy yard, 1856–60; served in the Paraguay expedition nine months of 1858, and as a commissioner to define the limits of the Newfoundland fisheries in 1859. He resigned his commission in the U.S. navy, April 17, 1861, and was appointed captain in the Confederate navy. He was given command of the Norfolk Navy yard after its evacuation by the Federal troops, April 21, 1861; fortified Pig Point on the Nansemond river, Va., and with its batteries disabled the U.S. steamer *Harriet Lane*, which was surveying and buoying the river. He commanded the steamer *Nashville*, October, 1861, to February, 1862. It was the intention of Mason and Slidell, the Confederate commissioners, to take passage on the *Nashville*, and for this purpose Pegram was to run the blockade from Charleston; but they feared to take the chances, and while he ran the blockade successfully in October, 1861, they were captured on board the British mail steamer *Trent*. Pegram after capturing the *Harvey Birch* in the English channel, landed his prisoners at Southampton and was held in port by the U.S. steamer *Tuscarora* until February, when he effected his escape and made harbor at Beaufort, N.C. He was detailed to superintend the armament of the iron-clad steamer *Richmond*, which he took to Drewry's Bluff, when he was transferred to the new iron-clad *Virginia*, the best vessel in the Confederate fleet. In 1864 funds were raised by Virginia to purchase and equip in England, a naval force to be called the Virginia volunteer navy, to be commanded by Captain Pegram. He went to England for the purpose, and had one vessel in readiness when Lee surrendered. He was married first to Lucy Binns Cargill of Sussex county, who was the mother of his seven children; and secondly, to Sarah Leigh of Norfolk. His eldest son, John Cargill Pegram, was killed in battle before Petersburg, June 16, 1864, while a member of the staff of Gen. Matt. W. Ransom of North Carolina who commanded the 4th brigade in Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson's division, Gen. R. H. Anderson's corps. Captain Pegram died in Norfolk, Va., Oct. 24, 1894.

PEGRAM, William Johnson, soldier, was born in Richmond, Va., June, 29, 1841; son of James West (1703–1744) and Virginia (Johnson) Pegram. He was a student of law at the University of Virginia in 1861; left to enlist in the Confederate artillery, and was rapidly advanced through the respective grades from private to colonel. He handled his battery, Purcell's artillery, A. P. Hill's division, with effectiveness at Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862, at Chancellorsville, May 1–5, 1863, and in all the battles around Richmond and Petersburg, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. At Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, he commanded a battalion in Col. R. Lindsay Walker's reserve artillery and won the rank of colonel. He took part in the battles of the Wilderness and Cold Harbor and in the defence of Petersburg. He was promoted brigadier-general in 1865. His brother, Maj. James West Pegram, served on the staffs of Generals Armstead and Ewell, surrendered with General Lee at Appomattox, was a prisoner at Johnsons Island for several months and died in 1881. Gen. W. J. Pegram was killed while directing his battalion in Mahone's division in the defence of Petersburg, April 2, 1865.

PEIRCE, Benjamin, editor and librarian, was born in Salem, Mass., Sept. 30, 1778; son of Jerahmael (or Jerathmiel) and Sarah (Ropes) Peirce; grandson of Jerahmael, of Charlestown, and Rebecca (Hurd) Peirce; great-grandson of Benjamin, of Charlestown, and Hannah (Bowers) Peirce; great^2-grandson of Robert, of Woburn, and Mary (Knight) Peirce; and great^3-grandson of John Pers, weaver, and Elizabeth Pers, who emigrated with four children in 1637, from Norwich, England, to Watertown, Mass. Benjamin Peirce was graduated from Harvard with the highest honors of his class, A.B., 1801, A.M., 1804, and entered business with his father in Salem, as a member of the firm of Peirce & Waite, having trade with China. He was a representative from Salem in the general court for several years and state senator, 1811. He was married, Dec. 11, 1803, to Lydia Ropes, daughter of Ichabod and Lydia (Ropes) Nichols of Salem. He was librarian of Harvard college, 1826–31, and prepared *A Catalogue of the Library of Harvard University* (4 vols. 1830–31), and *A History of Harvard University from Its Foundation in the Year 1636 to the Period of the American Revolution* (1833). He died in Cambridge, Mass., July 26, 1831.

PEIRCE, Benjamin, mathematician and astronomer, was born in Salem, Mass., April 4, 1809; son of Benjamin (q.v.) and Lydia Ropes (Nichols) Peirce. He was graduated from Harvard university, A.B., 1829, A.M., 1833; taught at Round Hill school, Northampton, Mass., 1829–31; was tutor in mathematics at Harvard uni-

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versity, 1831–33; university professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1833–42, and Perkins professor of astronomy and mathematics, 1842–80. He was married, July 23, 1833, to Sarah Hunt, daughter of Elijah Hunt and Harriette (Blake) Mills of Northampton, Mass. While still a schoolboy he evinced decided original powers in the field of mathematics, and attracted the notice of his townsman, Nathaniel Bowditch (q.v.), to whom he owed much during the period of his youth and early manhood, for instruction, counsel, friendly encouragement and backing. While still an undergraduate at Harvard college, he assisted Dr. Bowditch in reading the proof-sheets of the latter's translation of Laplace's "Mécanique Céleste," with its learned commentary, added by the translator. He was rather a worker and an investigator than a teacher, a large share of his study and labor being given to astronomy and later to cosmical physics and geodesy. For several years, about 1840, he took part in the actual night work of the old college observatory. He paid much attention to the theory of comets, and his lecture on the great comet of 1843 stimulated public interest in astronomy, and led to the foundation of the present Harvard observatory. His discussion in 1846 and 1847 of the discovery of Neptune and its relation to the labors of Leverrier made him known to the scientific world. He was consulting astronomer to the *American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac* from its foundation in 1849 to 1867. He was with Joseph Henry and Alexander Dallas Bache, a member of the scientific council that organized the Dudley observatory, under the direction of Dr. B. A. Gould, at Albany, N.Y., in 1855. He had charge of the longitude determinations of the U.S. coast survey, 1852–67, and on the death of Alexander D. Bache, succeeded him as superintendent of the survey in 1867, holding that office until 1874, at the same time retaining his professorship. He carried out Bache's plans for a great geodetic system extending from the Atlantic to the Gulf, thus laying the foundation for a general map of the United States, and he also superintended the work of measuring the arc of the parallel of 39 degrees to join the Atlantic and Pacific system of triangulation and for determining geographical positions in states where surveys were being made.

Benjamin Peirce

He was in charge of the American expedition to Sicily to make observations on the eclipse of the sun in 1870, and organized two expeditions to observe the transit of Venus in 1874. Under his superintendency the name of the "Coast Survey" was altered to "Coast and Geodetic Survey," and its great function in unifying and helping forward the scientific enterprise of the country was raised to even a higher point than it had attained under Bache. He was a contributor to the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and to the National Academy of Sciences. The earlier volumes of *Gould's Astronomical Journal* contain several important papers from his hand. Among the subjects which he illuminated for his contemporaries, and on which, in some instances, portions of his work are in print, are: Espy's Theory of Storms; the orbit of Neptune, and the perturbations of Uranus; the general theory of perturbations; the theory of Comets and Comets' Tails; the Constitution of Saturn's Rings; the Meteoric Constitution of the Solar System and the Universe; the Nebular Theory; the Cooling of the Earth and the Sun; the occultations of the Pleiades; an ingenious and remarkable Criterion for the rejection of Doubtful Observations; Personal Equation; the motion of a Sling, a study in stable and unstable equilibrium; the theory of the Billiard Ball; the motions of two Pendulums attached to the same horizontal cord; the forms of stable equilibrium of a fluid enclosed in an extensible sack, and floating in another fluid,—an investigation in Morphology; the so-called School-Girl Puzzle, an interesting and difficult problem in cyclic permutation, which he generalized, and of which, in its generalized form, he put forth an able solution. His most elaborate writing was the treatise entitled *Analytic Mechanics*, of which the first two hundred pages appeared in 1855, and the complete volume (496 pp.) in 1857. In this work, he sought "to consolidate. . . . . the latest researches. . . . . of the great geometers . . . . . and their most exalted forms of thought into a consistent and uniform treatise." At the time of its publication it was the most important mathematical treatise that had been produced in America. While he was still engaged upon his treatise, he became interested in Hamilton's great calculus of Quaternions, and his study of this subject led him to enter upon an enquiry into the possible systems of multiple algebra and the conditions by which they are determined. The enquiry resulted in his memoir on *Linear Associative Algebra* communicated to the National Academy of Sciences in 1870, issued in that year for private circulation, and first printed in 1881, under the editorship of his son, Charles S.

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Peirce (q.v.). Professor Peirce's mind reverted later to questions of cosmical physics, connected with his earlier astronomical work, and revived by the writings of Sir William Thomson (Lord Kelvin). He presented to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences a series of notes on these questions during the years 1877–79; and a semi-popular account of his speculations on the matter is contained in his *Ideality in the Physical Sciences*, (Lowell Institute lectures 1879). He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the American Philosophical society; a founder of the National Academy of Sciences; an associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, and a foreign honorary fellow of the Royal societies of London, Edinburgh, and Göttingen. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by the University of North Carolina in 1847, and by Harvard in 1867. He was an honorary fellow of the University of St. Vladimir, at Kief, Russia. In association with Professor Joseph Lovering, he issued in 1842 five numbers of the *Cambridge Miscellany of Mathematics and Physics;* and is the author of: *An Elementary Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry* (1835–36), afterward extended to include Navigation, Surveying and Spherical Astronomy; *An Elementary Treatise on Sound* (1836); *An Elementary Treatise on Plane and Solid Geometry* (1837), printed for the blind (1840); *An Elementary Treatise on Algebra* (1837); *An Elementary Treatise on Curves, Functions, and Forces* (2 vols. 1841–46); *Tables of the Moon* (1853), for the *American Ephemeris; A System of Analytic Mechanics* (1855–57); *Linear Associative Algebra* (lithographed in 1870, printed in 1881, in the *American Journal of Mathematics*, and in a separate volume); *Ideality in the Physical Sciences* (1881). His name in "Class H, Scientists," received fourteen votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans. New York university, October, 1900. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 6, 1880.

PEIRCE, Benjamin Osgood, physicist, was born in Beverly, Mass., Feb. 11, 1854; son of Benjamin Osgood and Mehetable Osgood (Seccomb) Peirce; grandson of Benjamin and Rebecca (Orne) Peirce, and of Ebenezer and Mary (Marston) Seccomb of Salem; great-grandson of Benjamin of Charlestown and Salem, killed at the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, and of Mary (Waite) Peirce; great²-grandson of Jerahmael Peirce of Charlestown, and a descendant of John Pers, Watertown, Mass., 1637. He was graduated from Harvard in 1876, and was an assistant in the physical laboratory, 1876–77. He studied in Berlin and Leipzig, Germany, 1878–79, receiving the degrees A.M. and Ph.D. from the University of Leipzig in 1879, and was a teacher in the Boston Latin school, 1880–81. He was instructor in mathematics at Harvard, 1881–84, assistant professor of mathematics and physics, 1884–88, and was elected Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in 1888. He was married, July 27, 1882, to Isabella Turnbull Landreth of Edinburgh, Scotland. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is the author of: *Theory of the Newtonian Potential Function* (1886); *Table of Integrals* (1899), and many scientific papers on physics and mathematics.

PEIRCE, Bradford Kinney, author, was born in Royalston, Windsor county, Vt., Feb. 3, 1819; son of the Rev. Thomas and Huppy Peirce. He was graduated from Wesleyan university, Conn., in 1841; joined the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1843; was stationed at Waltham, Mass., 1843–44, and at Newburyport, Mass., 1844–45, where he was editor of the *Sunday School Messenger;* at Charlestown, Mass., 1846–47, and located in Boston, Mass., as agent of the American Sunday School union, 1847–56. He was married, Aug. 5, 1841, to Harriet W. Thompson of Middletown, Conn. He was a state senator, 1855–56; was appointed trustee of the Massachusetts Industrial School for Girls in 1856, and was superintendent and chaplain of the institution, 1856–62. He was a trustee of Wesleyan university, 1871–82, and secretary of the board of trustees, 1871–74. He joined the New England conference at Watertown, Mass., in 1862; was chaplain of the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N.Y., 1863–72; editor of *Zion's Herald*, 1872–88, and superintendent of Newton free library, 1888–89. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Wesleyan university in 1868. He is the author of: *Temptation* (1840); *The Eminent Dead* (1846); *Bible Scholars' Manual* (1847); *Notes of the Acts* (1848); *Bible Questions* (3 vols., 1848); *Life in the Woods: Adventures of Audubon* (1863); *Hymns and Ritual for the House of Refuge* (1864); *Trials of an Inventor: Life and Discoveries of Charles Goodyear* (1866); *Stories from Life which the Chaplain Told* (1866); *Sequel of Stories from Life* (1867); *A Half Century with Juvenile Offenders* (1869); *Chaplain with the Children* (1870); *The Young Shetlander and His Home* (1870); *Hymns of the Higher Life* (1871), and a new annotated edition of the *Proceedings of the Massachusetts State Convention of 1788* (1856). He died at Newton, Mass., April 19, 1889.

PEIRCE, Charles Sanders, scientist, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 10, 1839; son of Benjamin and Sarah Hunt (Mills) Peirce, and grandson of Benjamin Peirce, historian of Harvard college, and of Elijah Hunt Mills, U.S. senator from Massachusetts. He was graduated from Harvard,

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A.B., 1859, A.M., 1862, and from the Lawrence Scientific school, S.B., 1863. Entering the service of the U.S. coast survey, and in 1872 made assistant in that capacity, he undertook important investigations on the density and ellipticity of the earth, on metrology, measurements of light waves, etc. His researches into logic, history of science, sensation of color and stellar photometry, are well known. He was twice married, first in 1862, to Melusina Fay (q.v.), secondly to Juliette Froissy of Nancy, France. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Academy of Sciences, in 1877, and other scientific bodies admitted him to membership; Harvard college and Johns Hopkins university appointed him to lectureships on logic, and in 1869 and 1892 he delivered courses of lectures before the Lowell Institute in Boston. He is the author of: *Photometric Researches* (1878); frequent contributions to the *Nation* and other journals, and many memoirs and articles on logic, psychology, metaphysics, mathematics, gravitation, astronomy, optics, chemistry, engineering, library cataloguing and early English pronunciation; edited, with additions, "Studies in Logic by Members of the Johns Hopkins University" (1883), and "Linear Associative Algebra" by Benjamin Peirce (1882); contributed most of the philosophical and many other definitions in the "Century Dictionary," and wrote many articles in the "Dictionary of Pyschology and Philosophy."

PEIRCE, Ebenezer Weaver, soldier, was born in Freetown, Mass., April 5, 1822; son of Ebenezer and Joanna (Weaver) Peirce; grandson of Capt. Job and Elizabeth (Rounsville) Peirce, and of Col. Benjamin and Amy (Brownell) Weaver, and a descendant of Abraham and Rebecca Peirce, who came to America as early as 1623, and settled in Plymouth colony. Ebenezer W. Peirce attended the Freetown academy, and later removed to Lakeville, Mass. He was married, Dec. 13, 1849, to Irene Isabel, daughter of Capt. Sylvanus Payne, of Freetown, and until the beginning of the civil war held several important local offices. He was commissioned major of the Old Colony regiment in 1844; brigadier-general of state militia in 1855, and accompanied Gen. B. F. Butler to Fort Monroe, where he was placed in command of a brigade made up of five New York three months' militia regiments, detachments from the 4th Massachusetts and 1st Vermont militia and four guns of the regular U.S. artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Greble. With this force of 3500 men he conducted the attack on the Confederate force under Col. J. B. Magruder at Big and Little Bethel, June 10, 1861. His command under explicit orders from General Butler was to concentrate near Little Bethel, where additional troops from Newport News were to join him, and together they were to attack the enemy. The advancing columns, each mistaking the other for the enemy, opened fire, which warned the Confederates, and after a short skirmish, General Peirce was obliged to retreat. He was given command of the 29th Massachusetts volunteers, Dec. 31, 1861; assigned to the 2d brigade, 1st division, 2d army corps, and lost an arm in the battle of White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30, 1862. He returned to his regiment in the 2d brigade, 1st division, 9th corps, Army of the Ohio, and was present at the defence of Knoxville, Tenn., November–December, 1863. He resigned his commission in November, 1864. He was appointed collector of internal revenue for the first district of Massachusetts, by President Johnson, in August, 1866, but the appointment was not confirmed by the senate. He is the author of: *The Peirce Family of the Old Colony* (1870); *Contributions, Biographical, Genealogical and Historical* (1874); *Indian History, Biography and Genealogy* (1878); *Civil, Military and Professional Lists of Plymouth and Rhode Island Colonies* (1881). General Peirce was one of the few general officers of the volunteer service to survive the century and in 1903 he was residing at Freetown, Mass.

PEIRCE, James Mills, mathematician, was born in Cambridge, Mass., May 1, 1834; son of Benjamin (q.v.) and Sarah Hunt (Mills) Peirce. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856; was a tutor there, 1854–58 and 1860–61; assistant professor of mathematics, 1861–69; university professor of mathematics, 1869–85; Perkins professor of astronomy and mathematics from 1885; secretary of the academic council, 1872–90; dean of the graduate school, 1890–95, and dean of the faculty of arts and sciences, 1895–98. His courses of instruction at first covered analytic geometry, elementary and modern; the differential and integral calculus; the theory of functions and mechanics; besides elementary and subsidiary branches. Later he confined his teaching chiefly to quaternions; the general theory of algebraic plane curves and of triangular and tetrahedral co-ördinates; linear associative algebra; the elements of the algebra of logic. His administrative duties were as secretary and dean. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the American Mathematical society and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and is the author of: *A Text-Book of Analytic Geometry* (1857); *Three and Four Place Tables of Logarithmic and Trigometric Functions* (1871); *The Elements of Logarithms* (1873), and *Mathematical Tables chiefly to Four Figures* (1st series, 1879); and editor of his father's last work "Idealty in the Physical Sciences," which was published in 1881.

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PEIRCE, Melusina Fay, author and organizer, was born in Burlington, Vt., Feb. 24, 1836; daughter of the Rev. Dr. Charles and Emily (Hopkins) Fay; granddaughter of Judge Samuel Phillips Prescott and Harriet (Howard) Fay and of the Rt.-Rev. John Henry and Melusina (Müller) Hopkins, and lineally descended from John Fay, colonist, 1656, from Mistress Anne Hutchinson (q.v.), and from the Rev. Peter Bulkeley (q.v.). She attended the Young Ladies' School of Prof. Louis Agassiz at Cambridge, Mass., and was married to Charles Sanders Peirce (q.v.) in 1862. Originating the theory that coöperative housekeeping by housekeepers, and coöperative farming by farmers are the only possible cure for modern poverty, she organized the Cambridge Coöperative Housekeeping Association, 1870; also the Boston Woman's Education association, 1871, and the Cambridge Woman's union, 1877. She contributed essays and reviews to the *Atlantic Monthly*, 1868–77, and was music critic on the Boston *Post*, 1877–78, and on the Chicago *Evening Journal*, 1882–84. She proposed and started the New York Women's World Fair committee, 1876; the New York women's movement for cheap summer-night concerts, 1895; the New York movement to save the Poe cottage, 1896, and Fraunces Tavern, 1897. She proposed and organized the street cleaning committee of the Ladies' Health Protective Association of New York, 1887–88; the Women's Philharmonic Society of New York, 1898–99, and the Women's Auxiliary to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation society, New York, 1900–01. She is the author of: *Coöperative Housekeeping: How not to do it, and How to do it* (1884); *Coöperative Housekeeping* (1889), and edited Amy Fay's "Music-Study in Germany" (1881; 19th ed., 1900).

PEIRCE, William Foster, educator, was born at Chicopee Falls, Mass., Feb. 8, 1868; son of Levi Merriam and Mary Hobbs (Foster) Peirce; grandson of Levi and Polly (Merriam) Peirce of West Boylston, Mass., and of William and Calista (Ward) Foster of Norway, Maine, and a descendant of John Peirce, Watertown, Mass., 1637. He was graduated at Amherst college, A.B., 1888, A.M., 1892, and was a graduate student at Cornell university in philosophy and economics, 1889–90. He was a teacher in a boys' boarding school at Mount Hermon, Mass., 1890–92, and substitute professor of psychology and pedagogy in Ohio university at Athens in the spring of 1892. He was elected Spencer and Wolfe professor of moral and mental philosophy at Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, in September, 1892, acting also as professor of history, 1892–96. In 1896 he was elected president of Kenyon college to succeed D. Theodore Sterling. In the same year Hobart college conferred upon him the honorary degree of L.H.D. In 1894 he was ordained to the diaconate in the Episcopal church, and was advanced to the priesthood in 1901. He was secretary and treasurer of the Ohio Society for Psychological and Pedagogical Inquiry and a member of the Knox County and Ohio State Teachers' associations, and of the Ohio College association. He was married, June 18, 1891, to Louise Stephens, daughter of Ansel Fagan of Hackettstown, N.J., a graduate of Vassar college, 1888.

PELLICIER, Anthony Domenec Ambrose, R. C. bishop, was born in St. Augustine, Fla., Dec. 7, 1824. He attended St. Joseph's college, Ala., and was ordained priest, Oct. 15, 1850, by Bishop Portier of Mobile. He was pastor of St. Peter's church, Montgomery, Ala., and founded churches in Camden and Selma, Ala. He was transferred to the cathedral at Mobile in 1865, and was appointed a member of the bishop's council and vicar-general in 1867. He served as chaplain in the Confederate army during the civil war. He was consecrated bishop of the diocese of San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 8, 1874, at the cathedral at Mobile by Archbishop Perche of New Orleans, assisted by Bishops Fitzgerald of Little Rock, and Gibbons of Richmond. During his administration he visited every parish in his diocese, on horseback, built several churches and schools, and the exposure undermined his health. He died at San Antonio, Texas, April 14, 1880.

PELOUBET, Francis Nathan, clergyman and author, was born in New York city, Dec. 2, 1831; son of Chabrier and Harriet (Hanks) Peloubet; grandson of Alexander Joseph and Elizabeth (Alcott) de Chabrier de Peloubet and of Joseph and Anna (Frary) Hanks. His grandfather, Alexander Joseph de Chabrier de Peloubet, was born at the Château de Peloubet, an estate near Luzon, Lot-et-Garonne, France, and arrived in New York in October, 1803. The family received their patent of nobility in 1603. Francis N. Peloubet was graduated from Williams in 1853, and from the Bangor (Maine) Theological seminary in 1857, and was ordained to the Congregational ministry. He was married, April 28, 1859, to Mary Abby, daughter of Sidney and Sophronia (Chase) Thaxter of Bangor, Maine. He was pastor of the Lanesville (Gloucester) Congregational church, 1857–60; pastor at Oakham, 1861–66; Attleboro, 1867–71; Natick, 1872–83, all of Massachusetts. In 1884 he gave up the active ministry for authorship, and after 1889 made his home at Auburndale, Mass. He became widely known as the author of lesson books, etc., for Sunday-schools, his *Select Notes on the International Sunday-School Lessons* (28 vols., 1875–1902), reaching a sale of more than a million copies. The University of Tennessee conferred upon him the honorary

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degree of D.D. in 1884. Besides the *Select Notes* already mentioned, he is the author of: *Sunday-School Quarterlies for the Scholars* (3d and 4th grades, 1880–1902); *Suggestive Illustrations on Matthew, on John*, and *on Acts* (3 vols., 1898–99); *The Loom of Life* (1900); *The Teachers' Commentary on the New Testament, Matthew* (1901), and *Acts* (1902). He also edited: "Smith's Bible Dictionary" (rev. ed., 1884); "Select Songs for the Sunday-School" (Nos. 1 and 2, 1884, 1893), and revised and unified "Helps for the Oxford Teacher's Bibles" (1902).

PEMBERTON, John Clifford, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 10, 1814; son of John and Rebecca (Clifford) Pemberton; grandson of Joseph and Mary (Galloway) Pemberton, and great²-grandson of Israel Pemberton, merchant (1665–1754). He matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1834, but left in his junior year. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1837 and promoted in the army 2d lieutenant, 4th artillery, July 1, 1837. He served in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians, 1837–39, and on the northern frontier during the Canada border disturbances, 1840–41. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 19, 1842; was in garrison, 1842–45; in military occupation of Texas, 1845–46, and took part in nearly all the battles in the war with Mexico. He received the brevet of captain, Sept. 23, 1846, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey, and major, Sept. 8, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey. He was married in 1848 to Martha, daughter of William Henry Thompson of Norfolk, Va. He served as aide-de-camp to Geueral Worth, 1846–49; in Florida against the Seminoles, 1849–50 and 1856–57; was promoted captain, 4th artillery, Sept. 16, 1850, and was detailed on frontier duty, 1857–61. He resigned his commission in the U.S. army, April 29, 1861, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Virginia state militia intrusted with organization of the artillery and cavalry. He was commissioned colonel, May 8, 1861, and major-general, Feb. 13, 1862. He was appointed to the command of the department of South Carolina and Georgia with headquarters at Charleston, and was relieved by Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Sept. 15, 1862. On Oct. 13, 1862, he was promoted lieutenant-general C.S.A., and on the 14th superseded Gen. Earl Van Dorn in command of the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, owing to the disastrous defeat of Van Dorn at Corinth. He established his headquarters at Jackson, Miss., where commanded the Confederate forces composed of 25,000 men. On March 24, 1862, when the commands of Pemberton and Bragg were placed under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. with headquarters at Chattanooga, Pemberton commanded the army in defence of Chickasaw Bluffs, Dec. 27, 1862–Jan. 3, 1863. He opposed General Grant's army at Baker's Creek, May 16, 1863, and after four hours of hard fighting fell back across the Big Black River to Vicksburg, May 19, 1863. The siege of Vicksburg lasted till July 4, 1863, when owing to a scarcity of ammunition and provisions, and having lost all hope of being re-enforced by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Pemberton surrendered his entire army of 29,491 officers, soldiers and non-combatants. He was paroled, returned to Richmond, and resigned his commission in the Confederate States army, but was re-appointed inspector of ordnance with the rank of colonel. After the war he retired to Warrenton, Va., and in 1876 moved to Perth Amboy, N.J., and subsequently to Philadelphia, Pa. He is the author of: *The Terms of Surrender* in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," Vol. III. He died at Penllyn, Pa., July 13, 1881.

PENDER, William Dorsey, soldier, was born in Edgecombe county, N.C., Feb. 6, 1834; son of James and Sarah (Routh) Pender. He was graduated from the U. S. Military academy, and promoted brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st artillery, July 1, 1854. He served in Florida against the Indians, 1854–55; was promoted 2d lieutenant, 2d artillery, Aug. 16, 1854, and was on frontier duty, 1856–59, in New Mexico, Washington, Oregon and California. He was married, March 3, 1859, to Mary Frances, daughter of the Hon. Augustine H. Shepperd of North Carolina. He was adjutant of the 1st dragoons, Nov. 8, 1860, to Jan. 31, 1861, and resigned his commission in the U. S. army, March 21, 1861. He was commissioned captain of artillery in the provisional army of the Confederate States and had charge of recruiting in Baltimore, Md., up to May, 1861, when he returned to North Carolina and served as drill master at Raleigh and Garrysburg. He was chosen colonel of the 3d N. C. volunteers, May 16, 1861; was transferred to the 6th N. C. regiment, Aug 15, 1861, and served in Whiting's brigade, Smith's divison, left wing of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army in the Peninsular campaign. In the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31–June 1, 1862, by a sudden flank movement he extricated his regiment from a perilous position, thereby saving the entire division, and for this service he was promoted on the field by President Davis to the rank of brigadier-general. He commanded the 6th brigade, composed of the 2d Arkansas battalions, 16th, 22d, 34th, and 38th North Carolina regiments and the 22d Virginia battalion, forming part of A. P. Hill's division, in the Army of Northern Virginia in the seven days' battles before Richmond, June 25–July 1, 1862; in Magruder's command, Hill's division, at second Bull Run, Aug. 16–Sept. 2,

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1862, and in the Maryland campaign in Jackson's command. At Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, he was praised for the steadiness of his brigade. He opened the battle at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and, although wounded, commanded the division until relieved by Gen. R. E. Colston. He was promoted major-general, May 27, 1863, and his division, composed of the brigades of Generals Scales, Lane, Thomas and McGowan in A. P. Hill's 3d army corps, was conspicuous at Gettysburg when he drove the Federals from the woods on Seminary Ridge, July 2, 1863, and was wounded by a fragment of shell. It was found necessary to amputate his leg and he did not survive the operation. He died at Staunton, Va., July 18, 1863.

PENDLETON, Edmund, jurist, was born in Caroline county, Va., Sept. 9, 1721; son of Henry Pendleton, and grandson of Philip and Isabella (Hurt) Pendleton. Philip Pendleton emigrated from Norwich, England, in 1674, settled in Virginia and was buried in King and Queen county. Edmund Pendleton received no school training, but early in life became assistant to the clerk of Caroline county, under whom he had an opportunity to read law. He was licensed to practise law in 1744, became justice of the peace in 1751, and was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, 1752–74. He declared the stamp act unconstitutional, and that it did not bind the inhabitants of Virginia; was a member of the committee of correspondence in 1773, a member of the colonial convention of 1774, called by reason of the Boston port-bill, and of which he was elected president. He was chosen by that body a delegate to the 1st continental congress, serving from Sept. 5, 1774, to Oct. 26, 1774, and accompanied George Washington, Peyton Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, Benjamin Harrison and Patrick Henry to Philadelphia in September, 1774. As president of the Virginia convention of 1774, he was the governor of the embryo colony until the state constitution was framed and adopted in May, 1776, when he again served as president and was also appointed president of the committee of safety. He drew up the instructions of the Virginia convention to the delegates in congress, proposing a declaration of independence, in which document he expressed the sentiments of Virginia in the words used almost verbatim in the declaration itself as written by Jefferson. He belonged to the planter class, and his position as head of the committee of safety gave him the control of the militia and of the foreign correspondence of Virginia. When the state government was organized under the constitution he was elected speaker of the house of burgesses, and with George Wythe and Thomas Jefferson revised the colonial laws. He was re-elected speaker in 1777, and upon the organization of the court of chancery was made its president by a unanimous vote, and was transferred to the head of the court of appeals on its formation in 1779, holding the office up to the time of his death. He was president of the state convention that ratified the Federal constitution and was its most eloquent advocate before the convention. In 1789 President Washington appointed him judge of the U.S. district court of Virginia, but he declined the office. He wrote a protest against waging war against France in 1789, claiming that government to be a "sister republic." He died in Richmond, Va., Oct. 23, 1803.

PENDLETON, George Hunt, senator, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 25, 1825; son of Nathaniel Greene (q.v.) and ——— (Hunt) Pendleton. He attended the University of Heidelberg, and was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was married in 1846 to Alice, daughter of Francis Scott and Mary Tayloe (Lloyd) Key. He was state senator, 1854–56, and a Democratic representative in the 35th–38th congresses, 1856–65. He was one of the leading candidates for the Democratic nomination for President in 1860, and was nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with George B. McClellan for President in 1864. He was a member of the Philadelphia Loyalist convention in 1866, and was defeated in the election for governor of the state of Ohio by Rutherford B. Hayes in 1869. He was chosen president of the Kentucky railroad company in 1869, and in 1879 was elected to the U.S. senate, serving until March 4, 1885. He was chairman of the committee on civil service reform, and was instrumental in securing the passage of the civil service law, June 26, 1882. He was appointed U.S. minister to Germany by President Cleveland in 1885, serving 1885–89. He died in Brussels, Belgium, Nov. 24, 1889.

PENDLETON, John Overton, representative, was born in Wellsburgh, Brooke county, Virginia, July 4, 1851; son of Maj. Joseph H. (C.S.A.) and Margaret (Ewing) Pendleton; grandson of Dr. Joseph Winston and Elizabeth (Goodwin) Pendleton and of Albert G. and Jane (Campbell) Ewing, and a descendant of Philip Pendleton, New Kent, Va., 1674; of Maj. James Goodwin, York, Va., 1648; of William Ewin, Rockingham, Va., 1761, and of Alexander Campbell, Bethany, Va., 1810. He removed with his parents to Wheeling and attended Aspen Hill academy, Louisa county, Va., 1865–69, and Bethany college, West Va., 1869–70. He established a law practice in Wheeling in April, 1874, and became active in politics. He was the Democratic nominee for state senator in 1886, but was defeated; was given a certificate of election as representative from the first congressional district of West Virginia in

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the 51st congress in 1888 and took his seat which was successfully contested by George W. Atkinson, who succeeded him on Feb. 27, 1890. He was re-elected to the 52d and 53d congresses, serving, 1891–95.

PENDLETON, John Strother, representative, was born in Culpeper county, Va., March 1, 1802; son of William and Ann (Strother) Pendleton; grandson of James and Mary (Bowie) Pendleton; great-grandson of Henry and Mary (Taylor) Pendleton, and a descendant of Philip Pendleton of Norwich, England, who immigrated to America in 1674 and married Isabella Hurt. He was a leading lawyer of Culpeper county; member of the Virginia legislature for several years prior to 1840; chargé d'affaires to the republic of Chili, 1841–44; representative from the Culpeper district in the 30th and 31st congresses, 1845–49, and U. S. minister resident to the Argentine Confederation, 1852–54. In conjunction with Gen. R. C. Schenck of Ohio, who was at the time U. S. Minister to Brazil, he negotiated a treaty with Paraguay and Uruguay. He died in Culpeper county, Va., Nov. 19, 1868.

PENDLETON, Louis (Beauregard), author and journalist, was born at Tebeauville (now Waycross), Ga., April 21, 1861; son of Philip Coleman and Catharine (Tebeau) Pendleton; grandson of Coleman Pendleton, a Virginian, who settled in Georgia, and married Martha, daughter of Benjamin Gilbert, a captain in the Revolution, and great-grandson of Capt. Philip Pendleton also an officer of the Revolution. His father was editor (1840–45) of *The Magnolia*, the first magazine ever published south of Richmond, Va. Louis attended the Valdosta, Ga., high school. Later he was a student for two years at the College of the New Jerusalem Church, Philadelphia, also taking a course in modern languages at the Berlitz school. In 1899 he became a member of the editorial staff of the Macon, Ga., *Telegraph*. He is the author of: *Bewitched* (1888); *In the Wire-Grass* (1889); *King Tom and the Runaways* (1890); *The Wedding Garment* (1894); *The Sons of Ham* (1895); *In the Okefinokee* (1895); *Corona of the Nantahalas* (1895); *Carita* (1898); *A Forest Drama* (1902); *Little Tiger Tail* (1902), and short stories contributed to periodicals.

PENDLETON, Nathaniel, jurist, was born in Culpeper county, Va., in 1756. He joined the Revolutionary army, 1775; was promoted brevet-major, serving as aide-de-camp to Gen. Nathanael Greene, and received the thanks of congress for his gallantry at Eutaw Springs, S.C., Sept. 8, 1781. On the close of the war he studied law in Georgia and was subsequently appointed U. S. district judge. He was proposed to President Washington as a candidate for the office of secretary of state, but was objected to by Alexander Hamilton, who afterward became his friend and for whom Pendleton acted as second in his duel with Aaron Burr. He was a delegate to the Federal constitutional convention in 1787, but was not present when the constitution of the United States was signed. He was a member of the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati. In 1796 he settled in practice in New York city, where he married his second wife, Susan, daughter of Dr. John Bard (q.v.). He became judge of Duchess county, residing on a farm at Hyde Park, N.Y., where he died, Oct. 20, 1821.

PENDLETON, Nathaniel Greene, representative, was born in Savannah, Ga., in August, 1793; son of Nathaniel Pendleton, jurist (q.v.) He was graduated at Columbia college in 1813, and was married to a Miss Hunt. He was aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Edmund Pendleton Gaines, U.S.A., 1813–15; removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1818, where he practised law, was a member of the state senate, 1825–27, and a representative from the first district in the 27th congress, 1841–43. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 16, 1861.

PENDLETON, William Kimbrough, educator, was born in Louisa county, Va., Sept. 3, 1817; son of Edmund and Unity Yancey (Kimbrough) Pendleton, and great-grandson of John Pendleton, who was a brother of Judge Edmund Pendleton (q.v.). He was graduated in an elective course of classical, scientific and philosophical studies, and from the law department of the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. In the same year he was married to Lavinia Macgregor; secondly, in 1847, to Clarinda, both daughters of Alexander and Margaret (Brown) Campbell, and thirdly, in 1855, to Catharine Huntington, daughter of Judge Leicester King of Warren, Ohio. In 1840 he removed to Bethany, Va., to take part in the founding of Bethany college, in which institution he was professor and vice-president until 1866, when he succeeded Mr. Campbell as president. From 1846 till its discontinuance in 1870, he was co-editor of the *Millennial Harbinger*, and from then until his death was on the staff of *The Christian Standard*. He was senatorial representative in the West Virginia state constitutional convention of 1877, and a member of the committee on finance and education. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1873. He was state superintendent of public schools in 1873, during this term practically framing the school law, which stood without material change for twenty years, and subsequently served in the same office four years. He died at Bethany, W. Va., Sept. 1, 1899.

PENDLETON, William Nelson, clergyman and soldier, was born in Richmond, Va., Dec. 26, 1809; son of Edmund, Jr., of Caroline County, Va.,

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and Lucy (Nelson) Pendleton, and a descendant of Philip and Isabella (Hurt) Pendleton, who came from Norwich, England, to Virginia in 1674, and of Thomas Nelson ("Scotch Tom") who came from Penrith, England, to Virginia in 1705. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy and promoted brevet 2d lieutenant and 2d lieutenant, 2d artillery, July 1, 1830. He was assistant professor of mathematics at the academy, 1831–32; was transferred to the 4th artillery, Oct. 27, 1832; was in garrison at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., 1832–33, and resigned his commission in the army, Oct. 31, 1833, to accept the chair of mathematics in Bristol college, Penn. He was professor at Delaware college, Newark, Del., 1837–38; was admitted to the diaconate of the P.E. church in 1837, and to the priesthood in 1838. In 1838 he established the Episcopal high school at Alexandria, Va., and was its principal, 1838–44. He was in Baltimore, Md., 1844–47; rector of All Saint's church, Frederick, Md., 1847–53; rector of Latimer parish, Lexington, 1853–61, and upon the outbreak of the civil war joined the Confederate army as captain of the Rockbridge artillery. He was promoted to the rank of colonel and appointed chief of artillery to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston commanding the Army of the Shenandoah, and served as such from July 21, 1861, to the close of the war. He was commissioned brigadier-general in March, 1862, and commanded the reserve artillery in the Maryland campaign and at Sharpsburg, Sept. 15, 1862. At Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, he was commander-in-chief of all the artillery, consisting of the horse-artillery and of 15 battalions of four batteries each, and directed the Confederate artillery in the duel with the Federal, preceding the charge of Pickett's division. At the surrender at Appomattox he was appointed with Generals Longstreet and Gordon to carry out the terms of surrender. In 1865 he returned to his parish at Lexington, Va., where he remained as rector until his death. He was a founder of Grace Memorial church, erected to the memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee, for which he raised the money by delivering lectures on the war throughout the South. His statements in regard to the failure of Longstreet to commence the attack on the morning of the second day of the battle, were accepted by President Davis, but denied by General Longstreet, and led to an unsettled historical controversy. (See "Lee's Right Wing at Gettysburg" by James Longstreet in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," Vol. III, pp. 339–56). The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Kenyon college, Ohio, in 1857. He is the author of: *Science, a Witness for the Bible* (1860). He died in Lexington, Va., Jan. 15, 1883.

PENFIELD, Edward, artist, was born in New York city, June 2, 1866; son of Josiah and Ellen (Moore) Penfield, and grandson of Henry L. Penfield of Rye, N.Y. He studied at the Art Students' league, New York city, and in Europe, chiefly in England and Holland. In 1890 he became art director of Harpers' *Magazine*, *Bazar*, and *Weekly*, which position he resigned in February, 1901, to give his entire time to art. He became especially well known through his poster designs and magazine illustrations in color, and was the pioneer in America in the use of flat colors in posters. All the posters for *Harpers' Magazine*, 1893–99, were designed by him.

PENFIELD, Frederic Courtland, diplomat and author, was born in East Haddam, Conn., April 23, 1855; son of Daniel and Sophia (Young) Penfield, and grandson of Zebulon Penfield of Penfield Hill, Portland, Conn. He was graduated at Russell's Military school, New Haven, Conn., in 1876 and studied later in Germany. He was a member of the editorial staff of the Hartford, Conn., *Courant*, 1880–85, and was by appointment of President Cleveland, U.S. vice-consul-general at London, 1885–89, and U.S. diplomatic agent and consul-general to Egypt, 1893–97. He was made a fellow of the Royal Geographical society, London, 1886; an officer of the French academy, 1898; was decorated with the order of the Palms Académique by the French government, and with the grand cross of the Order of Medjidieh by the Sultan of Turkey; was given the Grand Commander degree of the Order of Osmanieh by the Khedive of Egypt, 1897, and received many other foreign honors. He is the author of: *Present-Day Egypt* (1899), and numerous articles in the leading American and English magazines and reviews.

PENICK, Charles Clifton, third missionary bishop of Cape Palmas, and 117th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Charlotte county, Va., Dec. 9, 1843; son of Edwin Anderson and Mary (Hamner) Penick, and grandson of Charles Penick and of Clifton Hamner. He attended Hampden Sidney college and the military institute at Danville, Va., and was graduated from the Theological seminary at Alexandria, Va., in 1869. He served throughout the civil war as quartermaster-sergeant in the 38th Virginia regiment, Pickett's division, C.S.A. He

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was ordained deacon at Alexandria, June 26, 1869, and priest at the same place by Bishop Johns, June 24, 1870. He was rector of Emmanuel church, Goodson, Va; St. George's church, Mt. Savage, Md., 1870–73; Church of the Messiah, Baltimore, 1873–77; was chosen missionary bishop of Cape Palmas and parts adjacent, West Africa, and was consecrated in St. Paul's church, Alexandria, Feb. 18, 1877, by Bishops Atkinson, Whittle, Pinkney, and Dudley. He was married in 1881 to Mary Hoge of Wheeling, W. Va. He served in Africa until 1883, when he resigned, and was rector of St. Andrew's church, Louisville, Ky., 1883–93; general agent for commission of the P.E. church for colored people, 1893–96; rector of St. Mark's church, Richmond, Va., 1896–99, and rector of Christ church, Fairmont, W. Va., from 1899. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, in 1877. He is the author of: *More Than a Prophet* (1880); *Advice to the Church in Africa; Hopes, Perils and Struggles of the Negroes in America; What Can the Church do for the Negro in the United States? The Wonders of Christmas; Origin of the Church Building; Eternal Life; The Science of Missions*; *Birth, Life, Reign and Glory of Christ in the Soul; Our Dead—Our Memories—Our Lessons—Our Duties; The Commonwealth and the Prisoner.*

PENINGTON, Edward, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 4, 1726; son of Isaac Penington, sheriff; grandson of Edward Penington (1667–1711), who immigrated in 1698 to Pennsylvania with William Penn (q. v.), his half brother by marriage, was surveyor-general of the province, and the author of: "The Discoverer Discovered" (1695), "Rabshakeh Rebuked" (1695), and "Observations upon George Keith's Earnest Expostulation" (1696). Edward Penington, 2d, was educated in Friends schools, became a merchant in Philadelphia and judge of the court of common pleas. In 1762 he was made by the assembly of Pennsylvania, a trustee of the state house (Independence Hall) "for the use of the freemen of the Province and their Representatives." He was attorney for Ann Penn and in 1767 offered Pennsbury Manor for sale; was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1768, and treasurer of the Society for the Cultivation of Silk in 1770. He formed the committee of correspondence in May, 1774, and was a member of the Provincial convention of July, 1774. When, however, the British threatened Philadelphia in 1777, his loyalty to the colonists was suspected, and he was sent to Virginia. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 4, 1796.

PENINGTON, John, author, was born at Mulberry Hill, Monmouth county, N. J., Aug. 1, 1799; grandson of Edward Penington (q. v.) He attended the College of New Jersey and studied law with John Sergeant of Philadelphia, but did not graduate or practice. He became connected with the Bank of the United States and upon the failure of this institution, established a book store in Philadelphia. He was a member of the Historical society of Pennsylvania and of the American Philosophical society in 1839. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1845. He is the author of: *An Examination of Beauchamp Plantagenet's Description of the Province of New Albion* (1840); *Scraps Osteologic and Archæological* (1841), and edited a "Description of New York," by Daniel Danton, published in 1670, which was reprinted by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (1845). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 18, 1867.

PENN, John, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in London, England, July 14, 1729; son of Richard (1706–1771) and Hannah (Lardner) Penn, and grandson of William the founder, and Hannah (Callowhill) Penn. He immigrated to America early in life; was a member of the council of the colony of Pennsylvania, 1753–54, and after serving as commissioner to the congress at Albany in 1754, visited England, 1755–63, returning in 1763 as lieutenant-governor of the colony of Pennsylvania. The Mason and Dixon line was run during his administration in 1767–68, and in the latter year the treaty with the Indians at Fort Stanwix, N. Y., was accomplished. Upon his father's death in 1771, he returned to England, where he remained until 1773, when he was appointed governor of Pennsylvania. He opposed the action of the British parliament in its method of taxation of the colonists, but fearing a royal government for the province might supplant the proprietors took no active part in the contention with the crown. In July, 1775, he was superseded by the committee of safety who doubted his loyalty to the colonies, and in 1776 by the supreme executive council. He was arrested, Aug. 12, 1777, and imprisoned, but was released, May 15, 1778, his rights as proprietor being set aside by the state legislature, June 28, 1779. His branch of the Penn family received £32,500 in compensation, and the Penn heirs later received from

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England £4000. He died in Bucks county, Pa. and his remains were subsequently transferred from under Christ church, Philadelphia, to the home of the Penns in England. The date of his death is Feb. 9, 1795.

PENN, John, signer, was born in Caroline county, Va., May 17, 1741; son of Moses and Catharine (Taylor) Penn. His early education was limited, owing to the neglect of his father, and when his father died in 1759 he began the study of law with his cousin Edmund Pendleton, and in 1762 was admitted to the bar. He was married in 1768 to Susan Lyme. In 1774 he removed to Granville county, N.C., and established himself in practice. He was a delegate to the Continental congress in 1775, succeeding Richard Caswell, who resigned to assume the governorship of North Carolina, and signed the Declaration of Independence in August, 1776. He was again a delegate to the Continental congress, 1777–80, and by request of the North Carolina legislature, took charge of the affairs of the state during its occupation by the British army. He was appointed receiver of taxes for North Carolina by Robert Morris in 1784, but resigned after one month's service, owing to the indifference of the people to support the cause of the colonies by their proportion of the tax levied. He died in Granville county, N. C., in September, 1788.

PENN, William, founder of Pennsylvania, was born on Tower Hill, London, England, Oct. 16, 1644; son of William (1621–1670) and Margaret (Jasper) Penn. His father was a lieutenant, captain, rear-admiral, vice-admiral and admiral in the English navy; served in the first Dutch wars as general, 1653–55; was captain commander of the royal fleet in the fight against the Dutch fleet in 1664, and was knighted in 1697. William attended school at Chigwell and a private school in London. He matriculated as a gentleman commoner at Christ church, Oxford university, and while there was foremost in opposing the introduction of a more elaborate ceremonial service into the church, became a follower of George Fox, and when a rule compelling all the students to wear college gowns was enforced, led a rebellious band, who tore the vestments from the backs of their wearers. For this act he was expelled from the college. His non-conformist views greatly displeased his father, who brought him to London and introduced him into the gayest society, hoping to change his notions. He joined the Society of Friends in 1667, which so enraged his father that he disowned him. He began to preach and write in behalf of the Friends, and in 1668 published a pamphlet entitled *The Sandy Foundation Shaken*, for which he was arrested and committed to the Tower. His imprisonment lasted nine months, during which time he wrote *No Cross, No Crown*. Upon his release he left London and resumed control of his estates in Cork, where he preached at the Friends meetings and wrote religious pamphlets. In 1670 he returned to London, was again arrested, in company with William Mead, and was tried but not convicted. Upon the death of his father in 1692, he inherited a large estate, and in 1694 was married to Gulielma Maria (Proude) Springet. His wife died in 1694 and the same year, upon the withdrawal of the declaration of indulgence and the imprisonment of George Fox, Penn went to court in behalf of Fox, whose release he obtained from the Duke of York. About this time he engaged in a controversy with Richard Baxter. In 1677 he made a missionary voyage to Holland and Germany in company with Fox, Barclay and other prominent Quakers. He entered politics in the endeavor to make them contribute to the advancement of religion; spoke for Algernon Sidney, who was a candidate for parliament, and in 1680 entered upon the great project which he had formed in his student days, the planting of a colony in America. With the downfall of the Dutch rule in New York, the Duke of York had become owner of New Jersey. This he divided into West and East Jersey, selling the latter to Lord Berkeley and the former to Sir George Carteret, who in turn disposed of it to Edward Byllinge, a Quaker. West Jersey later became the property of Penn, as receiver of the creditors of Byllinge. In 1679 East Jersey was for sale and Penn, with eleven others, bought it at auction. Twelve more Quarkers were added to this number and they appointed Robert Barclay governor of New Jersey. Penn found in 1680 that the king was in his father's debt to the amount of 16,000 pounds, for unpaid salary and loans, and he agreed to change the debt for land in America. The territory thus obtained was "bounded on the east by the Delaware River from twelve miles northward of New Castle to the 40th degree of northern latitude, and on the south by a circle drawn twelve miles distance from New Castle unto the beginning of the 40th degree of northern latitude, and then by a straight line westward to the limits of longitude above mentioned." The charter was signed, March 4, 1681, and on Aug. 21, 1682, the Duke of York

Wm Penn

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released the tract of land called Pennsylvania, to William Penn. He acquired the land as "King's tenant," having the right to make laws, and to appoint judges and other officers. The laws enjoined that all persons who confessed one almighty God to be creator and ruler of the world and who lived peaceably and justly in society were not to be molested for their religious practice or ministry. All children at the age of twelve were to be taught some useful trade; all proceedings in the courts of law were to be made as short as possible; capital crimes to consist of two, murder and treason; all prisons to be made into workhouses; no oaths to be required, and drinking healths, trading in rum, cursing, lying, fighting, gaining and the pleasures of the theatre, were prohibited. Colonists soon sought the land across the sea, a hundred acres being promised for forty shillings; but in cleaning the ground, one acre of trees was to be left for every five acres cleared. The Indian difficulties were to be settled by a jury of six planters and six Indians. Penn sailed for the colony in 1682 on the ship *Welcome* with one hundred passengers, mostly Quakers. Twenty-five died of smallpox on the voyage and the remainder landed at Newcastle, Del., Nov. 28, and entered Pennsylvania, Nov. 29, 1682. He established his capital city at a place called by the Indians Coaquannoc and which he called Philadelphia. He now made his famous treaty with the Indians, recognizing them as the owners of the land. Several meetings between the Quakers and Indians to transfer land took place beneath the spreading elm at Shackamaxton, June 23, 1683. The generosity shown by Penn to the Indians contributed to peace, and emigrants arrived in large numbers. The indefinite boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland caused serious complications, as Lord Baltimore claimed considerable of the territory held by Penn, including Philadelphia. Hearing that Baltimore was on his way to England to lay the question before the privy council, Penn immediately followed him in August, 1684. Upon the death of Charles II., in 1685, and the accession of James, the Duke of York, Penn, although opposed to the Roman Catholic religion, kept the position of favorite and agent of the court. He obtained the freedom of all Quakers, and supported the king in the abolishment of the "tests," which prevented Roman Catholics from holding office, claiming that the declaration of indulgence was the sovereign remedy of the English constitution. Thus during James's reign Penn became influential in affairs of state. In 1688, when James was dethroned and William of Orange succeeded, Penn was arrested and upon examination said that he had done nothing but what he could answer for before God and all the princes in the world and that he loved his country and the Protestant religion above his life. He was thereupon released. In 1690 he was accused of receiving a letter from James asking for help; but he replied that "he could not hinder the king from writing to him," and was again discharged. Later in the year he was arrested with others, imprisoned for several months awaiting trial, and hearing after his release that another warrant was out against his liberty, hid himself for three years. He was publicly proclaimed a traitor and deprived of the government of his colony. His pardon was secured in 1693. He was married secondly, in 1695, to Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Hollister) Callowhill of Bristol, England. In 1699 Penn made his second visit, bringing his family with him to Philadelphia which was at this time a city of nearly seven thousand population. During his exile the colony had divided into two parties, the proprietary and the popular. The acting governor was a soldier and his warlike notions confused the Quakers. Although slaves were brought into the colony, they were well treated, Penn liberating them in 1701. When a movement to put an end to all proprietary governments was instigated, Penn returned to England, Oct. 28, 1701. Upon his withdrawal, disputes again arose in the colony on the question of bearing arms, and an unending strife began between the governor's deputy and the people. Affairs became so disheartening that in 1712 he thought seriously of selling the governorship. His affairs in Ireland claimed his attention, since by an unmolested system of fradulent bookkeeping Penn found himself in debt to the estate of Philip Ford, his late manager, for more than ten thousand pounds and Ford's widow sued Penn for three thousand pounds' rent, which was due from the property held by Penn as tenant. He was arrested while at a religious meeting; was imprisoned for debt in the Fleet jail, but released by the subscription of his friends, and a compromise was made with the Fords. The colony also was improving under the administration of a new governor and the province soon yielded Penn a substantial income. He suffered a paralytic stroke in 1712 which impaired his memory. He died at Ruscombe, Berkshire, England, July 30, 1718.

PENNELL, Joseph, artist and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 4, 1860. He attended the Philadelphia public schools, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art. He was married to Elizabeth Robins. For his art work he was awarded honorable mention and medals at various exhibitions in Paris, Philadelphia and Chicago, and a gold medal at the World's

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Fair, Paris, 1900. He made his home in London where he became a leading member of the Society of Illustrators. His published works include: *A Canterbury Pilgrimage* (1885); *An Italian Pilgrimage* (1886); *Two Pilgrims' Progress* (1887); *Our Sentimental Journey through France and Italy* (1888); *Pen Drawing and Pen Draughtsmen* (1889); *Our Journey to the Hebrides* (1889); *Charing Cross to St. Paul's, with notes by Justin McCarthy* (1890); *The Stream of Pleasure* (1891); *The Jew at Home* (1892); *Play in Provence* (1892); *To Gypsyland* (1893); *Modern Illustration* (1895); *The Illustration of Books* (1896); *The Alhambra* (1896); *The Work of Charles Keene* (1897); *Lithography and Lithographers* (with his wife, 1899).

PENNEY, Joseph, educator, was born in Ardahy, county Down, Ireland, Aug. 12, 1793. He was a student at Trinity college, Dublin; was graduated at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, in 1813; attended the Theological seminary at Ballinabusch, Ireland, 1815–19, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Down, March 2, 1819. He immigrated to the United States in May, 1819; was engaged as an instructor at Erasmus Hall, Flatbush, Long Island, N.Y., 1819–21; was ordained by the presbytery of Newburgh in 1822, and was pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Rochester, N.Y., 1822–32. He visited Europe during his pastorate and organized the first temperance society on the continent. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Northampton, Mass., 1833–35; president and curator of Hamilton college, Clinton, N.Y., 1835–39, pastor in New York city, 1839–43, and at Nyack, N.Y., 1843–47. He was active in promoting the causes of temperance and education. He resided at Grand Rapids, Mich., 1847–56, and in 1856 returned to Rochester, N.Y. He was married, May 2, 1822, to Margaret, daughter of William Sterling, a merchant of New York city. He received the degree D.D. from Union college in 1831. He died in Rochester, N.Y., March 22, 1860.

PENNINGTON, Alexander Cummings McWhorter, representative, was born in Newark, N.J., July 2, 1810; son of Samuel (1765–1835) and Sarah (Hayes) Pennington; grandson of Samuel and Mary (Sandford) Pennington, and of Major Samuel and Sarah (Bruen) Hayes, and a descendant of Ephraim Pennington, New Haven, Conn., 1643, and an original settler of Newark, N.J., and of Obediah Bruen of Newark, N.J., and New London, Conn., 1639. Alexander Pennington was appointed a cadet, U.S. Military academy, 1826; resigned in 1828; was educated for the law, and practised in Newark. He was married, Feb. 1, 1836, to Ann Johnston, daughter of Robert and Ann Johnston (Pennington) Kennedy. He was a member of the New Jersey legislature for two years; a representative from the Essex district in the 33d and 34th congresses, 1853–57, and brigadier-general of New Jersey militia for several years. He removed to New York city in 1857, where he continued his practice. He died in New York city, Jan. 25, 1867.

PENNINGTON, Alexander Cummings McWhorter, soldier, was born in Newark, N.J., Jan. 8, 1838; son of Alexander Cummings McWhorter, representative, and Ann Johnston (Kennedy) Pennington. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1860, and was promoted in the army brevet 2d lieutenant of artillery, July 1, 1860. He served in garrison at Fort Monroe, Va., 1860–61, and was promoted 2d lieutenant, 2d artillery, Feb. 1, 1861. He served during the civil war in garrison at Washington, D.C., in 1861; in the defence of Fort Pickens, Fla., 1861–62; was promoted 1st lieutenant May, 14, 1861; was engaged in the Virginia Peninsular campaign, March to August, 1862, in Horse Battery A, 2d artillery, and in the Maryland Rappahannock and Pennsylvania campaigns, September, 1862, to July, 1863, commanding Horse Battery M, 2d artillery. He was brevetted captain, June 9, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Beverly Ford, Va., and brevetted major, July 3, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services in the Gettysburg campaign. He was engaged in the Rapidan and Richmond campaigns, 1863–64; was promoted captain, March 30, 1864; served in General Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign, August to October, 1864; was promoted colonel of the 3d New Jersey cavalry volunteers, Oct. 1, 1864, and commanded the 1st brigade, 3d cavalry division, October, 1864, to May, 1865. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 19, 1864, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., and participated in Sheridan's raid, Feb. 12 to March 26, 1865. He commanded the 1st brigade, 3d cavalry division, in the Richmond campaign, March to April, 1865, was brevetted colonel, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war and brigadier-general, U.S.V., July 15, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Aug. 1, 1865. He commanded a battery at San Francisco, Cal., 1865–67; was on various posts, 1867–85; was pro-

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moted major in the 4th artillery Nov. 8, 1882; was a director of instruction in the U. S. artillery school at Fort Monroe, 1885–92, and artillery inspector of the Department of the East, 1892–96. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of 4th artillery, Nov. 28, 1892; colonel of 2d artillery Oct. 29, 1896, and was stationed at Fort Adams, R.I., 1896–98. Upon the outbreak of the war with Spain he was commissioned brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, commanding at Camp Black, L.I., May to July, 1898, and was in command of the Department of the Gulf, July 4, 1898, to March 22, 1899. He was promoted brigadier-general, U.S.A., Oct. 16, 1899, and was retired at his own request, Oct. 17, 1899. He was married, Feb. 5, 1863, to Clara Miller, daughter of the Rev. John French, chaplain and professor of ethics, U.S. Military academy, West Point, N.Y. He was elected a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Military Order of American Wars, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. The degree of M. A. was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey in 1864.

PENNINGTON, William, governor of New Jersey, was born in Newark, N.J., May 4, 1796; son of Gov. William Sandford and Phœbe (Wheeler) Pennington. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B. 1813, A.M., 1816. He was clerk of the U.S. district court, 1815–26; studied law with Theodore Frelinghuysen; was admitted to the bar in 1820, and practised in Newark. He married Caroline, daughter of Dr. William Burnet. He was a representative in the state assembly; was elected governor of the state in 1837, to succeed Philemon Dickerson, and served by successive re-elections until 1843. He also served *ex officio* as chancellor and judge of the prerogative court. During his gubernatorial administration the "broad seal war" occurred, caused by the congressional election of 1838. Six representatives were to be elected from New Jersey on a general ticket; the validity of the election of five of these was questioned, and Governor Pennington was obliged to commission those who should properly represent the state. He therefore commissioned the five Whig candidates who, according to the statistics, had the majority of votes. When it was found that the five votes from New Jersey must decide the speakership of the house, an excited debate took place, John Quincy Adams presiding as temporary chairman. The result was the election of Robert M. S. Hunter as speaker and the five Democratic members from New Jersey were admitted to seats. Considerable feeling was aroused by the fact that seats were refused to the candidates commissioned under the "broad seal" of one of the states of the United States. Governor Pennington was a Republican representative in the 35th congress, 1859–61, and was chosen speaker after a contest extending over two months. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1848–62. His death was caused by a dose of morphine administered through the blunder of a druggist. He died in Newark, N.J., Feb. 16, 1862.

PENNINGTON, William Sandford, governor of New Jersey, was born in Newark, N.J., in 1757; son of Samuel and Mary (Sandford) Pennington; grandson of Judah Pennington, and a descendant of Ephraim Pennington, New Haven, 1643. He attended the district schools and was apprenticed to his maternal uncle, a Royalist, who cancelled his indentures when William joined the patriot army. He served in the 2d regiment, New Jersey artillery, under General Knox, and in 1780 was commissioned a lieutenant. He was wounded at the siege of Yorktown, and attained the rank of captain in the U.S. army. He engaged in various employments after his resignation; was a representative in the state assembly in 1797, and in 1801 a member of the council. He studied law with Elias Boudinot, was admitted to the bar in 1802 and practised in Newark. He married Phœbe, daughter of Capt. James Wheeler, a Revolutionary soldier. He was elected an associate justice of the supreme court of New Jersey, Feb. 28, 1804; was chosen governor of the state and chancellor *ex officio* to succeed Aaron Ogden in 1813, and served until he succeeded Robert Morris, deceased, as judge of the U.S. district court of New Jersey, serving as such, 1815–26. He is the author of *Supreme Court Reports* (1808–16). He died in Newark, N.J., Sept. 17, 1826.

PENNOCK, Alexander Mosely, naval officer, was born in Norfolk, Va., Nov. 1, 1813. He was appointed a midshipman in the U.S. navy in April, 1828; served in the Pacific and Brazilian squadrons, 1828–34; was promoted passed midshipman in 1834, and was attached to the Mediterranean and East Indian squadrons, 1834–39. He was commissioned lieutenant in March, 1839, and commander in December, 1855. He was a member of the Paraguay expedition, 1859–60, in command of the steamer *Southern Star*. He was promoted captain, Jan. 2, 1863, was fleet captain of the Mississippi squadron, 1862–64; was on duty at the Brooklyn navy yard, 1866–67; and was given command of the flag-ship *Franklin* of the European squadron in 1868; was promoted commodore, May 6, 1868, and in 1869 commanded the entire European squadron. He was promoted rear-admiral in 1872 and retired in 1875. He died at Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 20, 1876.

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PENNOYER, Sylvester, governor of Oregon, was born in Groton, N.Y., July 6, 1831; son of Justus Powers and Elizabeth (Howland) Pennoyer, and a descendant of Robert Pennoyer, who came to Massachusetts in 1670 and left real estate yielding £40 annually, to Harvard college. He was graduated at Homer academy, at Harvard law school in 1854, and in 1855 moved to Oregon, where he was married to Mary A. Allen of Portland. He engaged in teaching school, 1855–60, and subsequently in lumbering. He was editor of the *Oregon Herald*, 1868–71; was elected governor of Oregon in 1886 and 1890, serving 1887–95, and was mayor of Portland, 1896. He died in Portland, Oregon, May 30, 1902.

PENNYBACKER, Isaac Samuels, senator, was born in Shenandoah county, Va., Sept. 3, 1805; son of Benjamin and Sarah (Samuels) Pennybacker; grandson of Capt. Dirck, a Revolutionary war officer, and Hannah (De Haven) Pennybacker, and a descendant of Hendrick and Eve (Umstat) Pannebecker, the founders of the family in America. Isaac S. Pennybacker matriculated at Washington college, Va., but did not graduate; studied in the Winchester law school; was admitted to the bar, and settled in practice in Harrisonburg, Va. He was married in May, 1832, to Sarah A., daughter of Col. Zebulon Dyer. He was a Democratic representative from the fourteenth Virginia district in the 25th congress, 1837–39, and was judge of the U.S. district court of Western Virginia, 1839–45. He declined the office of U.S. attorney-general, that of justice of the supreme court of Virginia, and the nomination of the Democratic party for governor of the state. He was elected to the U.S. senate in 1845, succeeding W. C. Rives, his term to expire March 3, 1851. He was appointed a regent of the Smithsonian Institution by President Polk. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, 1847.

PENNYPACKER, Galusha, soldier, was born at Valley Forge, Pa., June 1, 1844; son of Joseph, junior, and Tamson Amelia (Workizer) Pennypacker, and grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth (Funk) Pennypacker, and of John and Sarah (Rooks) Workizer. His father was a volunteer aide on the staff of General Worth during the Mexican war, and his great-grandfather, Matthias Pennypacker, was a bishop of the Mennonite church and grandson of Hendrick Pannebecker, the immigrant, a native of Holland, a surveyor for the Penns, and a large landholder in Pennsylvania. Galusha Pennypacker attended the Phœnixville Classical institute and left school in April, 1861, to enter the army as a non-commissioned staff officer in the 9th Pennsylvania three months' volunteers. At the close of his enlistment he entered the volunteer army for the war, Aug. 22, 1861, as captain in the 97th Pennsylvania volunteers; was promoted major, Oct. 7, 1861, and served in the 10th army corps, department of the south, 1862–65, commanding his regiment in the 1st brigade, in Gen. A. H. Terry's seige operations on Morris Island, S. C., August–September, 1863. He commanded a most successful expedition against Woodstock Mills, Fla., in February, 1864, and in April, 1864, was placed in command of the post at Fernandina, having been promoted lieutenant-colonel, April 3, 1864. He was transferred to the Army of the James under Gen. B. F. Butler, and was promoted colonel, June 23, 1864. He was in action at Swift's Creek, May 9; Drewry's Bluff, May 16, and Chester Station, May 18, 1864. He commanded his regiment in the charge upon Pickett's division at Green Plains, May 20; lost 176 of 295 men; was carried off the field after receiving three wounds, and was in the hospital at Fort Monroe for three months. He was assigned to the command of the 2d brigade, 2d division, 10th corps in September, 1864, and took part in the engagements at Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plain and Malvern Hill; in the trenches before Petersburg, and in the capture of New Market Heights. He was wounded and his horse shot under him in an unsuccessful attempt to capture Fort Gilmer; was in command of the 2d brigade, 2d division, 24th corps before Petersburg in December, 1864, and took part in Gen. B. F. Butler's unsuccessful effort to capture Fort Fisher, N.C., Dec. 25, 1864, and in the capture of the fort by General Terry, Jan. 15, 1865. He was the first brigade commander to gain the third traverse of the fort, where he planted the flag of his old regiment, the 97th Pennsylvania, and desperately wounded, fell inside of the fort, followed and rescued by his men. He was in the hospital at Fort Monroe for ten months. General Terry declared that but for his bravery the assault would probably have failed, and designated him the real "hero of Fort Fisher." He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, Jan. 15, 1865; was promoted to that rank Feb. 18, 1865, and brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865. The medal of honor was conferred on him by congress for distinguished bravery in the battle, and he was appointed colonel of the 34th U.S. infantry, July 28, 1866; soon transferred to the 16th U.S. infantry;

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brevetted brigadier-general and major-general U.S.A., March 2, 1867, and placed on the retired list of the regular army on account of disability from wounds received in action, July 3, 1885. Prior to his retirement he saw considerable service in the regular army, in command at various posts in the south and west. He was wounded seven times within eight months; was the youngest officer to hold the full rank of general in the volunteer army, and the youngest officer in the regular army to hold the rank of colonel and brevet major-general.

PENNYPACKER, Samuel Whitaker, jurist, was born in Phœnixville, Pa., April 9, 1843; son of Dr. Isaac and Anna Maria (Whitaker) Pennypacker; grandson of Bishop Matthias and Sarah (Anderson) Pennypacker, and of Joseph and Grace Whitaker, and a descendant of Hendrick and Eve (Umstat) Pannebecker. Hendrick Pannebecker emigrated from Homborn, on the upper Rhine, to Pennsylvania, about 1699, and settled on Skippack Creek, where he became a large landholder and surveyor of public lands for the Penns. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker was educated in the West Philadelphia institute; served as a private in the 26th emergency regiment in 1863, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, LL.B., in 1866. He was married, Oct. 20, 1870, to Virginia Earl, daughter of Nathan B. Broomall, of Phœnixville, Pa. He was made president of the Law Academy of Philadelphia in 1868; served on the board of public education of Philadelphia and was controller of public schools for the 29th ward, 1886–89, and was admitted to practice in the U.S. supreme court in 1887. He was judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia, by appointment under Governor Beaver to fill a vacancy, 1889–90, and by election, 1890–1900, and served as president judge of the court. In 1902 he was elected governor of Pennsylvania by the Republican party. He was elected a member of numerous scientific, historical and patriotic societies; was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania from 1886; state commissioner of the Valley Forge reservation; founder and manager of the Pennsylvania society, Sons of the Revolution; a vice-provost of the Philadelphia Law academy, and a member of the supervisory committee on the restoration of Independence Hall. He received the honorary degree of LL.B. from Franklin and Marshall college. In his library he collected about 7000 printed books on early Pennsylvania, of which 260 were from the press of Benjamin Franklin, and his collection relating to the German colonization of Pennsylvania was the largest ever made. He compiled, together with E. G. Platt and Samuel S. Hollingsworth, a *Digest of the English Common Law Reports* (1879); *Pennypacker's Supreme Court Cases* (4 vols.); *Pennsylvania Colonial Cases*, and aided in the preparation of *Weekly Notes of Cases* (40 vols.). He is the author of the *Annals of Phœnixville and Its Vicinity* (1878); *The Pennypacker Reunion* (1878); *Historical and Biographical Sketches*, many of which have been translated in Dutch and German (1883), and *The Settlement of Germantown*.

PENROSE, Boies, senator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 1, 1860; son of Dr. Richard Alexander and Sarah Hannah (Boies) Penrose; grandson of the Hon. Charles Bingham and Valeria Fullerton (Biddle) Penrose, and great-grandson of Clement Biddle Penrose, one of the commissioners appointed by Jefferson for the Louisiana territory. He was graduated at Harvard in 1881, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1883. He was a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature in 1885; a member of the state senate, 1887–97, and president *pro tempore* of the senate in 1889 and 1891. He was a Republican U.S. senator from Pennsylvania, 1897–1909, serving as chairman of the committee on immigration, and as a member of many important committees. He contributed several chapters on municipal law to the *American and English Encyclopædia of Law*, and with Edward P. Allinson wrote: *Philadelphia; a History of Municipal Development* (1887).

PENROSE, Stephen Beasley Linnard, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 20, 1864; son of the Hon. Clement Biddle and Mary (Linnard) Penrose; grandson of the Hon. Charles Bingham and Valeria Fullerton (Biddle) Penrose, and of Stephen Beasley and Emily (L.) Linnard. He was graduated from Williams college in 1885, and from Yale, B.D., 1890. He taught school at Pottstown, Pa., 1885–86; was instructor of Greek and elocution at Williams college, 1886–87, and in 1890 was sent as home missionary by the Congregational Home Missionary society to Dayton, Washington. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Dayton, 1890–94, and in 1894 was elected president of and Cushing Eells professor of mental and moral science at Whitman college, Walla Walla, Wash. He was married in 1896, to Mary Deming, daughter of Judge Nathaniel Shipman, of Hartford, Conn. He was made a corporate member of A.B.C.F.M. and honorary member of several religious and educational societies.

PENROSE, William Henry, soldier, was born at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y., March 10, 1832; son of Capt. James Wilkinson, 1808–1849 (U.S.A.) and Mary Ann (Hoffman) Penrose; grandson of Clement Biddle (1771–1820) and Ann Howard (Bingham) Penrose; great grandson of James (1737–1778) and Sarah (Biddle) Penrose; great^2-grandson of Thomas (1709–1757) and Sarah (Coats) Penrose and great^3-grandson

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of Bartholomew (the emigrant from Cornwall, England, about 1700, ship-builder in Philadelphia) and Hester (Leech) Penrose. He attended Dickinson college, Pa., in 1849, and engaged in business as a civil and mechanical engineer in Michigan. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 3d U.S. infantry, April 13, 1861, and was promoted 1st lieutenant, May 14, 1861. He was appointed colonel of the 15th New Jersey volunteers, April 18, 1863, and commanded the 1st brigade, 1st division, 6th corps from the afternoon of the first day's fight at Chancellorsville (2d Fredericksburg) until three days before the fight at Gettysburg, when Gen. A. T. A. Torbert, absent by reason of wounds received at Crampton's Gap Sept. 14, 1862, returned. He commanded the regiment at Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863; in Grant's campaign against Richmond early in 1864, and again commanded the 1st brigade, 1st division, 6th army corps at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; and through the overland campaign, having been placed in command without regard to rank, being the junior of four colonels, while engaged on the battlefield in front of Spottsylvania Court House; continuing in command through the Shenandoah valley under Sheridan, and being wounded at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864. He was brevetted captain, May 3, 1863, for Marye's Heights, Va., and major, July 2, 1863, for Gettysburg; promoted captain, Sept. 11, 1863; brevetted lieutenant-colonel, May 5, 1864, for the Wilderness, Va., colonel, Oct. 19, 1864, for Cedar Creek, Va., brigadier-general of volunteers, Oct. 19, 1864, for Middletown, Va., and brigadier-general U.S.A., April 9, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, June 27, 1865, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service Jan. 15, 1866. He was promoted major of the 12th infantry, May 31, 1883; lieutenant-colonel of the 16th infantry, Aug. 21, 1888, and colonel of the 20th infantry, Nov. 28, 1893. He was transferred to the 16th infantry, Sept. 15, 1894, and was retired, March 10, 1896, by operation of law. He invented a set of infantry equipments recommended for use in the army by a board of officers. In 1903 he was residing at Salt Lake City, Utah, where he conducted a mining bureau of information.

PENTECOST, George Frederick, clergyman and author, was born in Albion, Ill., Sept. 23, 1842; son of Hugh Lockett and Emma (Flower) Pentecost; grandson of Scarboro and Phebe (Lockett) Pentecost and of Georg and Eliza Julia (Andrews) Flower, and a descendant of English (Flower), Huguenot (Pentecost), and Jewish (Andrews) ancestors. He was educated in the public schools; learned the printer's trade, and served as clerk of the U.S. district court for Kansas Territory in 1858 and as private secretary to Gov. Samuel Medary in 1858–59. He matriculated at Georgetown college in Kentucky in 1861, but left the following year to enter the Union army in the 8th Kentucky cavalry, in which he attained the rank of captain. He resigned to accept the chaplaincy of the regiment, which position he held, 1862–63. On Oct. 6, 1863, he was married to Ada, daughter of Dr. Augustus Webber of Hopkinsville, Ky. Having been licensed to preach in the Baptist church in 1862, he was settled pastor at Greencastle, Ind., 1864; Evansville, Ind., 1866–67; Covington, Ky., 1867–68; Brooklyn, N.Y., 1868–71 and 1880–87, and Boston, Mass., 1871–80. He engaged in evangelical work in Scotland, 1887–88, and as a special missioner to the English speaking Brahmins in India, 1889–91. He was minister to Marylebone Presbyterian church in London, Eng., 1891–97, and pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Yonkers, N.Y., from 1897 until 1902, when he resigned, to resume work of evangelistic and missionary character. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Hamilton, 1870, and that of D.D. from Lafayette, 1884. On Sept. 13, 1902, he was sent to the Philippine Islands, China and Japan as special representative of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. He edited *Words and Weapons for Christian Workers*, a monthly, 1885–90; and is the author of: *In the Volume of the Book* (1876) *The Angel in the Marble* (1876); *A South Window* (1876); *Out of Egypt* (1884); *Bible Studies* (10 vols., 1880–89); *Birth and Boyhood of Christ* (1896); *Forgiveness of Sins* (1897); *Systematic Beneficence* (1897); *Precious Truths* (1898); and several tracts and pamphlets.

PEPPER, Charles Hovey, artist, was born in Waterville, Maine, Aug. 27, 1864; son of George Dana Boardman (q.v.) and Annie (Grassie) Pepper. He was graduated at Coburn Classical institute, Waterville, 1884, and at Colby university under the presidency of his father, A.B. 1889, A.M. 1892. He was married in July, 1889, to Frances Coburn of Skowhegan, Maine. He studied at the Art Students' league, New York city, 1890–93, and under Aman-Jean and Jean Paul Laurens, Paris, France, 1893–95. He exhibited in the Paris Salon, 1894, 1895, 1897 and 1898, and also in Berlin, Dresden, Vienna, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and at Bing's Gallery, Paris (private exhibition), 1897. He was elected a member of the New York and Boston Water Color clubs and after July, 1898, resided and had his studio in Concord Mass.

PEPPER, George Dana Boardman, educator, was born in Ware, Mass., Feb. 5, 1833; son of John and Eunice (Hutchinson) Pepper; and

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grandson of Stephen and Sarah (Simonds) Pepper. He was graduated at Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., in 1853, at Amherst college, A.B., 1857, and at Newton Theological institution in 1860. He was ordained to the ministry Sept. 6, 1860, and was married Nov. 29, to Annie, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Field) Grassie of Bolton, Mass. He was pastor of the Baptist church, Waterville, Me., 1860–65; professor of ecclesiastical history in Newton Theological institution, 1865–67; of Christian theology at Crozer Theological seminary, Upland, Pa., 1867–82; president and professor of intellectual and moral philosophy at Colby university, Waterville,

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Maine, 1882–89, and pastor at Saco, Maine, 1890–92. During his term of office at Colby, the Shannon observatory and the physical laboratory were erected and two professorships were added. He traveled and preached, 1889–92; was made professor of Biblical literature at Colby university in 1892 and served as acting president in 1895. He resigned his professorship in 1900 but continued to reside in Waterville. He received the degree of D.D. from Colby in 1867 and from Amherst in 1882, that of LL.D. from the University of Lewisburg in 1882, and from Colby in 1890. He wrote the monthly expositions of the "International Sunday-School Lessons" for the *Baptist Teacher* (about 1870–71); published occasional sermons, addresses, reviews, and essays; and is the author of: *Outlines of Systematic Theology* (1873); Lecture IV in "Madison Avenue Lectures" (1867); and the chapter on *Baptist Doctrine during the Century* in the Centennial volume of Baptists (1876).

PEPPER, George Seckel, philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 11, 1808; son of George and Mary (Seckel) Pepper. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1827, and was admitted to the bar in 1830, but did not practice. He was left a large estate by his father, and devoted himself to its management, and to philanthrophic work. He was interested in the principal financial concerns of Philadelphia, was president of the American Academy of Music, and of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. His estate amounted to several millions of dollars of which he bequeathed $150,000 for the erection of a public library in Philadelphia; $60,000 for the endowmen. of a professorship in the University of Pennsylvania, $50,000 each to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, the hospital of the Protestant Episcopal church, the Pennsylvania hospital, and the hospital of Jefferson Medical college, as well as generous bequests to the numerous hospitals, charitable and religious institutions, scientific organizations, libraries, schools and colleges, the total bequests aggregating $1,034,000. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, 1890.

PEPPER, George Wharton, lawyer and educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 16, 1867; son of George and Hitty Markoe (Wharton) Pepper; grandson of William and Sarah (Platt) Pepper and of George Mifflin and Maria (Markoe) Wharton. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B. (valedictorian), 1887; LL.B. (law orator), 1889, and was admitted to the bar. While an undergraduate, he edited the *Pennsylvanian* and the *University Magazine*, was active in college athletics and took the principal rôle in the "Acharnians," a Greek play performed in the original by the students of the University. He was a fellow of the law department, 1889–92. He was married, Nov. 25, 1890, to Charlotte Root, daughter of Prof. George Park Fisher (q.v.). In 1893 he accepted the Algernon Sydney Biddle professorship of law in the University of Pennsylvania. He was active in the cause of the reform of methods of equal education, and his paper upon that subject read before the Pennsylvania Bar association in 1895 was the starting point for the important changes which followed in that commonwealth. He became a member of the American Philosophical society, and the Pennsylvania society, Sons of the Revolution. He edited *The American Law Register and Review*, 1892–95; and is the author of: *The Borderland of Federal and State Decisions* (1899); *Pleading at Common Law and under the Codes* (1891); *Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania* (1893–97, jointly with Wm. Draper Lewis), and of the *Digest of Decisions and Encyclopædia of Pennsylvania Law 1754–1898* (jointly with William Draper Lewis). Of this work the thirteenth volume appeared in 1902.

PEPPER, William, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 21, 1843; son of Dr. William and Sarah (Platt) Pepper. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1862, M.D., 1864, A.M., 1865; established himself in practice in Philadelphia, and attained high rank as a physician, both in private practice and as official physician to hospitals. He was lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania on morbid anatomy, 1868–70, on clinical medicine,

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1870–74, and on physical diagnosis, 1871–73. He was married in 1873, to Frances Sergeant, daughter of Christopher Grant Perry. He was professor of clinical medicine, 1874–84; professor of the theory and practice of medicine, 1884–98; provost of the University of Pennsylvania, 1881–94, and as such was largely instrumental in the growth of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching. He was foremost in establishing the university hospital, of which he was manager, 1874–98; gave $50,000 for the founding of the laboratory of clinical medicine, and endowed it with $50,000, Dec. 4, 1894. On resigning the office of provost, April 23, 1894, he gave $50,000 for the extension of hospital buildings. He was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, and a member of its board of managers for several years. He was a director of the Centennial exposition, 1875–76, and for his services received from the King of Sweden the decoration of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Olaf, in 1877. He was elected a member of the Assay commission of the U.S. mint in 1882; was president of the Pan-American Medical Congress of Washington in 1893, and of the Foulke and Long Institute for Orphan Girls, 1886–98; became a member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia in 1865, and its president, 1873–76; was elected a member of the American Philological society in 1870; of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia in 1867–76, and of its biological section, 1868–74; a member of the Obstetric Society of Philadelphia, 1870–82; of the American Neurology association, 1874–98; corresponding member of the New York Society of Neurology and Electrology, 1874–98, and was a regular or honorary member, and an officer of the leading medical societies of the United States. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Lafayette college in 1881. He founded the Philadelphia *Medical Times* and was its editor, 1870–71, and with John F. Meigs, M.D., edited *System of Medicine by American Authors* (5 vols. 1885–86). He is the author of: *Strephining in Cerebral Disease* (1871); *Social Treatment of Pulmonary Cavities* (1874); *Sanitary Relations of Hospitals* (1875); *Higher Medical Education* (1877); *Report of the Medical Department of the Centennial Exposition* (1877); *Catarrhal Irritation* (1881); *Epilepsy* (1883); *Phthisis in Pennsylvania* (1886); and a text book of the *Theory and Practice of Medicine* (1893), and many contributions to medical and literary journals. He died in Pleasanton, Cal., July 28, 1898.

PEPPERRELL, William, soldier, was born in Kittery, Maine, June 27, 1696; son of Col. William and Margery (Bray) Pepperrell. His father came to America from Tavistock, Cornwall, Eng., and engaged in the fishing trade, first on the Isles of Shoals, and subsequently at Kittery, where he was married. William, their only son, studied land surveying and navigation under a tutor; and became a successful ship-builder and marine merchant in partnership with his father, as William Pepperrell & Son. He was made justice of the peace and captain of a company of cavalry in 1717, and received promotions to the ranks of major, lieutenant-colonel, and brevet colonel, having charge of the entire militia of Maine. He was a representative in the general court of Massachusetts in 1726; a member of the Governor's council, 1727–59, and secretary of the board for thirteen years. He was married, March 16, 1723, to a niece of the Rev. Samuel Moody, of New York city. He was chief justice of the court of common pleas, 1730–59. In 1744 he was commander-in-chief of New England volunteers, and marched against Louisburg, the strongest fortress in America. He was supported by a small squadron under Commodore Warren, and after a siege of forty-nine days compelled its surrender, June 17, 1745. For this service he received the thanks of the colonists, and was created a baronet of Great Britain, being the first American to receive that honor. He retired from business, having amassed a large fortune, and entertained lavishly at his house at Kittery. In 1755 he raised and equipped troops for the French and Indian war, and was commissioned major-general. He was acting governor of Massachusetts, 1756–58, and was commissioned lieutenant-general in 1759. He is the author of: *Conference with the Penobscot Tribe* (1753). He died in Kittery, Maine, July 6, 1759.

PERCHE, Napoleon Joseph, archbishop, was born in Angers, France, Jan. 30, 1805. He became a professor of philosophy, 1823; entered the Seminary of Beaupreau in 1825, where he was prepared for the priesthood and ordained priest, Sept. 19, 1829. He accompanied Bishop Flaget to the United States in 1837, and engaged in missionary work in Kentucky. He formed a congregation at Portland, Ky., built the church of Our Lady, and in 1841 went to Louisiana to collect money to free it from debt. Through his eloquent preaching while in New Orleans he received an invitation from Archbishop Blanc to settle in that city,

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and was appointed almoner to the Ursuline convent. During the schism in New Orleans, which was occasioned by Archbishop Blanc's refusal to appoint certain priests, he established and edited *Le Propagateur Catholique* in support of the archbishop, and finally restored peace. The publication then became the chief organ of the French people in the south. He was elected coadjutor to Archbishop Odin in 1870, and was consecrated at New Orleans, La., May 1, 1870, by Bishop Rosecrans of Columbus, assisted by Bishop Feehan of Nashville and Bishop Foley of Chicago, receiving the title Bishop of "Abdera." He succeeded as Archbishop of New Orleans, May 25, 1870, and after many litigations over church property and cemeteries, was invested with the ownership by the wardens of the cathedral. He received the Pallium from the hands of Pius IX. in 1871; established a community of Carmelite nuns in his diocese, founded Thibodeaux college, St. Mary's Commercial college, four academies for girls, thirteen parochial schools, and an asylum for aged colored women. He also built twenty new churches and chapels, and organized a Roman Catholic society. He died in New Orleans, La., Dec. 27, 1883.

PERCIVAL, James Gates, geologist, was born in Berlin, Conn., Sept. 15, 1795. He was graduated from Yale in 1815, and his tragedy "*Zamor*" was presented at the commencement exercises. He taught school in Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., in 1820. He established himself in practice in Charleston, S.C.; was appointed assistant surgeon in the U.S. army and professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology in the U.S. Military academy in 1824, resigning his professorship in a few months to become examining surgeon in the recruiting service in Boston, Mass. He removed to New Haven, Conn., in 1827, engaged in literary work and continued the study of geology. He explored the ranges of trap rock in Connecticut in 1834, and with Prof. Charles M. Shepard made a geological and mineralogical survey of the state in 1835. He was state geologist of Connecticut, 1835–42, and state geologist of Wisconsin, 1853–56. He edited Knox's *Elegant Extracts* (1826); assisted in compiling Noah Webster's Dictionary, and is the author of: *Prometheus; Clio* (1834); *Report of the Geological Survey of Connecticut* (1842); *Dream of a Day* (1843); *Report of the Geological Survey of Wisconsin* (1855), and many minor poems including: *The Coral Grove; The Graves of the Patriots,* and *Setting Sail.* He contributed largely to journals and magazines. He was never married. He died in Hazel Green, Wis., May 2, 1856.

PERHAM, Sidney, governor of Maine, was born in Woodstock, Maine, March 27, 1817; son of Joel and Saphronia (Bisbee) Perham; grandson of Lemuel and Betsey (Gurney) Perham, and of Rowse and Hannah (Carroll) Bisbee, and a descendant of John Perham, who settled in Chelmsford, Mass., in 1664. He attended the public schools and Gould's academy, Bethel, Maine, in 1838; engaged in teaching school during the winter months, and in 1840 in farming and sheep raising on his family homestead.

He was married Jan. 1, 1843, to Almena Jane, daughter of Lazeras Hathaway of Paris, Maine. He was a Republican representative in the state legislature, and speaker in 1855; was presidential elector on the Frémont and Dayton ticket in 1856, and on the Harrison and Morton ticket in 1888; clerk of the supreme judicial court for Oxford county, 1858–62, and a Republican representative from the second Maine district in the 38th, 39th and 40th congresses, 1863–69, being a member of the committee on pensions, 1863–69, and chairman of the committee, 1865–69. He served three terms as governor of Maine, 1871–74; was appraiser for the port of Portland, Maine, 1877–85, and a member of the commission appointed by President Harrison to select a site for a dry dock on the Gulf of Mexico in 1891. He took an active part in teachers' institutes and educational conventions, served as president of the board of trustees of Westbrook seminary and female college and of the Maine Industrial school; lectured on temperance, and was a member of the Maine board of agriculture, 1853–54. After 1886 he made his home in Washington, D.C., spending the summers at Paris Hill, Maine.

PERKINS, Bishop Walden, senator, was born in Rochester, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1841; son of Benjamin Chaplin and Hannah M. (Cole) Perkins; grandson of Benjamin Chaplin and Elizabeth Ann (Walden) Perkins and a descendant of John Perkins, Boston, 1636. He was educated at Knox academy, Galesburg, Ill.; studied law at Ottawa, was a soldier in the 83d Illinois infantry, 1861–62, and captain in the 16th U.S. colored infantry, 1862–65. He was admitted to the bar at Ottawa in 1867; removed to Oswego, Kan., in 1869; was attorney for Labette county in 1869, and was married April 11, 1872, to Louise Cushman. He was probate judge of Labette county, 1870–73; judge of the 11th judicial district, 1873–82, and a Republican representative from the third Kansas district in the 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1883–91. He was appointed to the U.S. senate by Governor Humphrey to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Preston B. Plumb, Dec. 20, 1891, serving, 1891–93, and in 1893 took up the practice of law in Washington, D.C., where he died June 20, 1894.

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PERKINS, Charles Callahan, author, was born in Boston, Mass., March 1, 1823. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1843, A.M., 1846, studied painting under Scheffer in Paris, and later studied music and etching in Europe. He was one of the pioneer American etchers, resided in Boston and became famous as an art-critic. He was president of the Boston Art club, 1869–79; founder and honorary director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; a member of the city school board, 1870–83; president of the Handel and Haydn society, 1875–86; a fellow of the American Academy, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical society. He is the author of: *Tuscan Sculptors* (2 vols., 1864); *Italian Sculptors* (1868); *Art in Education* (1870); *Raphael and Michelangelo* (1878); *Sepulchral Monuments in Italy* (1883); *Historical Hand-Book of Italian Sculptors* (1883); *History of the Handel and Haydn Society* (Vol. I., 1883–86), and *Ghiberti et son école* (1886). He died in Windsor, Vt., Aug. 25, 1886.

PERKINS, Frederic Beecher, author, was born in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 27, 1828; son of Thomas Clap and Mary Foote (Beecher) Perkins; grandson of Enoch and Anna (Pitkin) Perkins, and of the Rev. Lyman and Roxana (Foote) Beecher, and a descendant of John Perkins, Boston, 1631, Ipswich, 1633. He matriculated at Yale in the class of 1850, but left in 1848 to study law under his father; was admitted to the bar in 1851, and was graduated at the Connecticut Normal school in 1852. He practised law in Hartford, and held various local offices, 1852–54; engaged in literary work in New York, 1854–57, and was married, May 21, 1857, to Mary, daughter of Henry and Clarissa (Perkins) Westcott of Providence, R.I. He was associated with Henry Barnard in editing the *American Journal of Education* at Hartford, Conn., 1857, meantime serving as librarian of the Connecticut Historical society; was secretary of the Boston public library for a time; librarian of the San Francisco free public library, 1880–87, and connected with a San Francisco newspaper after 1887. He published: *President Greeley, President Hoffman, and the Resurrection of the Ring* (1872); *Scrope* (1874); *Check List for American Local History* (1876); *My Three Conversations with Miss Chester* (1877); *Devil Puzzlers and other Studies* (1877); *Charles Dickens: His Life and Works* (1877); *Rational Classification of Literature for Shelving and Cataloguing Books in a Library* (1881). He died at Morristown, N.J., Jan. 27, 1899.

PERKINS, George Clement, senator, was born in Kennebunkport, Maine, Aug. 23, 1832; son of Clement and Lucinda (Fairfield) Perkins. Both his father and mother were of New England Puritan ancestry. He was brought up on a farm, received a limited education, and in 1852 went to sea as a cabin boy on the ship *Golden Eagle*. He made six voyages to Europe on sailing ships. In 1885 he shipped before the mast on the ship *Galatea*, bound for San Francisco, Cal. He engaged in mining and teaming in California but without success, and opened a mercantile business in Oroville, Cal. Later he engaged in the banking, mining and milling industries. He became a member of a shipping firm in San Francisco, Goodall, Perkins & Company, which later became the builders and owners of the Pacific Coast Steamship company. He was the pioneer in the introduction of steam whalers for the Arctic ocean, and operated steamships on the coast of California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Mexico and Alaska. He was a representative in the state senate, 1869–76; governor of the state of California, 1879–83, and was appointed July 24, 1893, U.S. senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Leland Stanford, and was elected Aug. 8, 1893, for the remainder of the unexpired term. He was re-elected in 1895 and 1903, his term expiring March 3, 1909. He was chairman of the committee on fisheries, and a member of the appropriations, education and labor, naval affairs, commerce, Pacific Islands and Porto Rico and coast and insular survey committees. He was president of the Merchants' Exchange, and of the Art association, and a director of the California Academy of Science.

PERKINS, George Douglas, representative was born in Holly, Orleans county, N.Y., Feb. 29, 1840; son of John Dyer and Lucy (Forsyth) Perkins. He learned the printers' trade at Baraboo, Wis., joined his brother in establishing the *Gazette*, Cedar Falls, Iowa, in 1860, and was a private in the 31st Iowa infantry regiment, 1862–63. He married, July 2, 1869, Louise E. Julien, the same year removed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he published the *Journal*. He was a member of the Iowa state senate, 1874–76; U.S. marshal for the northern district of Iowa by appointment of President Arthur, 1881–85; delegate at large to the Republican national conventions at Cincinnati, 1876, Chicago, 1880, and Chicago, 1888; and a Republican representative from the eleventh district of Iowa in the 52d, 53d, 54th and 55th congresses, serving, 1891–99.

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PERKINS, George Hamilton, naval officer, was born in Hopkinton, N.H., Oct. 20, 1836; son of Judge Hamilton Eliot and Clara Bartlett (George) Perkins, and grandson of Roger Eliot Perkins, and of John and Ruth (Bradley) George of Concord, N.H. His father, a graduate of Norwich university, was judge of probate for Merrimack county, 1855–74. George Hamilton Perkins was graduated at the U.S. Naval academy in 1856, was appointed acting master, Aug. 18, 1858, and served on the *Sabine* at Montevideo, and on the *Sumter* on a cruise on the west coast of Africa, 1859–61. He was promoted master, Sept. 5, 1859, and lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1861; was ordered to the *Cayuga*, fitting out in New York navy yard and commanded by Napoleon B. Harrison (q.v.), December, 1861, and was second in command of that vessel. Upon reaching Ship Island, March 31, 1862, the *Cayuga* was made flagship, and with Lieut. Perkins as pilot led the first division of gunboats in the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24, 1862. The *Cayuga* received the first fire, passed under the walls of Fort St. Philip, sank the Confederate steamer *Governor Moore* and the ram *Manassas*, and on the morning of April 25, 1862, led the fleet up the river and captured New Orleans, receiving the surrender of the city with Capt. Theodorus Bailey, the two officers walking alone and unguarded from the wharf to the city hall. He was executive officer of the *Cayuga*, October, 1862–June, 1863, and was promoted lieutenant-commander, Dec. 31, 1862. He commanded the gunboat *New London* on the Mississippi, June–July, 1863, and ran the batteries at Port Hudson five times; commanded the *New London*, which in company with the *Cayuga* blockaded Sabine Pass from Jan. 22, 1863, and the *Scioto* on blockade duty off the coast of Texas, July, 1863–April, 1864, when he was ordered north, but volunteered to assume command of the monitor *Chickasaw*, in the battle of Mobile Bay. When within fifty feet of the stern of the *Tennessee* he planted 52 11-inch shot on the most vulnerable part of the armored Confederate ram which effected her capture, and he was largely instrumental in the reduction of Forts Powell, Gaines and Morgan. He served as superintendent of iron-clads at New Orleans, 1865–66; as executive officer of the *Lackawanna* in the Pacific, 1866–69, and in the ordnance department at the U.S. navy yard at Boston, Mass., 1869–71. He was promoted commander, Jan. 19, 1871, and on March 8 was assigned to the command of the U.S. store-ship *Relief*, to convey contributions to the French, Jan. 29, 1876; He was on duty in Boston as ordnance officer and as lighthouse inspector. He commanded the U.S.S. *Ashuelot* of the Asiatic squadron, 1879–81; commanded the torpedo station at Newport, R.I., in 1882, and was promoted captain, March 10, 1882. He commanded the *Hartford* of the Pacific station, 1885–86; was placed on the retired list, Oct. 1, 1891, and was promoted commodore on the retired list, May 9, 1896, for his distinguished services during the rebellion. He was married in 1870 to Anna Minot Weld of Boston, Mass. See "Letters of George Hamilton Perkins, U.S.N.," edited and arranged by his sister and including a sketch of his life. His mother died in Concord in March, 1902. His statue of heroic size executed by Daniel C. French, on the Capitol grounds, Concord, N.H., the gift to the state by his daughter, Mrs. Larz Anderson, was unveiled April 25, 1902, being presented to the state in behalf of the donor by Rear-Admiral George E. Belknap, U.S. N. He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 28, 1899.

PERKINS, George Roberts, educator, was born in Otsego county, N.Y., May 3, 1812; son of Joseph and Alice (Roberts) Perkins, and grandson of George Roberts Perkins. He acquired his education through his own exertions, and became proficient in mathematics and civil engineering. He was employed on the slackwater survey of the Susquehanna river in 1830, and taught mathematics in Clinton, N.Y., 1831–38. He was principal of the academy at Utica, N.Y., 1838–44; professor of mathematics in the New York State Normal school, 1844–48, and principal of the normal school, 1848–52. He superintended the erection of the Dudley observatory at Albany, N.Y., 1852, and was deputy state engineer, 1858–62. He received the honorary degree of A.M. in 1838 and that of LL.D. in 1852 from Hamilton college, and was a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1862–76. He is the author of: *Higher Arithmetic* (1841); *Treatise on Algebra* (1841) *Elements of Algebra* (1844); *Elements of Geometry* (1847); *Trigonometry and Surveying* (1851); *Plane and Solid Geometry* (1854); a textbook on astronomy, and many scientific articles. He died in New Hartford, N.Y., Aug. 22, 1876.

PERKINS, James Breck, author and representative, was born in St. Croix, Wis., Nov. 4, 1847; son of Hamlet H. and Margaret A. (Breck) Perkins, and a descendant of Breck, who landed in Massachusetts about 1635. He removed with his parents to Rochester, N.Y., in 1856 and was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1867,

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He was admitted to the bar in December, 1868, and was city attorney of Rochester, 1874–78. He engaged in historical study in Paris, France, 1890–95. He was a member of the New York assembly 1898, and a Republican representative from the thirty-first district in the 57th and 58th congresses, 1901–05. He was made a member of the National Institute of Art, Science and Letters and received from the University of Rochester the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1897. He is the author of: *France under Richelieu and Mazarin* (1887); *France under the Regency* (1892) *France under Louis XV.* (1897); *Richelieu* (in "Heroes of the Nation Series" 1900) and numerous contributions to periodicals.

PERKINS, Jennie Saunders, poet, was born near Purdy, McNairy county, Tennessee, April 8, 1832; daughter of Lindsey and Martha Ann (Landreth) Saunders, and a descendant of Thomas Saunders and Elizabeth (Rook) Saunders, who settled in Chatham county, N.C., near the close of the eighteenth century. Thomas was the son of Benjamin Saunders, a staunch Quaker, and his wife was a lineal descendant on her father's side of Admiral Rook of the British navy, and on her mother's side of a younger brother of Lord Stanford, and Marie Wills, of Germany. The family removed to McNairy county, Tenn., in 1825. Her first education was received from the common schools and from her parents. She evinced a literary taste at an early age, and before the civil war many of her poems were published in the leading papers of the South, over the signature of "Jennie S.," and at once attracted attention. Gen. Marcus J. Wright, a native of her county, and a resident of Memphis, was prominent in the business and literary circles of his adopted city, and having seen some of her poems in current papers, became interested in the success of his former neighbor, and gave able advice and kindly encouragement that made a marked impression on her subsequent life and its work. In 1863 she was married to E. D. M. Perkins, by whom she had seven children. Even with the care and education of these, she continued her literary work. In 1872 she received the second prize over forty-nine contestants for the best poem on the Trenton Massacre. The family removed to Florida in 1878, and while there some of her best poems, including: *From Tennessee to Florida*, *Lake Beauclaire*, *Florida Winter*, *Summer on the St. Johns*, were published, and were widely copied throughout the country, extracts from them appearing in pamphlets and books. After a dozen years in Florida Mr. and Mrs. Perkins went to reside in Washington, where she continued to contribute numerous poems, floral articles and biographical sketches to leading papers and magazines. Here her lengthiest and most elaborate epic, *Grant*, was also written. In 1903 she was engaged in collecting her writings, published and unpublished, with a view to issuing a volume of her complete works.

PERKINS, Samuel Elliott, jurist, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Dec. 6, 1811; son of John Trumbull and Hannah (Hurlburt) Perkins; grandson of Caleb and Sarah (Trumbull) Perkins, and a descendant of John Perkins, Ipswich, Mass., 1633. He was left an orphan when five years old and was brought up by William Baker on his farm in Conway, Mass. In 1834 he removed to Penn Yan, N.Y., where he attended the Yates County academy, and in 1836 to Richmond Ind., where he was admitted to the bar in 1837 and published *The Jeffersonian*, a Democratic paper. He was married first, in July, 1838, to Amanda Juliet, daughter of Joseph Pyle of Richmond, Ind., and secondly to Lavinia Wiggins Pyle, his deceased wife's sister. He was nominated by Governor Whitcomb to a seat on the supreme bench of the state in 1841, and again in 1842, but failed of confirmation in the senate. He was prosecuting attorney for the sixth judicial district of Indiana, 1843–45; a presidential elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket in 1844, and was judge of the supreme court of Indiana, 1845–64. He removed to Indianapolis in 1847; was chosen professor of law in the Northwestern Christian university (Butler college) in 1857; was professor of law in the Indiana State university, 1870–72, and judge of the superior court of Marion county, 1872–76. He was again judge of the state supreme court, 1876–79, and was serving as chief justice at the time of his death. He is the author of: *Digest of Decisions of the Supreme Court of Indiana* (1858); and *Pleadings and Practice under the Code in the Courts of Indiana* (1859). He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 17, 1879.

PERKINS, Thomas Handasyd, philanthropist, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 15, 1764; son of —— and Elizabeth (Peck) Perkins and grandson of Edmund and Edna (Frothingham) Perkins and of Thomas (Handasyd) Peck. His father was a merchant, and his mother a founder of the Boston female asylum. He was prepared for Harvard by the Rev. Mr. Shute of Hingham, but did not matriculate, determining to engage in commercial pursuits. He was trained in a

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Boston counting room in 1785, visited and engaged in business with his brother James in Santo Domingo, and returned soon after as the Boston agent of his brother's house. He was married in 1788, to Sarah, daughter of Simon Elliot. He formed a partnership with his brother James in Boston in 1792, which continued till the latter's death in 1822, and in the meantime established a house in Canton under the name Perkins & Co. He traveled in Europe, 1794–95, was made president of the Boston Branch of the Bank of the United States in 1796, but resigned the next year and was succeeded by George Cabot. He was elected to the Massachusetts senate in 1805 and for nearly twenty years thereafter, serving in one or the other branch of the state legislature. He was a projector of the Quincy railroad, the first in the United States, in 1827, and retired from business with a large fortune in 1838. He was prominent in establishing the Massachusetts general hospital with an asylum for the insane, and about 1812 donated his mansion house on Pearl Street, worth $50,000, for a blind asylum, which was the foundation of the Perkins Institution for the Blind in 1853. The condition of the gift was that $50,000 should be raised as a fund for its support. With other members of his family he gave more than $60,000 to the Boston Athenæum, and was the largest contributor to the Mercantile Library association. He also contributed to the erection of Bunker Hill monument and toward the completion of the Washington monument. His diaries of travel and autobiographical sketches were partly preserved in Thomas G. Cary's "Memoir of Thomas H. Perkins" (1856) and he published a small book intended to teach the art of reading to the blind (1827) the Gospel of St. John, for the blind (1834), and afterward several other books for the blind. He died in Brookline, Mass., Jan. 11, 1854.

PERLEY, Ira, jurist, was born in Boxford, Mass., Nov. 9, 1799; son of Samuel and Phebe (Dresser) Perley; grandson of Maj. Asa and Susanna (Low) Perley, and a descendant of Allen Perley, a native of Wales, who immigrated to New England, settled first at Charlestown in 1630, and in Ipswich in 1635 and was married in 1635 to Mrs. Susanna Bokeson. Ira Perley was prepared for college in Bradford academy, graduated at Dartmouth college A.B., 1822, A.M., 1825, and was a tutor there, 1823–25. He studied law under Benjamin J. Gilbert of Hanover, N. H., and Daniel M. Christie of Dover, was admitted to the bar in 1827, and settled in practice in Hanover, N. H. He was treasurer of Dartmouth college, 1830–35; represented Hanover in the state legislature in 1834, removed to Concord in 1836, and served as a representative in the state legislature in 1839 and in 1870. He was an associate judge of the superior court of New Hampshire, 1850–52; chief justice of the superior court, 1855–59 and 1864–69, and in 1869 resumed practice as a consulting lawyer. He received the honorary degree LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1852. He was married in June, 1840, to Mary S., daughter of John Nelson of Haverhill, Mass. He is the author of: *A Charge to the Grand Jury*; *A Eulogy on Daniel Webster*, and *An Address at the Dartmouth Centennial.* He died at Concord, N.H., Feb. 26, 1874.

PERRIN, Bernadotte, educator, was born in Goshen, Conn., Sept. 15, 1847; son of Lavelatte and Ann Eliza (Comstock) Perrin; grandson of Aaron and Lois (Lee) Perrin, and of William and Ann (Keeler) Comstock, and a descendant of Thomas Perrin, who came from England to Lebanon, Conn., in 1709, and, on the same side, of John Porter, who came to Windsor, Conn., in 1639. He was graduated from Yale in 1869; taught in the high school at Hartford, Conn., and was tutor at Yale, 1869–76. He studied at the Universities of Tübingen, Leipzig and Berlin, 1876–78; was again tutor at Yale in 1878, assistant principal of the Hartford high school, 1879–86, professor of Greek at Western Reserve university, 1881–93, and was appointed professor of Greek language and literature at Yale in 1893. He was married, Aug. 17, 1881, to Luella, daughter of James J. Perrin of Lafayette, Ind., who died in 1889; and secondly, Nov. 25, 1892, to Susan, daughter of Charles S. Lester of Saratoga, N.Y. He was president of the American Philological association in 1897. He edited: *Cæsar's Civil War* (1882); *Homer's Odyssey* (Books I.–IV., 1889; V.–VIII. 1894); *School Odyssey*, eight books and vocabulary (1897); Plutarch's *Themistocles and Aristides* (1901), and contributed articles on Greek and Roman history and literature to scientific journals.

PERRY, Alfred Tyler, educator, was born in Geneseo, Ill., Aug. 19, 1858; son of George Bulkley and Maria Louise (Tyler) Perry; grandson of Dr. Alfred and Lucy (Benjamin) Perry and of Duty S. and Amy (Arnold) Tyler, and a descendant of Arthur Perry of Stratford, Conn. (supposed to be the son of Arthur Perry of Boston, 1638); of Job Tyler of Andover, Mass., (1650), and of William Pynchon, settler of Springfield, Charles Chauncey, Boston, 1635, the Rev. Gershom Bulkeley of Wethersfield, Conn. (1636), Capt. Richard Lord of Hartford, 1636, and other early settlers. He was graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1880, A.M., 1891, and from the Hartford Theological seminary in 1885. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1886 and was appointed assistant pastor of the Memorial church at Springfield, Mass., in 1886. He was married, April 13, 1887,

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to Anna, daughter of Jonathan Flynt Morris of Hartford, Conn. He was pastor of the East Congregational church, Ware, Mass., 1887–90; professor of bibliology and librarian of Hartford Theological seminary, 1891–1900, and was elected president of Marietta college, Ohio, in 1900. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Williams college in 1901. He is the author of: *A Handy Harmony of the Gospels* (3d ed., 1892), and *The Pre-eminence of the Bible as a Book* (1899).

PERRY, Benjamin Franklin, governor of South Carolina, was born in the Pendleton district, S.C., Nov. 20, 1805; son of Benjamin and Anne (Foster) Perry, and grandson of Lieut. John Foster of Virginia, an officer in the Continental army. Benjamin Perry was a native of Massachusetts; was a soldier in the Revolutionary army; removed to Charleston, S.C., in 1784, and engaged in planting in Greenville. Benjamin Franklin Perry was brought up on the plantation and attended a classical school in Asheville, N.C., 1821–24. He then studied law under Judge Earl in Greenville and Col. James Gregg in Columbia. He was admitted to the bar in Greenville in 1827 and in 1832 took charge of the editorial department of the Greenville *Mountaineer* and made the paper the organ of the Union party in that state, in opposition to the teachings of John C. Calhoun. He was a delegate to the Union state convention at Columbia in 1832, and was defeated as a candidate for representative in the 24th congress in 1834 by Waddy Thompson, Jr. He was married in 1837, to Elizabeth Frances, daughter of Hext McCall of Charleston. He represented Greenville in the state legislature, 1836–43; was a state senator, 1844–60; an elector at large on the Cass and Butler ticket in 1849, and one of the organizers of the Greenville and Columbia railroad. In 1850 he established at Greenville the *Southern Patriot*, which was the only Union newspaper in the state. In the same year he made a stirring Union speech in the state legislature, and was a member of the Democratic state convention in 1851. He was a delegate to the Charleston Democratic national convention in 1860, and although opposed to secession accepted the situation when that ordinance was adopted by his state. He was a member of the state legislature, a commissioner under the Confederate government to regulate prices, and a district attorney and district judge during the war. He was appointed provisional governor of South Carolina by President Johnson in 1865, filling the office six months; was elected to the U.S. senate from South Carolina in 1866; presented his credentials Feb. 28, 1866, but like the other southern senators was denied his seat; and was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1868 and 1876. He was a trustee of the Medical College of Charleston, S.C. He contributed to the press, and is the author of: *Reminiscences of Public Men* (1883) and left in manuscript several sketches of American statesmen, afterwards edited, enlarged and published by his wife, with a sketch of his life and introduction by Wade Hampton (1887). He died in Greenville, S.C., Dec. 3, 1886.

B. F. Perry

PERRY, Bliss, editor, was born in Williamstown, Mass., Nov. 25, 1860; son of Arthur Latham and Mary (Smedley) Perry; grandson of the Rev. Baxter and Lydia (Gray) Perry, and of Dr. James and Lucy (Bridges) Smedley, and a descendant of John Perry, who came from London to America about 1666. He was graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1881, A.M., 1883, studied at Berlin and Strasburg universities, Germany; was professor of elocution and English at Williams college, 1886–96, and professor of oratory and æsthetic criticism at Princeton university, 1893–99. He was married in 1888 to Annie L., daughter of F. R. Bliss, of New Haven, Conn. In 1899 he became editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, Mass. The honorary degree of L. H D. was conferred on him by Princeton university in 1900, and by Williams college in 1902. He edited selections from Burke; Scott's *Woodstock* and *Ivanhoe*, and *Little Masterpieces*, and is the author of: *The Broughton House* (1890); *Salem Kittredge and Other Stories* (1894); *The Plated City* (1895); *The Powers at Play* (1899), and *A Study of Prose Fiction* (1902). In 1902 he delivered the Charter Day address at the University of California, Berkeley.

PERRY, David Brainerd, educator, was born in Worcester, Mass., March 7, 1839; son of Samuel and Mary (Harrington) Perry. He attended the high school at Worcester; was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866, B.D., 1867, and was a tutor at Yale, 1865–67. He was married, in 1876, to Helen Doane, of Charlestown, Mass. He was a tutor at Doane college, Crete, Neb., from its foundation in 1872–73; professor of Latin and Greek, 1873–1881; a trustee from 1884; member of the executive committee from 1895; Perry professor of mental and moral philosophy, 1881–90; professor of mental

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philosophy and history from 1890, and was elected president of the college in 1881. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1898.

PERRY, Edward Aylesworth, governor of Florida, was born in Richmond, Mass., March 15, 1831; son of Asa and Philura (Aylesworth) Perry; grandson of the Rev. David and Jerusha (Lord) Perry, and a descendant of Arthur Perry, Boston, 1630, member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company, 1638, and of Arthur Aylesworth, North Kingston, R.I., 1681. Edward Aylesworth Perry matriculated at Yale college in the class of 1854, but left in 1855; went to Alabama, where he studied law, and practiced in Pensacola, Fla., 1857–61. At the beginning of the civil war he recruited a company for the 2d Florida infantry and was commissioned successively captain, major and lieutenant-colonel. On the death of Col. George T. Woods at the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, he succeeded to the command of the regiment which was assigned to Garland's brigade, D. H. Hill's division, Longstreet's wing of Johnston's army. In the battle of Seven Pines, May 31–June 1, 1862, the regiment was in Pryor's brigade, Anderson's division, Longstreet's corps, and also in the seven days' battle before Richmond. He was wounded at Frayser's Farm, June 30, 1862, but rejoined his brigade at Antietam. He was promoted brigadier-general and commanded the 2d, 5th and 8th Florida regiments in Anderson's division at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. His brigade at Gettysburg was conspicuous for the mortality of its men, losing the largest number of any brigade on the Confederate side. He was wounded a second time after distinguishing himself in the Wilderness campaign by driving back Burnside's troops on the Orange Plank road, May 5, 1864. He was unable to resume command of his brigade, and after the war resumed the practice of law in Pensacola. In 1884 he was elected governor of Florida by the Democratic party for the term expiring Dec. 31, 1888. In 1887 he was a prominent candidate before the Democratic caucus of the Florida legislature for U.S. senator, and after 100 ballots with no choice between himself and Ex-Governor Bloxham, both withdrew their names. Upon the expiration of his term as governor, he continued the practice of law, and while on a visit to Kerrville, Texas, died there Oct. 15, 1889.

E. A. Perry

PERRY, Enoch Wood, artist, was born in Boston, Mass., July 31, 1830; son of Enoch Wood and Hannah Knapp (Dole) Perry; grandson of John and Lucy (Burkes) Perry, and of Samuel and Katherine (Wigglesworth) Dole, and great-grandson of Col. Edward Wigglesworth, an intimate friend of Gen. George Washington. Three of his ancestors were professors of theology at Harvard. He removed in 1848 to New Orleans, La., where he studied art, continuing his studies in Düsseldorf and Paris, 1852–55, and in Rome and Venice, 1855–58, and serving as U.S. consul at Venice, 1856–58. He opened a studio in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1859; traveled through the southern and Pacific states; sailed for the Sandwich Islands from San Francisco in 1863, and settled in New York city in 1865. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1868, an academician in 1869, recording secretary of the same, 1871–73, and of the American Art union, 1882–83; and a member of the American Water-Color society, and of the Century Association, 1868. He was married, Feb. 4, 1899, to Fannie Field, daughter of Isaac Newton and Emily (Dunbar) Gregory, of Keeseville, N.Y. He painted portraits of many distinguished men, including General Grant (in Union League club, New York); George W. DeLong; Justice Field of the U.S. supreme court; Brigham Young and his Apostles; King Kamehaha, 5th, of the Sandwich Islands (in the Czar's collection at St. Petersburg); Jefferson Davis, John C. Breckinridge; John Slidell; Li Hung Chang, the Chinese statesman; Governor Washington Bartlett of California, and the Rev. Dr. John C. Hall. His genre pictures include: *The Weaver* (1869); *The Red Ear* (1870); *A Lost Art* (1871); *Thanksgiving Time* (1872); *Young Franklin at the Press* (1875); *The Clock Doctor* (1876); *Words of Comfort* (1877); *The Sower* (1877); *The Story* (1878); *The Quilting Bee* (1879); *The Tabouret* (1880); *Mother and Child* (1881); *The Story Book* (1882); *Solitaire* (1884); *Modern Eve* (1885); *The Milkmaid* (1886); *The Wicker-Workers* (1887); *The Cradle Song* (1887); *The Pottery Artist* (1888); *A Breton Family* (1890); *A Holland Doorway* (1891); *Watching the Wheel* (1891); *A Helping Hand* (1892); *Ave Maria* (1893); *W. J. Linton, N. A., Engraving his Last Block* (1894); *Jack O'Lantern* (1895); *The Last Chapter* (1896); *Winter's Tale* (1897); *The Story of the Tiles* (1898); *The Stage Coach* (1898); *The Last Vision of Jeanne d'Arc* (1900); *Rest* (1900); *Swing Partners* (1901); *John Anderson, My Jo* (1901); *For those at Sea* (1901); *The Home of the Hermit Thrush* (1902); *Peace* (1902); *A New Hampshire Forest* (1902).

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PERRY, Matthew Calbraith, naval officer, was born in Newport, R.I., April 10, 1794; son of Christopher Raymond and Sarah (Alexander) Perry. He was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy through the influence of his father, and joined the schooner *Revenge* in January, 1809. He was transferred to the frigate *President* under Captain Rodgers, in 1810; ordered to the frigate *United States* in 1813; commissioned

lieutenant, July 24, 1818; returned to the *President* under Commodore Decatur in April, 1814, and the same year transferred to the *Chippewa*. He served at the Brooklyn navy yard, 1814–19; was executive officer on the U.S. ship *Cyane* under Captain Trenchard, and sailed for the coast of Africa to aid the Colonization society in its efforts to found, on the island of Shebro, a free negro colony, which, owing to the unhealthfulness of the location, was transferred to Liberia. He was appointed to the command of the schooner *Shark* in 1821, and engaged in the war against the West Indian pirates, 1822–23. He was promoted lieutenant-commander in 1822; was executive officer of the *North Carolina*, under Commodore Rodgers, and cruised in the Mediterranean. He was commissioned commander, March 21, 1826, and until 1830 was on recruiting service at Boston, Mass., where he founded the first naval apprenticeship system in the United States. In 1830 he was in command of the corvette *Concord;* conveyed John Randolph to St. Petersburg as U.S. minister to Russia, this being the first American man-of-war to enter Russian waters, and he was offered, but declined, a high rank in the Russian service. He was promoted master commandant, Jan. 7, 1833; was detailed at the Brooklyn navy yard, and during this service superintended the school of gun practice at Sandy Hook; organized the Brooklyn Naval lyceum; assisted in founding the *Naval Magazine;* made a study of the tides on the American coast; perfected plans for a steam naval service, and commanded the first steam war vessel of the U.S. navy, the *Fulton II.*, 1838–40. He was promoted captain, Feb. 7, 1837, and declined the command of the South Sea exploring expedition. He introduced the Fresnel light at Navesink, and prepared plans for the construction and equipment of the *Missouri* and *Mississippi*, the first steam frigates built for the U.S. navy. He was promoted commodore, June 12, 1841, and commanded the African squadron sent out under the provisions of the Ashburton treaty; commanded the *Mississippi* in the squadron under Commodore Conner, 1846; was in charge of a fleet of five vessels sent against Tabasco, Mexico, and succeeded in burning the town and destroying the Mexican storehouses. He had directed the naval attack against Tampico; succeeded to the command of the Gulf squadron, and completed the Seige of Vera Cruz, begun by Commodore Conner. In March, 1852, he was placed in charge of the Japan expedition with orders to secure a treaty with that empire that would afford protection for United States seamen and ships wrecked on the coast, and free access for the U.S. navy to one or more ports for the protection of merchantmen there for purposes of trade. This treaty was signed, March 31, 1854, and Perry returned to the United States. The state of Rhode Island presented him with a piece of plate for his services in Japan, June 15, 1855; the city of Boston, a gold medal; the merchants of the city of New York, a silver dinner service, and the merchants of Canton, China, a silver candelabrum. He is the author of: *The History of the Japan Expedition* (1854). In 1868 Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont caused a bronze statue to be erected to his memory at Touro Park, Newport, R.I. He died in New York city, March 4, 1858.

PERRY, Matthew Calbraith, naval officer, was born in 1821; son of Matthew and Jane (Slidell) Perry. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman, June 1, 1835, and was ordered to the frigate *Potomac*. He served as acting master of the brig *Somers*, under Commander Alexander S. Mackenzie, and was one of the officers to recommend the immediate execution of three of their mutinous crew. He served in the Mexican war on the frigate *Cumberland;* was commissioned lieutenant in the U.S. army, April 8, 1848, and served on the coast survey. He was commissioned captain, and was retired from active service, April 4, 1867. He died in New York city, Nov. 16, 1873.

PERRY, Nora, author, was born in Dudley, Mass., in 1841. She removed to Providence, R.I., with her parents in childhood, and was educated at home and in private schools. At the age of eight she wrote her first story, "The Shipwreck," which was never published, and in 1859 she began to write for publication. Her first published story appeared in a religious magazine; her first successful poem, "Tying Her Bonnet under Her Chin," in a newspaper in Washington, D.C., and her first serial story, "Rosalind Newcomb," in *Harper's Magazine*, 1859–60. She then removed to Boston, Mass.; became the correspondent of

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O. H. Perry

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PERRY

the Chicago *Tribune* and the Providence *Journal;* contributed stories and poems to magazines, and for several years before her death confined herself to writing stories for girls. She is the author of: *After the Ball and Other Poems* (1874); *The Tragedy of the Unexpected and Other Stories* (1880); *Book of Love Stories* (1881); *For a Woman* (1885); *New Songs and Ballads* (1886); *A Flock of Girls* (1887); *The Youngest Miss Lorton and Other Stories* (1889); *Brave Girls* (1889); *Lyrics and Legends* (1890); *Hope Benham* (1894); *Her Lover's Friends and Other Poems*, and *Three Little Daughters of the Revolution* (posthumous, (1896). She died in Dudley, Mass., May 13, 1896.

PERRY, Oliver Hazard, naval officer, was born in Newport, R.I., Aug. 21, 1785; eldest son of Christopher Raymond and Sarah (Alexander) Perry; grandson of Freeman Perry, and a descendant in the sixth generation of Edward Perry, who emigrated from Devonshire, England, and settled in Sandwich, Mass., in 1653. His father was an officer in the patriot army and navy during the Revolutionary war; was made post captain in the U.S. navy Jan. 9, 1798; built and commanded the *General Greene* and cruised in the West Indies; participated in the civil war in Santo Domingo and was appointed collector of Newport, R.I., in 1801. Oliver attended private schools, and was a pupil of Count Rochambeau. He joined the U.S. navy as a midshipman, April 7, 1797, and sailed with his father to the West Indies. He was ordered to the *Adams* in 1802 and served in the Tripolitan war under Preble; served on board the *Constellation* in the Mediterranean, 1804–05; was promoted lieutenant and given command of the *Nautilus* in 1805, and during the embargo that led to the war of 1812 commanded a fleet of seventeen gun boats off Newport Harbor. He was promoted master of the schooner *Revenge* in 1809, and served on that vessel until she was stranded on the rocks off Watch Hill, R.I., Jan. 9, 1810. He was married May 5, 1811, to Elizabeth Champlain, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Mason, Newport. Upon the outbreak of the war of 1812, he was promoted captain and resumed command of the gunboat fleet off Newport, but was transferred to Sackett's Harbor, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1813, to assist Commodore Isaac Chauncey in the building of a fleet to operate on the lakes. In March, 1813, he was promoted master-commandant of a proposed fleet to be built at Erie, Pa., and joined Captain Jesse D. Elliott in the completion of a fleet for the defence of the northwest. The fleet of nine vessels, comprising the tugs *Lawrence* and *Niagara* and the schooners *Caledonia*, *Scorpion*, *Porcupine*, *Tigress*, *Ariel*, *Somers* and *Trippe* of 500 tons burden, of lighter build but armed with heavy long guns, was completed in less than six months, and Perry set sail from Put-in bay on the morning of Sept. 15, 1813, to meet the British fleet under Commodore Barclay. This fleet comprised the *Chippewa*, *Detroit*, *Hunter*, *Queen Charlotte*, *Lady Prevost* and *Little Belt*. The opening shot of the engagement was fired from the British flag-ship *Detroit*, to which Captain Perry replied from the *Lawrence*. This was immediately followed by a storm of iron hail from the entire British fleet that soon played havoc with the rigging, masts and bulwarks of the Americans. The battle now took the form of a duel, the heaviest vessels in each fleet confronting each other. The *Lawrence* was reduced to a hulk by the steady fire of the *Detroit*, and in two hours only one gun was left mounted and the deck was crowded with dead and wounded. The *Niagara* floated out of range, owing to the lightness of the wind, and was unable to give assistance to the *Lawrence*, and the rest of the American fleet were of little use on account of their light armament. Perry, assisted by Chaplain Breeze, Hambleton, the purser, and two unwounded sailors, continued to work the one remaining gun of the *Lawrence* until a shot killed Hambleton and dismantled the gun. A British victory seemed imminent when the undaunted Perry determined on a bold move. Ordering a boat lowered, with four sailors, and his brother Alexander, and with the flag of the *Lawrence* on his arm, he left the ship, and sheltered by the smoke and escaping a volley fired by the enemy, was rowed to the *Niagara*, where he hoisted his commodore's flag and assumed command. Captain Elliott volunteered to bring up the laggard schooners to his support, and a new line of battle was formed at close quarters. The wind freshened and the American fleet under full sail bore down upon the enemy. In endeavoring to wear ship, the British ships, *Detroit* and *Queen Charlotte*, fell foul, and taking advantage of the situation, the *Niagara* dashed through the enemy's line, discharging both broadsides as she passed the gap. The *Caledonia*, *Scorpion* and *Trippe* broke the line at other points, and the batteries of the *Niagara*, assisted by the riflemen in the tops, so disabled the enemy that after seven minutes of fighting the flag of the *Detroit* was lowered and four of the six British vessels surrendered. The two smaller boats that

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attempted to escape were pursued and captured by the *Scorpion* and *Trippe*, and after securing his prisoners and manning the prizes, Perry dispatched a letter to General Harrison in these words: "We have met the enemy and they are ours: Two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop." Later a second letter to Secretary of the Navy Jones informed the country of the victory. The British loss was over one hundred and sixty men killed and wounded, while Perry lost twenty-seven killed and ninety-six wounded. He was commissioned post captain in the navy; presented with the thanks of congress, a sword and a gold medal, with a set of silver by the city of Boston, and was voted thanks by other cities. He co-operated with the army of General Harrison in the invasion of Canada and took an important part, as commander of the fleet and of the naval battalion on land in the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813, where the British troops were almost entirely annihilated and the great Indian chief, Tecumseh, was killed. He participated in the defence of Baltimore, and commanded the frigate *Java* in the Mediterranean squadron under Stephen Decatur during the operations against Algiers in 1815–18. He was promoted commodore and placed in command of the naval station in the West Indies in 1819, and during the service fell a victim to the yellow fever. His remains were interred at Port Spain, but were later removed to Newport, in a ship of war, and buried there, Dec. 4, 1826. A granite obelisk was erected to his memory by the state of Rhode Island; a marble statue was unveiled in Cleveland, Ohio, in September, 1860, and a bronze statue by William G. Turner, erected by the citizens of Newport, R.I., was unveiled opposite his old home, Sept. 10, 1885. The state of Ohio presented to the capitol at Washington pictures of the "Battle of Lake Erie" and of "Perry leaving the *Lawrence* for the *Niagara*." His name received twenty-six votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900. He died on board his ship off Port of Spain, Trinidad, W.I., Aug. 23, 1819.

PERRY, Thomas, naval officer, was born in Elmira, N.Y., May 26, 1844; son of Guy Maxwell and Elizabeth (Taylor) Perry; grandson of Thomas Miflin and Elizabeth (Konkle) Perry and a descendant of John Konkle, the first settler of Elmira, N.Y. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy, September, 1865; was promoted ensign, Dec. 1, 1866; master, March 12, 1868; lieutenant, March 26, 1869; lieutenant-commander, Nov. 6, 1881; commander, Jan. 10, 1802, and captain, June 11, 1899. During the Spanish war he was in command of the *Lancaster*, flagship, at the base of supplies, Key West, Fla. He was naval secretary of the light-house board, 1899–1901, and April 1, 1901, was placed in command of the U.S. battleship *Iowa*, flagship on the Pacific station, which vessel became flagship on the South Atlantic station in 1902, being transferred from the Pacific station in February of that year.

PERRY, Thomas Sergeant, author, was born in Newport, R.I., Jan. 23, 1845; son of Christopher Grant and Frances (Sergeant) Perry; grandson of Oliver Hazard and Elizabeth Champlin (Mason) Perry and of Judge Thomas and Sarah (Bache) Sergeant; and a descendant of Edward and Mary (Freeman) Perry, Plymouth, Mass., 1635, and on his mother's side, of Benjamin Franklin. Thomas Sergeant was judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. Thomas Sergeant Perry was graduated from Harvard A.B., 1866, A.M., 1869; studied in Paris and Berlin, 1866–68; was a tutor in German at Harvard, 1868–72; instructor in English, 1877–81, and lecturer on English literature, 1881–82. He was married April 9, 1874, to Lilla, daughter of Dr. Samuel Cabot of Boston, Mass. In 1898 he became professor of English literature in the College Keiogijuku, in Tokyo, Japan. He was editor of the *North American Review*, 1872–74, and of *Life and Letters of Francis Lieber* (1882); *English Literature in the Eighteenth Century* (1873); and is the author of: *From Opitz to Lessing* (1884); *The Evolution of the Snob* (1888); *History of Greek Literature* (1888) and occasional translations from French and German.

PERRY, William Flake, soldier and educator, was born in Jackson county, Ga., March 12, 1823; son of Hiram and Nancy (Flake) Perry, and a descendant of Edward Perry, who came from Devonshire, England, to Sandwich, Mass., in 1653. His parents removed to Alabama in 1834, and he attended Brownwood institute, Lagrange, Ga., 1841–43. He conducted a prosperous high school in Talladega, Ala., 1848–53, and in 1851 married to Ellen Douglass, daughter of George P. Brown and niece of Judge William P. Chilton (q.v). He read law under Judge Chilton and was licensed to practice in 1854. In February, 1854, he was elected superintendent of education for Alabama, which office he resigned in 1858 to become president of the East Alabama female college, Tuskegee. He joined the Confederate army as a major of the 44th Alabama regiment, Col. James Kent, in 1862; reached Richmond with the regiment in June, 1862, and was assigned to Wright's brigade, Longstreet's corps. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in August, 1862, and colonel in September as successor to Colonel Derby who had been killed at Sharpsburg. In October his regiment, with the 4th, 15th, 47th and 48th Alabama regiments, formed Gen. E. M. Law's brigade of Hood's division. Colonel Perry

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opened the second day's battle at Gettysburg by storming and capturing "The Devil's Den" and aided by Benning's Georgia brigade defended the position. At Chickamauga on the evening of the first day's battle he made an independent charge which secured the first decided Confederate advantage in that battle. On the second day he commanded Law's brigade and was conspicuous in Longstreet's charge which broke the Federal right wing, and at Snodgrass Hill his brigade captured sixteen pieces of artillery. He was also conspicuous at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and around Richmond and Petersburg and his brigade was on the last line of battle when the news of Lee's surrender suspended hostilities. He was recommended for promotion in January, 1864, but by some error the recommendation was not laid before the senate until January, 1865, and he received his commission as brigadier-general in February, 1865. His record names him as present in twenty engagements with the enemy, of which eight were the bloodiest battles of the war. He cammanded a regiment in nine and a brigade in ten of the engagements. He returned to his vocation as teacher, conducting a school at Lynnland, Ky., 1869–82, and was professor of English language and literature, elocution and history in Ogden college, Bowling Green, Ky., 1883–1900. He was commander of the camp of Confederate veterans, Bowling Green, where he died, Dec. 17, 1901.

PERRY, William Hayne, representative, was born in Greenville, S.C., June 9, 1839; son of Gov. Benjamin Franklin (q.v.) and Elizabeth Frances (McCall) Perry. He graduated at Furman university, S.C.; attended South Carolina college; graduated, fifth orator, at Harvard in 1859; studied law with his father, 1859–61, and in 1861 entered the Confederate service in Brook's cavalry. He was made first lieutenant of his company, which was afterward attached to the Hampton legion, and served in Virginia and South Carolina. After the close of the war he practised law with his father; was a member of the state convention of 1865; a representative from Greenville in the state legislature, 1865–66; solicitor of the eighth judicial district, 1868–72; a member of the state senate, 1880–84, and a representative from the fourth district of South Carolina in the 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1885–91.

PERRY, William Stevens, second bishop of Iowa and 116th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Providence, R.I., Jan. 22, 1832; a descendant of John Perry, who settled, in 1636, in Roxbury, Mass., where he was a member of John Eliot's church. He was named for his maternal uncle, the Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens (q.v.). He attended the Providence high school and Brown university, 1850–51, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1857. He studied theology at the Virginia Theological seminary, Alexandria, Va., and under the Rev. John S. Stone of Boston; was ordered deacon, March 29, 1857, and was ordained priest, April 7, 1858; was assistant minister of St. Paul's, Boston, 1857–58; rector of St. Luke's, Nashua, N.H., 1858–61; of St. Stephen's, Portland, Maine, 1861–63; of St. Michael's, Litchfield, Conn., 1864–69, and of Trinity church, Geneva, N.Y., 1869–76. He was married in 1862 at Gambier, Ohio, to Sarah A. W., daughter of the Rev. Thomas Mather Smith. He was professor of history and the evidences of Christianity at Hobart college, Geneva, N.Y., 1871–76, and served as president of the college, April 20–Sept. 1, 1876. He was deputy to the general convention from New Hampshire in 1859 and from Maine in 1862; was assistant secretary to the house of deputies, 1862–65, and secretary, 1865–74. He was appointed historiographer of the church in America in 1868; was chaplain general of the Society of the Cincinnati and president of the Iowa Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was elected Bishop of Iowa and consecrated, Sept. 10, 1876, by bishops Stevens, Coxe and Kerfoot, assisted by bishops Bissell and Oxenden of Montreal. He was elected professor in systematic divinity and president of Griswold college in 1876. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Bishop's college, Lennoxville, Canada, in 1859; S.T.D. by Trinity college in 1869; LL.D. by William and Mary college, Virginia, in 1876; D.C.L. by Bishop's college in 1885 and by King's college, Windsor, N.S., in 1886; S.T.D. by Oxford university in 1888; D.C.L. by the University of the South in 1893 and LL.D. by Dublin university in 1894. He was assistant editor of the Boston *Church Monthly* in 1864, and editor of the *Iowa Churchman*, 1877–98; and is the author of contributions to the principal church periodicals and of a large number of works on church history including: *Journals of the General Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States in America* (1861); *Documentary History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America* (2 vols., 1863–64) both of which were written in conjunction with Dr. Francis L. Hawks; *Historical Collections of the American Colonial Church* (1871–78), including *Virginia* (1871), *Pennsylvania* (1872), *Massachusetts* (1873), *Maryland* (1878), and *Delaware* (1878); *The History of the American Episcopal Church, 1587–1883* (2 vols., 1885), and *The American Church and the American Constitution* (1895). Among his other works are *Some Summer Days Abroad* (1880) and *Life Lessons from the Book of Proverbs* (1885). He died in Dubuque, Iowa, May 13, 1898.

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PERSICO, Ignatius, R. C. bishop, was born in Naples, Italy, Jan. 30, 1823; son of Francisco Saverio and Guiseppino (Pennachio) Persico. He was baptized Camillo Guglielmo Maria, and assumed the name Ignatius when he entered the Order of Minor Capuchins. He attended the Jesuit college at Naples; was ordained priest, Jan. 24, 1846; was graduated at the Propaganda, Rome, in 1847, and was apostolic missionary to Patna, 1847–52; apostolic visitor to the East Indies, 1852–54, and was elected coadjutor to the vicar-apostolic of Bombay, India, March 8, 1854. He was consecrated at Bombay, India, June 4, 1854, in the cathedral of "Our Lady of Hope" by the Right Rev. Anastasius Hartman, vicar-apostolic of Bombay. He was vicar-apostolic of Hindostan and Thibet, 1856–60, and on March 11, 1870, was transferred to Savannah, Ga., as successor to the Rt. Rev. Augustin Verot, transferred to St. Augustine. He was a member of the provincial and vatican councils at Baltimore, Md.; resigned his see in 1872; was translated to the see of "Boleno" June 20, 1874; became bishop of the united dioceses of Acquino, Pontecowo and Sora, in the East Indies, in 1878. He was sent as commissary to Ireland, in June, 1887, and was created cardinal priest, Jan. 16, 1893. He died at Rome, Italy, Dec. 7, 1895.

PETER, Sarah (Worthington) King, philanthropist, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, May 16, 1800; daughter of Gov. Thomas and Eleanor (Swearingen) Worthington, and granddaughter of Robert Worthington of Berkeley county, Va. She was married in 1816 to Edward, son of the Hon. Rufus King (q.v.), and made her home in Cincinnati, Ohio. Her husband died and she was married secondly, in 1844, to William Peter, British consul at Philadelphia, Pa., and during her residence in that city, she established the School of Design for Women, which was opened, Dec. 2, 1850. She returned to Cincinnati after the death of Mr. Peter in 1853, and established the Ladies' Academy of Art, which became the Art School of Cincinnati. She was converted to the Roman Catholic faith in 1856, making nine pilgrimages to Rome, on special visits to the Holy Father, and founded at least twenty sisterhoods and convents in the archdioceses of Philadelphia and Cincinnati. She purchased paintings and other works of art in Europe for the Cincinnati art school, and statues of saints which she presented to different Catholic churches. She bequeathed her wealth to charitable institutions and died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1877.

PETERKIN, George William, first bishop of West Virginia and 120th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Clear Spring, Md., March 21, 1841; son of the Rev. Dr. Joshua and Elizabeth (Hanson) Peterkin; grandson of Lieut. William Wilkes and Elizabeth (Spencer) Peterkin, and of Thomas Hawkins and Elizabeth Howard (Beall) Hanson, and great-grandson of Col. William Dent Beall of the Maryland Line. He was educated at the Episcopal High School of Virginia, 1856–58; the University of Virginia, 1858–59, and enlisted as a private in the 21st Virginia infantry, April 17, 1861, which was brigaded with the 42d and 48th regiments and after December, 1861, was attached to Jackson's division. He was promoted through the ranks of corporal and sergeant to that of first lieutenant in April, 1862; made adjutant in May, 1862; transferred to the staff of Gen. W. N. Pendleton (q.v.) June, 1862, and served as his aide until paroled at Appomatox court-house, April 10, 1865. He was graduated at the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary of Virginia at Alexandria in 1868; was admitted to the diaconate, June 24, 1868, advanced to the priesthood, June 25, 1869, and was assistant to his father, rector of St. James's church, Richmond, Va., 1868–69. He was rector of St. Stephen's church, Culpeper, Va., 1869-73, and of the Memorial church, Baltimore, Md., 1873–78. The diocese of West Virginia was organized in 1877 and he was elected its first bishop, March 1, 1878, and consecrated in St. Matthew's church, Wheeling, W. Va., May 30, 1878, by Bishops Bedell, Kerfoot, Whittle, Dudley and Jaggar. In 1903 he had in his diocese 88 parishes and missions, about 4500 communicants and several well organized institutions for mission and charitable work. He was made a member of the board of managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary society in 1886, and visited the church mission in Brazil, S.A., at the request of the house of bishops in 1893, reporting the condition of the church in that region to the board of managers. He also visited Porto Rico in 1901 and reported the condition of that Mission to the board. He was vice-president of the American church missionary society for some years. He was married, first, Oct. 29, 1868, to Constance Gardner, daughter of Cassius Francis and Anne Eliza (Cazenove) Lee of Alexandria, Va. She died Aug. 8, 1877; and he was married secondly, June 12, 1884, to Marion McIntosh, daughter of John Stewart of Brook Hill, Va. He received the degree D.D. from Kenyon college and Washington and Lee university in 1878, and LL.D. from Washington and Lee in 1892. He published sermons and addresses and contributed to church periodicals.

PETERS, Christian Henry Frederick, astronomer, was born in Coldenbüttel, Schleswig, Denmark, Sept. 19, 1813. He was graduated from the University of Berlin, Ph.D. in 1836 and studied in Copenhagen, 1836–38. He was a member of the expedition to Mount Etna, Sicily, under Baron Sartorius von Walthershausen; was en-

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gaged on the geodetic survey of Naples, Italy; joined the revolutionists under Garibaldi; was appointed major of artillery, and after the insurrection was brought to a close in 1848, fled to Turkey. He immigrated to the United States in 1853 and was employed by the U.S. coast survey, 1854–57. He was elected first director of the Litchfield observatory, Hamilton college, N. Y., in 1858, and was professor of astronomy at the college, 1867–90. He was the first discoverer of forty-seven asteroids and made many observations on comets and solar spots. He was employed by the regents of the University of the State of New York to determine the longitude of several places in the state of New York, including the western boundary line. He had charge of an expedition to observe the solar eclipse at Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 7, 1869, and headed the government expedition to New Zealand to observe the transit of Venus, Dec. 9, 1874. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, 1876–90, and received the decoration of the cross of the Legion of Honor from the French government in 1887. He prepared twenty "Celestial Charts" and is the author of numerous articles in various scientific publications. He died in Clinton, N.Y., July 18, 1890.

PETERS, John Abram, educator, was born in Hagerstown, Md., Jan. 25, 1832; son of George and Caroline (Reynolds) Peters, and grandson of Abraham Peters, who emigrated from the vicinity of Strasburg, Germany, in 1774, and settled at Millersville, Lancaster county, Pa., and of John Reynolds. His mother was of English-Irish descent. He removed with his parents to Lancaster, Pa., where he attended the public schools; was a student at the academy at Mercersburg, Pa., in 1851; at the preparatory department of Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa., in 1853; was graduated from the college A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860, and studied theology privately under Rev. George L. Staley, D.D. He was principal of Irwin academy, Pa., 1857–59; vice-principal of Mt. Washington Female college, Md.; was licensed to preach by the classis of the Reformed church in 1862, and was in Pennsylvania as pastor at Mt. Pleasant, 1864–69, Carlisle, 1869–70, Alexandria, 1871–78, Lancaster, 1878–84, and Danville, 1884–91. He was president of the General Synod of the Reformed church at Dayton, Ohio, in 1899, and president of the literary department of Heidelberg university, Tiffin, Ohio, 1891–1901. He was married first in 1864 to Roberta George of Lovettsville, Va., who died leaving four sons; and secondly in 1880 to Mary H. Harnish of Alexandria, Pa., who, with their two sons, survived him. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Heidelberg university in 1887. He died at Tiffin, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1901.

PETERS, John Andrew, jurist, was born at Ellsworth, Maine, Oct. 9, 1822; son of Andrew and Sally (Jordan) Peters; grandson of Melatich and Elizabeth Jordan and of John and Mary Peters, and a descendant of the Rev. Robert Jordan of the Church of England, who came to America about 1642. Melatich Jordan was collector of customs, Frenchman's Bay district, 1789. John Andrew Peters was prepared for college at Gorham academy; was graduated from Yale in 1842; studied law at Harvard, 1842–44; was admitted to the bar in 1844, and practised in Bangor. He was married first, Sept. 2, 1846, to Mary Ann, daughter of Judge Joshua W. Hathaway of Bangor; and secondly, Sept. 28, 1857, to Fannie E., daughter of the Hon. Amos M. and Charlotte Roberts of Bangor. He was a member of the Maine senate, 1862–63; of the house of representatives, 1864; attorney-general of the state, 1864–67; Republican representative in the 40th, 41st and 42d congresses, 1867–73; associate justice of the Maine supreme court, 1873–83, and its chief justice, 1883–1900, when he retired and was succeeded by his nephew, Andrew P. Wiswell of Ellsworth, Maine. Judge Peters was elected a member of the Maine Historical society in 1866, and of the New England Historic Genealogical society in 1896, and a trustee of Bowdoin college in 1891. He received the degree LL.D. from Colby in 1884, from Bowdoin in 1885, and from Yale in 1893.

PETERS, John Punnett, clergyman and author, was born in New York city, Dec. 16, 1852; son of Thomas McClure and Alice Clarissa (Richmond) Peters; grandson of Edward Dyer and Lucretia (McClure) Peters, and a descendant of Andrew Peters, who appeared in Boston, Nov. 18, 1659. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1873, Ph.D., 1876; was tutor at Yale, 1876–79, and studied at the Universities of Berlin and Leipzig, 1879–83. He was married, Aug. 13, 1881, to Gabriella Brooke, daughter of Thomas March and Helen (Brooke) Forman of Savanah, Ga. He was ordered deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church, Dec. 24, 1876, and advanced to the priesthood, Dec. 23, 1877. He was professor of Old Testament languages and literature at the Protestant Episcopal divinity school, Philadelphia, 1884–91; professor of Hebrew at the University of Pennsylvania, 1886–93, and was in charge of the expedition of the University of Pennsylvania to Babylonia, conducting excavations at Nippur, 1888–91, and retaining general direction of the work until 1895. In 1893 he became rector of St. Michael's church, New York city, of which he had been an assistant minister since 1883. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Yale and that of Sc.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1896. His published works include: *Scriptures*,

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Hebrew and Christian (Vols. I. and II., 1886–89), published in England under the title *The Bible for Home and School* (1898); contribution in "The Bible as Literature," edited by Dr. Lyman Abbott (1896); *Laula Zion* (1896); *Nippur, or Explorations and Adventures on the Euphrates* (2 vols., 1897); *The Old Testament and the New Scholarship* (1901); *Archæological History of Hither Asia in* "The Universal Anthology" (1902). He also translated *Political History of Recent Times*, with an additional section carrying it down to date (1882); edited *Diary of David McClure* (1899), and also *Labor and Capital* (1902).

PETERS, John Samuel, governor of Connecticut, was born in Hebron, Conn., Sept. 21, 1772; son of Beneslie and Ann (Shipman) Peters; grandson of William Peters, and a descendant of William Peters, son of Lord Peters of England, who immigrated to America with his brothers Thomas and Hugh, and settled in Meriden, Mass. Beneslie Peters in company with other loyalists sailed to England in 1777, and after residing there for a time secured a large tract of land in Upper Canada, where he settled with his family. John worked on a farm, attended the district schools, and in 1790 began to teach school in Hebron. He studied medicine under Dr. Benjamin Peters of Marbletown, N.Y., for six months and then under Dr. Abner Mosely of Glastonbury, Conn.; in 1796 attended lectures in Philadelphia, Pa., and practised in Hebron, 1797–1837. He was town clerk for twenty years, judge of probate for the district of Hebron, and frequently a member of the state legislature. He received the votes of one branch of the state legislature in 1824, when Calvin Willey was elected; was lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, 1827–31, and governor of the state, 1831–33. He was a fellow of the Tolland County Medical society; treasurer, vice-president and president of the State Medical society, and received the honorary degree of M.D. from Yale in 1818, and LL.D. from Trinity in 1831. He died in Hebron, Conn., March 30, 1857.

PETERS, Richard, delegate to congress, was born at Blockley, Philadelphia, Pa., June 22, 1743; son of William and Mary (Breintnall) Peters. His father was for many years register of the admiralty, and his uncle, the Rev. Richard Peters, was secretary of the proprietary government and afterward rector of Christ church. Richard was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1761, A.M., 1765; was admitted to the bar in 1763, and practised in Philadelphia. He was register of the admiralty, 1771–75, and upon the outbreak of the Revolutionary war was commissioned captain in the Continental army, and commanded a company of provincial troops, 1775–76. He was elected by congress, secretary of the Continental board of war, June 13, 1776, and served till 1781, when he was appointed a commissioner of war. In 1780 he personally subscribed £5000 for the provisioning of the army, and when he resigned his office of secretary in 1781, congress passed a vote of thanks for his long and faithful services. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1782–83; a member and speaker of the state assembly, 1787–90, and speaker of the state senate in 1791. He declined the comptrollership of the treasury tendered him in 1792 by President Washington, and was appointed judge of the U.S. district court for Pennsylvania, April 11, 1792, serving till his death. He was a member of the Philadelphia Agricultural society for over thirty years, and its first president; was instrumental in constructing the first bridge over the Schuykill river, and was first president of the bridge company. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Abraham Robinson. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him in 1827 by the University of Pennsylvania, of which institution he was a trustee, 1789–91. He is the author of: *Admiralty Decisions of the District Court of the United States for the Pennsylvania Districts, 1780–1807* (1807). He died at Belmont, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 22, 1828.

PETERS, Richard, law reporter and author, was born at Blockley, Philadelphia, Pa., in August, 1780; son of Richard (q.v.) and Sarah (Robinson) Peters. He was admitted to the bar in 1800 and practised in Philadelphia. He was solicitor of Philadelphia county, 1822–25; was one of the founders of the Philadelphia Saving Fund society, and was chosen reporter of the U.S. supreme court to succeed Henry Wheaton. He edited "Chitty on Bills of Exchange" (3 vols., 1810), and Bushrod Washington's "Circuit Court Reports" (4 vols., 1826–29), and is the author of: *Reports of the U.S. Circuit Court, 1803–18* (1819); *Reports of the U.S. Supreme Court, 1828–43* (17 vols., 1828–43); *Condensed Reports of Cases in the U.S. Supreme Court from its Organization till 1827* (6 vols., 1835); *Full and Arranged Digest of cases determined in the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts of the United States, from the Organization of the Government* (3 vols., 1838–39; 2d ed., 2 vols., 1848). He died at Belmont, Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, 1848.

PETERS, Samuel Ritter, representative, was born in Walnut Township, Pickaway county, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1842; son of Lewis S. and Margaret (Ritter) Peters. He matriculated at Ohio Wesleyan university with the class of 1864; served in the Federal army as private, sergeant, lieutenant, adjutant and captain in the 73d Ohio volunteers, 1861–65; was graduated at the University of Michigan, LL.B., 1867; practised law in Memphis,

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Mo., 1867–72; removed to Marion, Kansas, in 1873; was state senator, 1874–75, and resigned to accept the judgeship of the ninth district, serving two terms, 1875–83. He was representative at large from Kansas in the 48th congress, 1883–85, and from the seventh district in the 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1885–91. He received the degree of A.B. from the Wesleyan university in 1894. He practised law in Newton, Kansas, after 1891.

PETERSON, Charles Jacobs, publisher, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 20, 1819; son of Thomas and Elizabeth Snelling (Jacobs) Peterson; grandson of Lawrence and Rachel Peterson, and a descendant of Laurencius Peterson, bishop of Upsal at the time of the Swedish reformation, and son-in-law of King John. His first American ancestor, Erick Peterson, came from Sweden in 1638, and settled the Delaware colony of Swedes. He matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1838 in the sophomore year, but left in 1839 to engage in the book business. He married Sarah Powell, daughter of Charles Pitt Howard. He was editor, with Ann S. Stephens, of *Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine*, and author of: *History of the U.S. Navy; History of the American Revolution; Military Heroes of the War of 1812; Military Heroes of the War with Mexico;* a continuation of Charles von Rotteck's "History of the World" (4 vols., 1856), and several novels. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 4, 1887.

PETERSON, Henry, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 7, 1818; son of George and Jane (Evans) Peterson; grandson of Lawrence and Rachel Peterson, and of John and Rachel Evans. He was clerk in a hardware store at fourteen, and in 1839 a member of the firm of Deacon & Peterson, who became publishers of the *Saturday Evening Post*, of which Henry Peterson was editor for twenty years. He was married to Sarah Webb of Wilmington, Del., who edited *The Lady's Friend* for ten years, and their son, Arthur Peterson, became assistant editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*, editor of *Peterson's Journal*, and paymaster with rank of lieutenant in the U.S. navy. Henry Peterson is the author of: *The Twin Brothers* (1843); *Universal Suffrage* (1867); *The Modern Job* (1869); *Pemberton, or One Hundred Years Ago* (1873); *Faire-Mount* (1874); *Confessions of a Minister* (1874); *Cæsar, a Dramatic Study* (1879); *Poems* (1883, new edition, 1883), and the drama *Helen, or One hundred Years Ago*, produced in Philadelphia in 1876. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 10, 1891.

PETERSON, Robert Evans, publisher, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 12, 1812; son of George and Jane (Evans) Peterson. He received a commercial education and engaged in the hardware business until 1834, when he married Hannah Mary, only daughter Judge John Bouvier (q.v.). He then studied law with his father-in-law and assisted him in editing his law works. He was admitted to the bar in 1843, and in order to absolve the debt of his clients, Daniels & Smith, booksellers, purchased their business, conducting it as R. E. Peterson & Co. On the death of his father-in-law in 1851 he established with George W. Childs the publishing house of Childs & Peterson, which became involved in 1857–58. Mr. Peterson then retired from the publishing and bookselling business and took up the study of medicine. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1863, but did not practise, devoting his life to study. He presented Judge Bouvier's valuable law library to the University of Pennsylvania. His wife died, Sept. 4, 1870, at the home of her son-in-law, George W. Childs, Long Branch, N.J., and he was married secondly, in 1872, to Blanche, sister of Louis M. Gottschalk (q.v.) and after her death in 1879, thirdly, to her sister Clara. He published "Bouvier's Law Dictionary" and "Bouvier's Institutes of American Law"; edited: "Familiar Science, a Guide to Scientific Knowledge of Things Familiar"; "Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations"; "Brazil and Brazilians", and numerous text books, and is the author of: *The Roman Catholic Church not the Only True Religion* (1891). He died in Asbury Park, N.J., Oct. 30, 1894.

PETERSON, Theophilos Beasley, publisher, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 14, 1821; son of Thomas and Elizabeth Snelling (Jacobs) Peterson. He was a drygoods clerk at thirteen and afterward a clerk in a shipping-office, later learned the trade of stereotyper and printer and in 1845 became bookseller and news agent. He admitted his brothers, George W. and Thomas, into partnership in 1858, the firm becoming T. B. Peterson & Brothers. He was the first publisher to issue a catalogue giving portraits of authors with brief biographical sketches, and the pioneer in issuing cheap editions of English books. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 30, 1890.

PETIGRU, James Lewis, statesman, was born in Abbeville district, S.C., March 10, 1789; son of William and Louise (Gibert) Petigru, and grandson of James Petigru (or Pettigrew), who emigrated in 1740, settled in Pennsylvania, removed to Tyrrell county, N.C., and thence to Abbeville, S.C., 1768; and of Jean Louis Gibert, a Huguenot clergyman, who fled from persecution in France, and settled in South Carolina in 1695. James Lewis Petigru attended school in Willington, S.C., and was graduated from South Carolina college in 1809. He was a teacher in Beaufort college, 1809–12; was admitted to the bar in 1812, and practised at Coosawhatchie, S.C. He served as a private soldier in the war of 1812, and was ap-

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pointed solicitor of Abbeville district in 1815. He removed to Charleston, S.C., and formed a partnership with James Hamilton, Jr., which continued until Hamilton's election to congress in 1821, when he practised alone. He attained high rank at the bar, and succeeded Gen. John V. Hayne as attorney-general of South Carolina, serving, 1822–30. He opposed the doctrine of nullification, was defeated as the Union candidate for state senator, and lost much of his popularity on account of his opposition to the dominant party. He was, however, elected district attorney and served as a representative in the state legislature, where he stood almost alone among the men of wealth and social position to oppose the nullification acts. When the state seceded in 1860 he was too old to take an active part, but gave his approval to the measure. He married in August, 1816, a daughter of Capt. James Postell, and granddaughter of Colonel Postell of Marion's brigade, and of their children, Caroline, born May 24, 1819, married William A. Carson in 1840 and attained distinction as a painter of portraits, that of her father being the best known of her works. He was president of the South Carolina Historical society and is the author of: *Oration Delivered before the South Carolina College on the Occasion of its Semi-Centennial Celebration* (1855); an *Address before the South Carolina Historical Society* (1858), and *Codification of the Laws of South Carolina* (1862). A "Memorial" containing proceedings of the bar of Charleston on the occasion of his death was published in 1863, and his biography written by William J. Grayson in 1866. He died in Charleston, S.C., March 3, 1863.

PETTIBONE, Augustus Herman, representative, was born at Bedford, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1835; son of Augustus N. and Nancy L. (Hathaway) Pettibone; grandson of Elijah Pettibone, a Revolutionary soldier of the Connecticut line, and Mary Field, his wife, and of Zephaniah and Silence (Alden) Hathaway, and a descendant of John Alden, clerk of the *Mayflower*, and of Mathew Grant, first American ancestor of Gen. U.S. Grant. He was educated at Hiram college, Ohio, was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1859, and studied law under the Hon. Jonathan E. Arnold at Milwaukee, Wis. He was admitted to the bar in 1861; settled in practice at La Crosse, Wis., and entered the Union army as a private in the 20th Wisconsin volunteers in 1861. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, captain and major and served until the close of the war, when he established his practice in Greeneville, Tenn. He was attorney-general for the 1st judicial circuit of Tennessee, 1870–82; a presidential elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket in 1868, and on the Hayes and Wheeler ticket in 1876, and assistant U.S. district attorney for the eastern district of Tennessee, 1872–80. He was a Republican representative from the first Tennessee district in the 47th, 48th and 49th congresses, 1881–87, resuming practice in Greeneville in 1887, and was a representative in the general assembly of Tennessee, 1896–97.

PETTIGREW, Charles, clergyman, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., March 20, 1748; son of James Petigru, or Pettigrew, the immigrant. He remained in North Carolina and obtained his education under the tutelage of the Rev. Henry Pattillo and the Rev. James Waddel. He taught school at Edenton, N.C., 1773–74, and received ordination in the established church at London, England, in 1775, from the bishop of Rochester. He was rector of St. Paul's church, Edenton, N.C., and one of the foremost movers in the organization of the Protestant Episcopal church in North Carolina, first calling a meeting of the clergy and laity at Tarboro, June 5, 1790. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1790–93, and was elected the first bishop of North Carolina, May 31, 1794, but was never consecrated, on account of the yellow fever epidemic in Norfolk and his own ill health. He died in Tyrrell county, N.C. April 8, 1807.

PETTIGREW, James Johnston, soldier, was born at Lake Phelps, Tyrrell county, N.C., July 4, 1828; son of Ebenezer Pettigrew (1783–1848), representative in the 24th congress, 1835–37; state senator and extensive planter; brother of the Rev. Dr. William Shephard Pettigrew (1818–1900), at the time of his death the oldest Protestant Episcopal clergyman in the state, and grandson of the Rev. Charles Pettigrew (q.v.). He was graduated with the highest honors from the University of North Carolina in 1841, and was professor in the national observatory, Washington, D.C., 1848. Shortly after he removed to Charleston, S.C., studied law with his kinsman, James L. Petigru, 1849–51, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He traveled extensively in Europe, was secretary to the U.S. minister to Spain, Daniel M. Barringer of North Carolina, for several months in 1852, and on his return to the United States established a law practice in Charleston, S.C. He was a representative in the South Carolina legislature, 1858–59, and in 1859 joined the Sardinian army in Italy, but the early termination of the war prevented him from seeing active service. He accordingly returned to Charleston, and organized and drilled a regiment of riflemen. Upon the secession of South Carolina in December, 1860, he took possession of Castle Pinkney, and demanded of Major Anderson the evacuation of Fort Sumter. He was transferred to Morris Island and engineered the construction of batteries to guard the harbor; was commissioned colonel of the 22d North Carolina

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regiment in 1861, and was stationed at Evansport, on the Potomac, where he constructed and guarded the fortifications. He was commissioned brigadier-general in 1862 and took an active part in the Peninsular campaign of that year. He was present at Seven Pines in June, 1862, being severely wounded and taken prisoner; was exchanged in August, 1862, and assigned to a new brigade. He was placed in command at Richmond, Va., which he defended against General Stoneman's raid. On the third day of the battle of Gettysburg he commanded Heth's division and took part in Pickett's charge. While defending the rear of General Lee's army during the retreat that followed he was surprised at Falling Waters, Va., by a small band of Federal cavalry and was mortally wounded, July 14, 1863. He is the author of *Spain and the Spaniards* (1859). He died near Winchester, Va., July 17, 1863.

PETTIGREW, Richard Franklin, senator, was born at Ludlow, Vt., in July, 1848; son of Andrew and Hannah B. (Sawtelle) Pettigrew; grandson of Andrew and Priscilla (Barn) Pettigrew and of Elnathan and Millie (Pitt) Sawtelle. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the battle of Bunker Hill. In 1854 he removed to Evansville, Wis., attended Evansville academy and Beloit college, 1866–68, spent the years 1869–72 in Sioux Falls, Dak. Ter., as a surveyor and dealer in real estate, and after 1872 in the practice of law. He was elected to the territorial council in 1876, 1878 and 1884. The University of Wisconsin conferred upon him the degree of LL.B., 1878. He was married, Feb. 27, 1879, to Bessie Vaughn, daughter of Henry Hamilton and Annie (Arthur) Pittar of Chicago, Ill. He was a Republican delegate from Dakota Territory in the 47th congress, 1881–83. In 1883 he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution for the proposed state of South Dakota, having been an early advocate of the division of Dakota Territory into two states. He was elected to the U.S. senate, Oct. 16, 1889, after the admission of South Dakota to the Union, and drew the long term expiring March 3, 1895. He was re-elected in 1894, his second term expiring March 3, 1901. In 1900 he was the unsuccessful candidate of the Fusionists for re-election. In the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 he supported Bryan for the Presidency. He was opposed to the policy of the government in acquiring the Hawaiian Islands and in the annexation of the Philippines.

PETTINGILL, John Hancock, theologian, was born in Manchester, Vt., May 11, 1815; son of the Rev. Amos and Hannah (Dean) Pettingill. His father (1780–1830), a graduate of Harvard, 1805, was pastor of Methodist churches in New York and Connecticut, 1807-30, and published a "View of the Heavens" (1826), and "The Spirit of Methodism" (1829). John Hancock Pettingill was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1837, A.M., 1840; was a teacher in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in New York city, 1838-43, and was a student at Union Theological seminary, 1839–41. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Dec. 6, 1843; was stated supply at South Dennis, Mass., 1843–48; pastor at Saybrook, Conn., 1848–52; district secretary of the A.B.C.F.M. at Albany, N.Y., 1853–60, and visited the missions of the American Board in Servia, Turkey and Greece, 1856–57. He was pastor at Saxonville, Mass., 1860–63, at Westbrook, Conn., 1863–66, and was chaplain of the Seamen's Friend society at Antwerp, Belgium, 1866–72. He visited northern Europe in the interest of missions, and in 1866 assisted in the care of those sick with cholera, which service was publicly acknowledged by the Belgian government. He resided in New York city, 1872–76; in Philadelphia, 1876–86, where he gave his time chiefly to literary work, and in 1866 removed to New Haven, Conn. He was married, April 28, 1845, to Rebecca S. Parker of Falmouth, Mass., and secondly, June 17, 1863, to Jeannie, daughter of Judge Copeland of Brooklyn, N.Y. He wrote principally on the science of religion, and was the first American teacher to propound the doctrine that eternal life was dependent upon knowledge of and faith in Christ as held by the primitive Church up to the time of Plato. He was subjected to great losses and determined opposition by reason of his teachings, and his books were not received with favor even after he had succeeded in having them published. Finally they grew in favor and were reprinted in several continental languages, and at his death he had a large number of disciples. He wrote for current magazines, and is the author of *The Homiletical Index* (1877); *The Theological Trilemma* (1878); *Platonism versus Christianity* (1881); *Bible Terminology* (1881); *Life Everlasting* (1882); *The Unspeakable Gift* (1884); and *Views and Reviews in Eschatology* (1887). He died in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 27, 1887.

PETTIT, Charles, delegate, was born at Amwell, N.J., in 1736, of Huguenot ancestry. He received a good education and married a sister of Joseph Reed, under whom he was commissioned surrogate in 1767, and whom he succeeded as deputy-secretary of the province in 1769. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1770, and was appointed a councillor in 1773. He was secretary to Governor William Franklin, 1772–74, but upon the outbreak of the Revolutionary war resigned his position and joined the patriot cause. He was secretary to Gov. William Livingston, 1776–78; assistant quartermaster-general of the Continental army, 1778–83; removed to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1783, where he engaged in mer-

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cantile business; was a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1783–84, and proposed a plan for funding the state debt, which was adopted. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1785–87, and a member of the general convention which met at Harrisburg, Pa., to consider the adoption of the Federal constitution, which he earnestly advocated. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1791–1802, a member of the American Philosophical society, and president of the Insurance Company of North America, 1796–98 and 1799–1806. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 4, 1806.

PETTIT, George Albert Joseph, educator, was born in Dunmore, Ireland, Sept. 15, 1858; son of William and Elizabeth Pettit. He attended the academy of St. Francis Xavier, N.Y.; became a member of the Society of Jesus, July 30, 1880, and was graduated from Woodstock college, Md., in 1887. He was instructor in English and the classics at Gonzaga college, Washington, D.C., 1887–90, and at St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., 1890–92; attended the Jesuit seminary of Woodstock college, 1892–96, and was ordained priest in June, 1895, by Archbishop Satolli. He supplied the chair of English literature at Gonzaga college, made vacant by the retirement of a professor near the close of the scholastic year, 1895–96; was prefect of discipline and vice-president of St. John's college, 1896–98; was assistant master of novices in the novitiate at Frederick, Md., in 1898, and was reappointed vice-president and prefect of studies at St. John's college in 1899. He was elected to succeed the Rev. T. J. Campbell, S.J., as president of St. John's college, Fordham, in 1900.

PETTIT, Henry, engineer and architect, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 23, 1842; son of Robert and Laura (Ellmaker) Pettit; grandson of Andrew and Elizabeth (McKean) Pettit and of Levi and Hannah (Hopkins) Ellmaker, and great-grandson of Charles (q.v.) and Sarah (Reed) Pettit and of Thomas McKean, the signer. Robert Pettit was pay director in the U.S. navy. Henry Pettit matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1863, but at the close of his freshman year entered the scientific course, remaining until the junior year, 1862. He was employed by the Pennsylvania railroad company in the engineering department and in the construction of bridges and buildings, 1862–74; was special agent of the Philadelphia centennial commission to the exposition at Vienna, 1873; was architect of the Main building, Machinery hall, and other constructions of the centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876; chief of the bureau of installation, 1875–76, and engineer and architect for the organization of the permanent exhibition at Philadelphia, 1877. He was also in charge of the U.S. department, and designed and superintended its construction for the French universal exposition, Paris, 1879, and was a member of the advisory art commission for Pennsylvania at the World's Columbian exposition, 1893. Meanwhile he established a general practice as a civil engineer and architect, retiring in 1890. He twice made the tour around the world and received the decoration of many foreign orders, including: Ridder of St. Olaf from King Oscar of Norway and Sweden; chevalier of the Legion of Honor from France; commander of Nichan Iftakhar from the Bey of Tunis, and Caballero of Ysabel la Catolica from Alfonso XIII. of Spain. He was made a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; associate member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; member of the Philosophical society and one of its curators, 1879–1901; a member of the Loyal Legion, and of the Union league, Philadelphia, serving on its board of managers for two terms. He received the degree of M.S., *gratiæ causa*, from the University of Pennsylvania in 1877. He is the author of: *Ellmaker Genealogy; Descendants of Col. Charles Pettit, Member of the Continental Congress; The Pettit Family of Cornwall, England, and Long Island, N. Y.*, and also the author of several musical compositions. He took numerous photographs in the Orient and America for use in illustrating lectures delivered before various societies, and he compiled forty volumes of illustrated notes of travel.

PETTIT, John, senator, was born in Sacket Harbor, N.Y., June 24, 1807. He was admitted to the bar in 1831, and engaged in practice in Lafayette, Ind. He served two terms in the Indiana legislature, and was subsequently U. S. district attorney. He was a Democratic representative for the eighth district of Indiana in the 28th, 29th, and 30th congresses, 1843–49; a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1850, and a presidential elector at large from Indiana on the Pierce and King ticket in 1853. He was elected to the U.S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James Whitcomb, serving, 1853–55; was later appointed U.S. circuit judge, and was made chief justice of the territory of Kansas by President Buchanan, serving, 1859–63. He was a delegate to the Demo-

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cratic national convention of 1864; was justice of the Indiana supreme court, 1870–76, and was renominated, but owing to scandals in connection with the court that excited popular indignation, his name was withdrawn. He died at Lafayette, Ind., June 17, 1877.

PETTIT, John Upfold, representative, was born in Fabius, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1820; son of George and Jane (Upfold) Pettit, and grandson of Jonathan Pettit. He attended Hamilton college; was graduated at Union college in 1839; was admitted to the bar in 1841, and settled in practice in Wabash, Ind. He was married, Nov. 25, 1858, to Julia, daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Holmes) Brenton of Fort Wayne, Ind. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1844 and 1864, and speaker of the house, 1864; U.S. consul-general at Maranham, Brazil, 1850–53; judge of the 8th judicial district of Indiana, 1854–55, and a Republican representative from the eleventh district in the 34th, 35th, and 36th congresses, 1855–61, serving as chairman of the library committee. He was engaged in recruiting soldiers, 1861–62; assisted in organizing the Orphan's home at Knightstown, Ind., in 1863; and in 1865 was largely instrumental in securing from President Johnson a commutation of the sentence of Bowles and Milligan, who had been condemned to death by the U.S. military commission for treasonable conspiracy in Indiana. He was professor of law in Indiana university, 1869–70; judge of the 17th judicial district of Indiana, 1872–81, and paymaster to disburse the principal due the Miami Indians in 1881. He received the degree LL.D. from Indiana university in 1871. He died at Wabash, Ind., March 21, 1881.

PETTUS, Edmund Winston, senator, was born in Limestone county, Ala., July 6, 1821; son of John and Alice T. (Winston) Pettus, and grandson of Capt. Anthony Winston of Hanover county, Va., a colonial officer of 1776, who removed first to Tennessee and then to Alabama. John Pettus, served in the Creek war, and settled in Limestone county, Ala. The son attended Clinton college, Smith county, Tenn.; was admitted to the bar in 1842, and practised in Gainesville, Ala., 1842–44. He was married, June 27, 1844, to Mary S. Chapman, and their son, Francis L. Pettus (died March 6, 1901), was speaker of the Alabama house of representatives. He was solicitor for the seventh circuit of Alabama, 1844–49; served in the Mexican war as a lieutenant; in 1849 joined a party of gold seekers in California, traveling on horseback to the gold fields, and on his return in 1851 resumed the practice of his profession. He was judge of the seventh Alabama circuit, 1855–58; removed to Selma in 1858, and in 1861 joined the Confederate army as major of the 20th Alabama infantry and was later promoted lieutenant-colonel. On the death of Col. John W. Garrett at Vicksburg, Pettus succeeded him as colonel and led Col. T. N. Waul's Texas legion in a desperate charge at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863. He was promoted brigadier-general and commanded the second brigade in Stevenson's division in the Atlanta campaign, distinguishing himself by keeping the enemy in check at Rocky-face Ridge, May 8, 1864. In the march to the sea and the Carolina campaign, he continued in command of his brigade in S. D. Lee's corps, surrendering with Johnston in North Carolina. In 1865 he resumed his law practice; was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1872, 1876, 1880, 1884, 1888, 1892 and 1896, serving in each as chairman of the Alabama delegation; was nominated for U.S. senator by the Democratic caucus of the general assembly, Nov. 16, 1896, by a vote of 67 to 26, Governor Oates, Representative Bankhead and Senator Pugh being the other candidates, and was elected for the term beginning March 4, 1897, and expiring March 3, 1903. He served on the judiciary committee, and on the committees on military affairs, railroads, privileges, elections and Indian depredations.

PETTUS, John J., governor of Mississippi, was born in Wilson county, Tenn., in 1813; son of John and Alice T. (Winston) Pettus. He was educated in Limestone county, Ala., where he also prepared for the law. He engaged in practice in Sumter county, and subsequently removed to Kemper county, Miss., where he became a planter. He served in both branches of the state legislature; was governor of Mississippi, 1860–62, and convened a special meeting of the legislature in 1862 to provide for additional troops for the Confederate army. He was a brigadier-general in the Confederate army, 1863–65, and after the war removed to Arkansas, where he died in 1867.

PEYTON, Balie, representative, was born in Sumner county, Tenn., Nov. 26, 1803; son of John and Margaret (Hamilton) Peyton; grandson of Robert and Ann (Guffey) Peyton; great-grandson of Valentin and Frances (Harrison) Peyton, and a descendant of Henry and Ellen (Partington) Peyton. Henry Peyton was a native of London, England, and settled at Ragged Point, Westmoreland county, Va., about 1656. Balie Peyton passed his childhood with his maternal grandmother; attended Gallatin college; was admitted to the bar in 1824, and settled in practice in Gallatin. He was a Whig representative in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833–37, and in 1837 removed to New Orleans,

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La. He was appointed U.S. district attorney at New Orleans, by President Harrison, in March, 1841, and was offered but declined the portfolio of war in President Tyler's cabinet. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he raised a volunteer regiment of 1200 men. Since the regiment was not accepted by President Polk, he became chief of General Worth's staff; was present at the battle of Monterey, and presented with a reward by the state of Louisiana for his gallantry in that battle; was appointed U.S. minister to Chili by President Taylor in 1849, serving, 1849–53, and practised law in San Francisco, Cal., 1853–58. He returned to Gallatin, Tenn., in 1859, and was an elector-at-large from Tennessee on the Bell and Everett ticket in 1860. He was a Unionist throughout the civil war, and a member of the Tennessee senate, 1869–70. He was married in 1830 to Ann Carr, daughter of William and Alethia (Eaton) Smith of Granville county, N.C. Their son, Balie Peyton, Jr., a lieutenant on the staff of Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer, of the Confederate army, was killed in the battle of Fishing Creek, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862. Peytonsville, Tenn., was named in honor of Balie Peyton, Sr., who died at Gallatin, Tenn., Aug. 19, 1878.

PEYTON, Ephraim Geoffrey, jurist, was born in Elizabethtown, Ky., Oct. 29, 1802; son of Ephraim and——(Jennings) Peyton, and grandson of Robert and Ann (Guffey) Peyton, and of Jonathan Jennings. He was a cousin of Balie Peyton of Tennessee, their fathers being brothers. He was educated in Gallatin college, Tenn., and in 1818 removed to Mississippi, where he taught school and learned the printer's trade. He was admitted to the bar in 1824, and settled in practice first in Copiah county, and then in Gallatin, Miss. He was married, March 31, 1831, to Artemisia G., daughter of Francis Patton, a planter of Claiborne county, Va. He was a representative in the Mississippi legislature in 1835, was district attorney of the fourth judicial district for several years from 1839, and in 1861 refused to favor seccession. He was a member of the Mississippi constitutional convention of 1865, and a Republican representative to the 39th congress in the same year, but was denied his seat because Mississippi was not a reconstructed state. He was judge of the supreme court of Mississippi, 1868–70, and chief justice, 1870–75. He lost his fortune, estimated at about $100,000, by the failure of the banks, and was left deeply in debt, which debt he fully paid. He died in Jackson, Miss., Sept. 5, 1876.

PEYTON, John Howe, lawyer, was born in Stafford county, Va., April 29, 1778; son of John Rowze and Ann (Howe) Peyton; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Rowze) Peyton, and of Howson and Mary (Dade) Howe, and a descendant of Henry (of London) and Ellen (Partington) Peyton who settled in Westmoreland county, Va. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1797, A.M., 1800; was a law student in the office of Bushrod Washington, and was admitted to practice in 1799. He married Ann Montgomery, daughter of Maj. John and Mary (Preston) Lewis. He represented Stafford county in the Virginia assembly, 1806–10; was prosecuting attorney for the Augusta district, 1809–10: major on the staff of General Porterfield in the war of 1812; mayor of Staunton, 1815; deputy U.S. attorney for the western district of Virgina, 1815–36; refused a nomination for representative to the 17th congress in 1820, and a U.S. judgeship in 1824; served as state senator, 1836–44; as trustee of Washington college, 1832–46; as visitor to the U.S. Military academy, 1840, writing the report of the board, and as president of the board of directors of the Western Virginia Lunatic asylum, 1837–47. He is the author of: *Resolutions upon the attitude of Pennsylvania with reference to an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing a tribunal for settling disputes between the State and Federal judiciary*, pronounced by Daniel Webster as conclusive and admitting of no further discussion. He died in Staunton, Va., April 27, 1847.

PEYTON, John Lewis, author, was born in Staunton, Va., Sept. 15, 1824; son of John Howe (q.v.) and Ann Montgomery (Lewis) Peyton. He was graduated at the University of Virginia, LL.B. in 1845; was in Europe on official business connected with the state department of Secretary Webster, 1852–53; resided in Chicago, Ill., 1853–55, and there served as major of the 1st Chicago regiment, and as lieutenant-colonel of the 18th battalion of the National Guards. He declined the office of U.S. district attorney of Utah, offered by President Pierce in 1855, returned to Virginia that year, and was made magistrate, bank director, and member of the board of visitors of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind institution at Staunton. He was married, Dec. 17, 1855, to Henrietta E. Clark, daughter of Col. John C. and Mary (Bond) Washington of Lenoir county, N.C. He recruited and drilled troops for the Confederate army in 1861; was appointed agent of the state of North Carolina in Europe, and remained abroad, 1862–76. He was made a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London; of the Society of Americanists of Luxembourg, Prussia; an honorary member of the Reform club, London, and a corresponding member of the Virginia and Wisconsin Historical societies. He was entertained by Napoleon III. in the Tuileries and had audience with Cardinal Antonelli in the Palace of the Vatican. He edited Dauenhower's *Journal*, while in Chicago, con-

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tributed to the press and to the leading magazines, and is the author of: *Pacific Railway Communications and the Trade of China* (1854); *A Statistical View of the State of Illinois* (1854); *The American Crisis; or, Pages from the Note Book of a State Agent during the Civil War in America* (1866); *Over the Alleghanies and across the Prairies, Personal Recollections of the Far West, One and Twenty Years Ago* (1867); *Memoir of William Madison Peyton* (1870); *The Adventures of My Grandfather* (1871); *Memorials of Nature and Art* (1881); *A History of Augusta County* (1882); *Rambling Reminiscences of a Residence Abroad* (1886), and *A History of Virginia from the Retrocession of Alexandria to the Reconstruction of the Union.* He also edited and wrote an introduction to "The Glasse of Time" by Thomas Peyton of Lincoln's Inn (1887), and edited "Tom Swindel, or the Adventures of a Boomer" (1893). See life in Brock's "Virginia and Virginians." He died in Staunton, Va., May 23, 1896.

PEYTON, Samuel Oldham, representative, was born in Bullitt county, Ky., in 1804; son of William and Mary (Ross) Peyton; grandson of Craven and Ann Peyton, and of Lawrence and ——— (Oldham) Ross, and a descendant of Henry and Ellen (Partington) Peyton. He was graduated at Transylvania university, M.D., in 1827. He was married to Mary Kincheloe; practised medicine in Hartford, Ky.; represented Bullitt county in the state legislature in 1835; was a Democratic representative from Kentucky in the 30th, 35th and 36th congresses, 1847–49 and 1857–61, and was defeated for the 31st congress in 1848. He was a member of the committee on public buildings and grounds in the 36th congress. He died in Hartford, Ky., Jan. 4, 1870.

PHELAN, James, senator, was born in Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 11, 1821; son of John and Priscilla Oakes (Ford) Morris Phelan, and grandson of Dennis Phelan, who emigrated from Maryborough, Queen's county, Ireland, to New York city, with his wife, Mary (Lalor) Phelan, and children in 1793, and resided in New Jersey, Virginia and Alabama. James served an apprenticeship in the office of the Huntsville *Democrat*, 1835–42, became editor of *The Flag of the Union* at Tuskaloosa in 1842, and state printer in 1843. He was married, Sept. 22, 1846, to Eliza J., daughter of Dr. Alfred and Eliza (Jones) Moore of Madison county, N.J. He practised law in Huntsville, 1846–49, and in Aberdeen, Miss., 1849–65. He was a state senator in 1860, and Confederate States senator, 1862–64. He introduced in the Confederate senate in 1863, a bill to impress all the cotton in the South, pay for it in Confederate bonds and use it as a basis for a foreign loan. This bill failed to pass, and Mr. Phelan was defeated in the next senatorial election. He served as judge advocate of Alabama, 1864–65, and then resumed the practice of law in Memphis, Tenn., where he died, May 17, 1873.

PHELAN, James, representative, was born in Aberdeen, Miss., Dec. 7, 1856; son of Judge James and Eliza J. (Moore) Phelan. He removed to Memphis, Tenn., with his parents, 1867, and was educated in the Kentucky Military institute, the literary department of the University of Nashville, and at University of Mississippi, where he matriculated in 1872. He went to Europe in 1874, and completed his education in the Gymnasium of St. Thomas, and at the University of Leipzig, where he received the degree Ph.D. in 1878. In 1881 he settled in the practice of law in Memphis, and was married, Oct. 15 of that year, to Mary, daughter of Dr. Robert Early of Lynchburg, Va. He was a Democratic representative from the tenth Tennessee district in the 50th and 51st congresses, 1887–91. He died in Nassau, Bahama Islands, seeking relief from phthisis, Jan. 30, 1891.

PHELAN, Richard, R. C. bishop, was born at Tralee, county Limerick, Ireland, Jan. 1, 1828. He was educated in St. Kieran's college, Kilkenny. He immigrated to the United States with Bishop Michael O'Connor of Pittsburg, Pa., in 1850, on the latter's call for students to take up the work of the church in his diocese, and prepared for the priesthood in St. Michael's seminary, Pittsburg, and in St. Mary's Theological seminary, Baltimore, Md. He was ordained priest at Pittsburg, Pa., by Bishop O'Connor, May 4, 1854, was charged with a small mission at Camerons Bottoms, Indiana county, Pa., and was assistant rector at St. Paul's cathedral, Pittsburg, Pa., 1855–58. He was rector of the church at Freeport, Pa., 1858–68, and of St. Peter's church at Allegheny, Pa., 1868–85, where he built a church at a cost of $150,000, and completed the schools commenced by the Rev. Tobias Mullen. In 1881 he was appointed administrator of the diocese of Pittsburg and Allegheny, during the absence of Bishop Tuigg, and vicar-general in 1883, and was nominated coadjutor of the two sees with the right of succession in 1885. He was consecrated titular bishop of Cibyra at Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 2, 1885, by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, assisted by Bishops Mullen and Shanahan, and succeeded to the full bishopric on the death of Bishop Tuigg, Dec. 7, 1889, taking up his residence at Pittsburg, the see city, in 1891.

PHELPS, Almira (Hart) Lincoln, educator, was born in Berlin, Conn., July 15, 1793; daughter of Capt. Samuel and Lydia (Hinsdale) Hart; granddaughter of Lieut. Samuel and Mary (Hooker) Hart and of Capt. John and Elizabeth (Cole) Hinsdale, and a descendant of Thomas Hooker and of Stephen Hart, who came from Essex, England, to Massachusetts about 1632,

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settled first at Braintree and then in Newtown, and was an original proprietor of Hartford, Conn., in 1635. She was instructed by her sister, Mrs. Emma Hart Willard (q.v.), whom she assisted at Middlebury, Vt., and completed her education in the Female academy, Pittsfield, Mass. She taught a private school at Middletown, Conn., was again with her sister at Middlebury and was principal of the Sandy Hill, N.Y., Female academy, 1815–17. She was married, Oct. 15, 1817, to Simeon Lincoln, Jr., and after his death she became head teacher in the department of natural science in Mrs. Willard's seminary at Troy, N.Y., and vice-principal of the seminary in 1827, managing it while her sister was in Europe. She was married secondly, in 1831, to Judge John Phelps of Vermont, and retired from active educational work until 1838, when she became principal of the West Chester, Pa., Female seminary. She was subsequently principal of a private school at Rahway, N.J., and conducted, with her husband, the Patapsco institute, a diocesan female school at Baltimore, Md., 1841–1849, where she remained alone, 1849–56. She was the second woman to be elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and read before that body papers on the religious and scientific character and writings of Edward Hitchcock (1866), and the "Infidel Tendencies of Modern Science" (1878). She was also a member of the Maryland Academy of Science, to which society she gave her herbarium containing about 600 specimens. She is the author of: *Familiar Lectures on Botany* (1829); *Dictionary of Chemistry* (1830); *Botany for Beginners* (1831); *Geology for Beginners* (1832); *Female Student or Fireside Friend* (1833); *Chemistry for Beginners* (1834); *Lectures on Natural Philosophy* (1835); *Lectures on Chemistry* (1837); *Natural Philosophy for Beginners* (1837); *Ida Norman* (1850); *Christian Households* (1860); *Hours with My Pupils* (1869); *Autumn Fruits* (1873), and *Preserved in the Winter of Life* (1873). She also edited: *Our Country, in its Relation to the Past, Present and Future* (1868), and the proceeds from its sale were devoted to the Christian and sanitary commissions. She died in Baltimore, Md., July 15, 1884.

PHELPS, Austin, clergyman, was born in West Brookfield, Mass., Jan. 7, 1820; son of Eliakim and Sarah (Adams) Phelps; grandson of Eliakim and Abigail (Combes) Phelps, and a descendant of William Phelps, who came from Tewksbury, England, to America in the ship *Mary and John* in 1630, settled first at Hull and then in Dorchester, Mass., and Windsor, Conn., in 1635. He attended Hobart college, 1833–34; Amherst college in 1835; was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1837, A.M., 1840; was resident licentiate at the Andover Theological seminary, 1838–42; was licensed to preach in 1840, and was pastor of the Pine St. Congregational church, Boston, Mass., 1842–48. He was professor of homiletics and sacred rhetoric in Andover Theological seminary, 1848–79, professor emeritus, 1879–90, and president of the seminary, 1869–79. He served as chaplain of both houses of the Massachusetts legislature and preached the "election sermon" in 1861. He was married in September, 1842, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Moses Stuart of Andover; secondly in April, 1855, to Mary, her sister, and thirdly in June, 1858, to Mary A., daughter of Samuel Johnson of Boston, Mass. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Amherst in 1856. He edited *Hymns and Choirs* with Prof. Edwards A. Park and Rev. David Furber (1859); *Sabbath Hymn-Book* with Prof. Park and Dr. Lowell Mason (1859), and is the author of: *The Still Hour* (1858), which had a large circulation in America and abroad; *The New Birth* (1867); *The Solitude of Christ* (1868); *Sabbath Hours* (1870); *Studies of the Old Testament* (1878); *Theory and Practice of Preaching: Lectures on Homiletics* (1882); *My Portfolio* (1882); *English Style in Public Discourse* (1883); *My Studies and other Essays* (1886); *My Note-Book; Fragmentary Studies in Theology and Subjects Adjacent Thereto* (1889); besides addresses and contributions to the *Congregationalist* and other periodicals. See "Memoir" by Mrs. E. S. P. Ward (1891). He died at Bar Harbor, Maine, Oct. 18, 1890.

PHELPS, Charles Edward, jurist, was born in Guilford, Vt., May 1, 1833; son of John and Almira (Hart) Lincoln (q.v.) Phelps; grandson of Capt. Samuel Hart, a soldier in the Revolution, and a colonial champion of religious liberty; great-grandson of Charles Phelps, the first lawyer who settled in Vermont, and a descendant of William Phelps, who came from England in 1630, and of the Rev. Thomas Hooker (q.v.). He removed to Maryland in 1841; was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1852, A.M., 1855; studied law at Harvard; became a practising lawyer in Baltimore in 1855, and was admitted to practice in the U.S. supreme court in 1859. He was elected on the Reform ticket a member of the city council of Baltimore in 1860; was one of the organizers and major of the Maryland Guard,

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1858–61, and lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the 7th Maryland Volunteers, 1862–64. At the battle of the Wilderness his horse was killed and his clothing riddled, and at Spottsylvania, May 8, 1864, his horse was killed, and he was wounded and taken prisoner while leading the 2d division, 5th army corps, in the charge on the works. He was recaptured by Sheridan's cavalry, brevetted brigadier-general for gallant conduct, and awarded the congressional medal of honor. He was elected on the National Union ticket as a representative from the third district of Maryland in the 39th congress, 1865–67, where he opposed the radical measures and policy of reconstruction, and was re-elected on the Conservative ticket to the 40th congress, 1867–69. He declined an executive appointment as judge of the court of appeals in 1867; was married, Dec. 29, 1868, to Martha Woodward of Baltimore, Md., and resumed his practice in Baltimore. He was president of the Baltimore school board, 1876; commander of the 8th Maryland regiment during the strike riots in 1877; president of the Maryland Association of Union Veterans, and a member of various scientific, historical, military and social organizations. In 1882 he was elected on the Independent ticket judge of the supreme bench of Baltimore, and in 1897 was nominated by all parties and re-elected without opposition, the legislature, in 1902, upon the application of the Baltimore Bar association, unanimously extending his term beyond the constitutional age limit. In 1884 he was chosen a law professor in the University of Maryland. He is the author of: *Juridical Equity* (1894), and *Fulstaff and Equity* (1901).

PHELPS, Edward John, diplomatist, was born in Middlebury, Vt., July 11, 1822; son of the Hon. Samuel Shethar Phelps (q.v.). He was graduated at Middlebury, college, A.B., 1840, A.M., 1843; practised law in Middlebury, 1843–45, and removed to Burlington in 1845, where he was married in August, 1846, to Mary, daughter of the Hon. Stephen Haight. He was second comptroller of the U.S. treasury, 1851–53. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1870; presided over the centennial ceremonies commemorating the battle of Bennington in 1877; lectured on medical jurisprudence in the University of Vermont in 1880, and the same year was made president of the American Bar association. He was defeated as the Democratic candidate for governor of Vermont in 1880; was Kent professor of law at Yale, 1881–1900, and lectured on constitutional law at Boston university in 1882. He was U.S. minister to Great Britain, 1885–89; was the defeated Democratic candidate for U.S. senator in 1890; was a member of the council of the U.S. government before the court of arbitration on the Bering Sea controversy in 1893, and in 1896 supported William McKinley for the presidency, although, being an anti-expansionist, he strongly disapproved of his policy in regard to Cuba and the Philippines. He received the degree of LL.D. from Middlebury in 1870. He published an address on *Chief Justice Marshall and the Constitutional Law of his Time* (1879), and articles on *The Constitution of the United States* in the *Nineteenth Century* in 1888. He died at New Haven, Conn., March 9, 1900.

PHELPS, Elisha, representative, was born in Simsbury, Conn., Nov. 7, 1779; son of Noah and Lydia (Griswold) Phelps; grandson of David and Abigail (Petibone) Phelps and of Edward and Abigail (Gaylord) Griswold, and a descendant of William Phelps, who settled in Windsor, Conn., in 1635. His father (born in Simsbury, Jan. 22, 1740), a large landholder and captain of militia, planned aud took part with Gen. Samuel H. Parsons in the expedition to Fort Ticonderoga in April, 1775, entering the fort the day before as a spy and reporting its condition to Ethan Allen, which enabled them to capture it; served as captain in Wards' Connecticut regiment, 1776–77, and subsequently as lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and in 1780 transferred cannon from Salisbury, Conn., to Boston, for the ship *Defense;* was judge of probate twenty-two years, a representative in the state legislature twenty seasons, and a major-general of state militia, and died in Simsbury, Conn., March 4, 1809. Elisha was graduated at Yale in 1800; practised law at Simsbury, 1803–05, and at Hartford, Conn., 1805–47, and was a member of each house of the state legislature for several years, serving as speaker in 1821 and 1829. He was a Democratic representative from Connecticut in the 16th, 19th and 20th congresses, 1819–21 and 1825–29; state comptroller, 1830–34; a commissioner to revise and codify the state laws in 1835, and judge of the county court for years. He died in Simsbury, Conn., April 18, 1847.

PHELPS, Elizabeth (Stuart), author, was born at Andover, Mass., Aug. 13, 1815; daughter of the Rev. Moses and Abigail (Clark) Stuart and a descendant of Robert and Bertha (Rumball) Stuart. Robert Stuart came to Massachusetts in 1630, resided in Boston and at Milford, Conn., and settled in Norwalk, Conn., in 1660. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps was educated at Andover, Mass., and in September, 1842, married the Rev. Austin Phelps. They resided in Boston, Mass., 1842–48, and then removed to her native place, where she spent the remainder of her life. She began to write short stories of New England life at an early age, many being published under the pen name "H.Trusta." Her works include: the *Kitty Brown* series (1850); *Sunnyside* (1851); *A Peep at Number Five* (1851); *The Angel over the Right Shoulder* (1851); *The Tell-Tale* (1852), and *The Last Leaf*

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from Sunnyside, with a memoir by her husband (1853). The last book was published posthumously, and *Sunnyside*, a story of life in a country parsonage, reached a sale of 100,000 copies in a year. She died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 30, 1852.

PHELPS, Elizabeth Stuart. See Ward, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

PHELPS, James, representative, was born in Colebrook, Conn., Jan. 12, 1822; son of Dr. Lancelot and Elizabeth (Sage) Phelps; grandson of Lancelot Phelps, a volunteer in the Revolutionary war, and a descendant of William Phelps, Windsor, Conn., 1635. His father was a representative from Connecticut in the 24th and 25th congresses, 1835–39. He was educated in the Episcopal academy at Cheshire, Conn., and in Washington college, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. He settled in practice in Essex, Conn.; was married, Sept. 30, 1845, to Lydia A., daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Wilson) Ingham, and served as judge of probate. He was a representative in the Connecticut legislature, 1853–54, and in 1856; a state senator, 1858–59; judge of the state superior court 1863–73; judge of the supreme court of errors, 1873–75; a Democratic representative from the second district in the 44th–47th congresses, 1875–83, and judge of the state superior court, 1885–92. He died in Essex, Conn., Jan. 16, 1900.

PHELPS, John Smith, governor of Missouri, was born in Simsbury, Conn., Dec. 22, 1814; son of Elisha Phelps (q.v.). He was graduated from Trinity college in 1832; studied law with his father, and practised in Connecticut until 1837, when he moved to Springfield, Mo. He was a member of the Missouri legislature in 1840; brigade-inspector of militia in 1841, and Democratic representative to the 29th–36th congresses, 1845–1861. During the 35th and 36th congresses respectively, he was chairman of the committee on ways and means and one of the select committee of thirty-three on the rebellious states. He declined election to the 37th congress; joined the Federal forces as colonel of U.S. volunteers in 1861; was made brigadier-general in July, 1862; was military governor of Arkansas, 1862–63; delegate to the National Union convention at Philadelphia, 1866; commissioner to settle war claims in Indiana, 1867; unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Missouri, 1868, and governor, 1876–82. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 20, 1886.

PHELPS, John Wolcott, soldier, was born in Guilford, Vt., Nov. 13, 1813; son of Judge John and Lucy (Lovell) Phelps; grandson of Timothy Phelps, sheriff of Cumberland county under the jurisdiction of New York, and a descendant of William Phelps, Windsor, Conn., 1635. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy and brevetted 2d lieutenant in the 4th artillery, July 1, 1836; was promoted 2d lieutenant, July 28, 1836, and served in the Florida war, 1836–39, and in the Cherokee nation while removing the Indians to the West. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 7, 1838; served on the northern frontier during the Canada border disturbances, 1839–40, and at various forts in Michigan, 1840–41; at Fort Monroe, Va., and Carlisle barracks, Pa., 1841–45. In the war with Mexico, 1846–48, he served in the engagements leading up to the capture of the city of Mexico, and declined the brevet rank of captain, Aug. 20, 1847, for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco. He was a member of the board that devised a complete system of instruction for siege, garrison, seacoast and mountain artillery, 1849–50; was promoted captain, March 31, 1850, and served in Texas, 1851–56, where he broke up a filibustering expedition. He was a member of the artillery board at Fort Monroe, Va., 1856–57; served on frontier duty in Kansas and on the Utah expedition, 1857–59, and resigned from the service, Nov. 2, 1859. Until the beginning of the civil war he resided in Brattleboro, Vt., where he wrote forceful articles pointing out the danger of the constantly increasing political influence of the slave states. He enlisted for the volunteer service and was appointed colonel of the 1st Vermont volunteers, May 2, 1861; took possession of and held Newport News for the defense of Hampton Roads, Va., May to November, 1861, and was engaged in several skirmishes. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, May 17, 1861; served on the expedition to the Gulf of Mexico, late in 1861, when he took military possession of Ship Island, Miss., and with Commodore Farragut's fleet forced the opening of the lower Mississippi in April and May, 1862. While in garrison at Camp Parapet, La., in 1862, he organized the first Negro troops. He was, however, ordered by the government commander to cease such organization, and for that reason resigned, Aug. 21, 1862, but not before being declared an outlaw by the Confederate government. He declined the commission of major-general when the negroes were armed, and retired to Brattleboro, Vt., where he resided until 1883, when he was married to Mrs. Anna B. Davis, and removed to Guilford. He devoted himself to literary work; was the candidate for the American party for president of the United States in 1880; was vice-president of the Vermont Historical society, 1863–85, and of the Vermont Teacher's association, 1865–85. He contributed to current literature; translated Lucien de la Hodde's "Cradle of Rebellions" (1864) from the French, and is the author of: *Good Behavior*,

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text books for schools, adopted in the west (1880); *History of Madagascar* 1884), and *The Fables of Florian* (1888). See "Memoir" by C.H. C. Howard (1887). He died in Guilford, Vt., Feb. 2, 1885.

PHELPS, Philip, clergyman and educator, was born in Albany, N.Y., July 12, 1826; son of Philip and Hannah (Mascraft) Phelps; grandson of John and Catherine (Conine) Phelps and of John and Jane (Wilson) Mascraft, and a descendant of William Phelps, who emigrated from Tewkesbury, England, and settled in Dorchester, Mass. His father was for fifty years deputy comptroller of the state of New York. Philip Phelps, Jr., attended the Boys' Academy of Albany, N.Y., and was graduated with honor from Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., A.B., 1844, and from the New Brunswick, N.J., Theological seminary in 1849. He was the organizer of the Reformed church of Hastings-on-the-Hudson, and its pastor, 1850–59; principal of Holland academy, Mich., 1859–66; organizer and first president of Hope college, Holland, Mich., 1866–78; founder of Hope church, and lector in the Theological seminary at Holland. He engaged in literary work, 1879–86, and was pastor of the Reformed churches of North Blenheim and Breakabeen, Classis of Schoharie, N.Y., 1886–96. He was married in 1853 to Margaret Anna Jordan, and of his four children, Frances Few Chrystie married Dr. J. A. Otte, missionary to Amoy, China, and the Rev. Philip T. Phelps became pastor of the first Reformed Church of Ghent, N.Y. Philip Phelps, Sr., received the honorary degree of D.D. from New York university in 1864, and that of LL.D. from Hope college, Mich., in 1894. He was elected to the presidency of the general synod of the Reformed Church of America in 1864, and to that of the particular synod of 1893. He died in Albany, N.Y., Sept. 4, 1896.

PHELPS, Samuel Shethar, jurist, was born in Litchfield, Conn., May 13, 1793; son of Capt. John and Sally (Shethar) Phelps; grandson of Edward and Hannah (Marsh) Phelps, and a descendant of William Phelps, the immigrant, Windsor, Conn., 1635. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1811, A.M., 1814, and served in the war of 1812, in the ranks at Burlington and Plattsburg, and afterward as a paymaster; was admitted to the bar in 1815, and settled in practice in Middlebury, Vt. He was a member of the Vermont legislature, 1821–32; of the council of censors in 1827, and of the governors' council in 1831. He was judge of the supreme court of Vermont, 1832–38, a member of the state senate, 1838–51, and was appointed to the U.S. senate in 1853, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Upham. He served until March 4, 1854, but was refused admission at the next session on account of his intemperate habits. He was a member of the committees on claims and Indian affairs, made several notable speeches in condemnation of slavery and was a member of the select committee of thirteen. When the gun exploded on the frigate *Princeton* in 1844, Mr. Phelps was a visitor on board, and narrowly escaped death. In 1854 he retired to private life, although he still continued to practise law. He published an *Address on the Council of Censors* (1827); *Speech on the Tariff Bill* (1844); *Speech on the Oregon Question* (1848). He died in Middlebury, Vt., March 25, 1855.

PHELPS, Stephen, pastor and educator, was born in Lewistown, Ill., Feb. 6, 1839; son of Myron and Adaline (Rice) Phelps, and grandson of Stephen and Lois Phelps and of Asaph and Abigail Rice. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1859 and from the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., in 1862. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Ohio in 1861; ordained by the Presbytery of Missouri River in 1863; was in Iowa as pastor at Sioux City, 1862–64; Waterloo, 1864–69; Janesville, 1869–70; Cedar Valley, 1870–71; Vinton, 1871–81; president of Coe college, Cedar Rapids, 1881–87, and pastor at Council Bluffs, 1887–96. He was also professor of homiletics, pastoral theology and church government at the Presbyterian Theological seminary, Omaha, Neb., 1891–1902, and on June 1, 1902, became pastor of the Presbyterian church, Essex, Iowa. He was married first, June 20, 1862, to Amelia, daughter of William McComb of Lewistown, Ill., and secondly, Dec. 25, 1882, to Sarah Frances, daughter of William Thompson Miller of Vinton, Iowa. He received the degree D.D. from Lenox college and from Washington and Jefferson college in 1883.

PHELPS, Thomas Stowell, naval officer, was born in Buckfield, Maine, Nov. 2, 1822; son of Stephen and Elizabeth Nixon (Stowell) Phelps; grandson of Henry and Lucy (Putnam) Phelps, and a descendant of George, who came to America with his brother, William Phelps, in 1630, and settled in Windsor, Conn., in 1635. Thomas S. Phelps was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy, passed midshipman, July 11, 1846, and was wrecked in the sloop *Boston* on the Island of Eleuthera, West Indies, Nov. 16, 1846. He was attached to the *Polk* in Mexico waters, February to April, 1847; was married, Jan. 25, 1848, to Margaret R., daughter of Capt. John B. Levy of Virginia; served on the U.S. coast survey, and in the Mediterranean squadron and on the Pacific coast, 1855–56, participating in the battle of Seattle, Oregon, Jan. 26, 1856. He was promoted master, March 1, 1855; lieutenant, Sept. 14, 1855; served on the Brazil squadron and took part in the Paraguay expedi-

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tion, 1858–59; commanded the steamer *Vixen* on the coast survey, 1859–61, and was attached to the fleet sent for the relief of Fort Sumter in 1861. He made a survey and chart of the Potomac river in 1861; was transferred to the *Corwin* for service in North Carolina waters in September, 1861; surveyed Hatteras Inlet, and had several skirmishes with Confederate gun boats. He received the thanks of the secretary of the navy for his services; was engaged in surveying Virginia waters in March, 1862; had several engagements with the Yorktown and Gloucester Point batteries, April, 1862; captured five and destroyed two Confederate vessels, and prevented the destruction of White House, Va., May 4, 1862. He ascended the Matipony river during the battle of West Point, Va., May 7, 1862; made reconnoissance charts of the Matipony and Pamunky rivers, and was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862. He made a complete survey of the Potomac river from July, 1862 to March, 1863; commanded steamer *Corwin* in making surveys in anticipation of naval and military movements, March, 1863 to December, 1864; commanded the *Saugus*, December, 1864, to January, 1865; the *Juniata* at the capture of Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; the *Lenapee*, of the Atlantic coast squadron, March, 1865 to April, 1867, and was promoted commander, Aug. 5, 1865. He was stationed at the Mare Island navy yard, Cal., 1867-70; commanded the receiving ship *Independence*, 1870–71; the *Saranac* of the Northern Pacific station, 1871–73; was promoted captain, June 19, 1871, and commanded the Mare Island navy yard, 1873–77. He commanded the receiving ship *Independence*, 1877–79; was promoted commodore, Jan. 13, 1879; commanded Mare Island navy yard, 1881–83; South Atlantic station, 1883–84; was promoted rear-admiral, March 1,1884, and was placed on the retired list, Nov. 2, 1884. He is the author of *Reminiscences of Washington Territory* (1882). He died in New York city, Jan. 10, 1901.

PHELPS, William Walter, diplomatist, was born in New York city, Aug. 24, 1839; son of John Jay and Rachel B. (Phinney) Phelps, and a descendant of William Phelps, Windsor, Conn., 1635. His father removed from Simsbury, Conn., to New York city and became prominent as an importing merchant and as the organizer and first president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad company. William was graduated at Yale, A. B., 1860, A. M., 1863, and was married, July 26, 1860, to Ellen, daughter of Joseph E. Sheffield of New Haven, Conn. He was graduated at Columbia, LL.B., 1863; settled in practice in New York city, and became counsel for various banks, trust companies and railroad corporations. Upon the death of his father in 1869, he devoted himself entirely to the management of the family estates and other private trusts. He declined the judgeship of the 6th judicial district of New York in 1869, removed to Englewood, N.J., and was a Republican representative from the fifth district in the 43d, 48th, 49th, and 50th congresses, 1873–75 and 1883–89. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1880 and 1884; U.S. minister to Austria, 1881–82; U. S. minister to Germany, 1889–93, and lay judge of the court of errors and appeals of New Jersey. He served on the committee on foreign affairs for three successive congresses, and represented American interests at the International conference on the Samoan question in Berlin in 1889. He was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution; was influential in securing for the graduates of Yale a share in the government of the university; was a fellow of Yale, 1872–92, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Rutgers in 1889, and from Yale in 1890. He made gifts to Yale university aggregating $150,000. He was a prominent member of the leading clubs in New York city. His published speeches include: *Franking Privileges* (1874); *Sound Currency* (1874); *Civil Rights Bill* (1875); *Fitz-John Porter's Case* (1884); *Laskar Resolutions* (1884); oration before General Grant and his cabinet at a Grand Army reunion on *The Dangers of War* at Paterson, N.J.; *The Dangers of Peace*, Decoration Day, Mount Holly, N. J. (1886); *Tariff*, address before the Agricultural Society of New Jersey (1884), and one on *Congress* before the New England society (1886). He died at Teaneck, near Englewood, N.J., June 17, 1894.

W. Walter Phelps

PHILIP or POMETACOM, Indian chief, was born in New England; son of Massasoit, chief of the Wampanoags, whose treaty with the colonists in 1621 was maintained for fifty years. Philip became chief sachem in 1662, two years after his father's death, and was apparently friendly with the English for many years, although he always opposed Christianity, especially the work of John Eliot, and his example largely influenced his warriors. Many of his tribe became impatient at the frequent demands of the colonists for the purchase of lands, and the consequnt frequent quarrels made King Philip apprehensive for his own safety. In 1671 he was summoned with his warriors to answer to the charge of secret plot-

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ting against the colonists, and in the interview he alleged that his preparations were designed as a defense against the Narragansetts and not against the white settlers. He then signed an agreement to keep peace, but refused to surrender his arms, whereupon he was summoned to Boston, and signed articles of submission and deposited £100 as a bond of indemnity. After three years of peace the discovery of the murder of Sassamon, an Indian spy and convert, was the signal for war. In the meantime a defensive alliance of all the New England tribes against the English had been planned, and the result was the banding of a force of nearly 10,000 warriors. King Philip's principal village was at Mt. Hope, R.I., and there in 1675 he began his preparations for war, first sending the women and children of his people to the Narragansetts for protection. The first attack by the Indians was made at Swansea, June 24, 1675, while the colonists were keeping a day of fasting. Volunteers hurried to the town from all parts of Massachusetts and on June 29, Philip and his men took refuge with the Nipmucks. In July the whites secured a treaty of peace with Canochet, chief of the Narragansetts, but in the meantime, King Philip with about 1500 braves visited the various tribes and incited them to a general war. He then marched against the settlers in the valley of the Connecticut, spreading destruction from Springfield, Mass., north to the Vermont line. Brookfield and Deerfield were burned and Hadley surprised, but there the Indians were checked and repelled by the villagers. It was soon learned by the colonists that the Narragansetts sheltered the Wampanoags, and in December, 1675, an attack was made on their stronghold, the site of the future city of Kingston. Canochet, who escaped, was recaptured and killed; 600 warriors and 1000 women and children were put to death, and their wigwams and provisions burned. The Indians retaliated in the spring of 1676 by laying waste Weymouth, Groton, Medfield, Lancaster and Marlborough, Mass., and Warwick and Providence, R.I. Philip's cause, however, soon waned, and several tribes stopped fighting, while those who were neutral joined the side of the colonists. The government set a price of thirty shillings per head on every Indian killed in battle, and many captured Indian women and children, including Philip's wife and son, were sold as slaves. In 1676 Capt. Benjamin Church organized an expedition to destroy Philip and his warriors. After being pursued from one place to another, overtures of peace were made which King Philip declined, and soon after Alderman, a former member of his band, led a large company of whites into his camp near Mount Hope at midnight on Aug. 12, 1676, and Philip was shot dead while trying to escape. His head was cut off by Church and was exposed in Plymouth on a gibbet for twenty years. In conformity with the law of the colonies in dealing with traitors his body was drawn and quartered on a day set aside for public thanksgiving. See Benjamin Church's "Entertaining History of King Philip's War" (1716), with additions by Samuel Drake (1858); "Philip of Pokanoket" in Irving's "Sketch Book," and "Mount Hope" by Gideon H. Hollister (1851). He died near Mount Hope, R.I., Aug. 13, 1676.

PHILIP, John Woodward, naval officer, was born in New York city, Aug. 26, 1840. He was graduated at the U.S. Naval academy, Jan. 1, 1861, served in the *Constitution* and the *Santee*, and was promoted acting master, June 1, 1861, and ordered to the *Marion* of the Gulf blockading squadron. He served on the *Sonoma* of the James river fleet in 1862; was promoted lieutenant, July 16, 1862, and was executive officer of the *Chippewa*, the *Pawnee*, and monitor *Montauk* of the South Atlantic blockading squadron during the siege of Charleston, S.C., and was wounded in the leg at Stono River. He served as executive officer of the *Wachusett* of the Asiatic squadron, 1865–67; was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 25, 1866; was executive of the flagship *Hartford* of the Asiatic squadron, 1867–68 and 1872–73; of the *Richmond*, European squadron, 1868–71, and commanded the *Monocacy*, 1873–74. He was promoted commander, Dec. 18, 1874; commanded one of the Pacific mail steamships, on leave of absence, 1874–76; the *Adams*, 1876–77; commanded Woodruff's scientific expedition around the world, April to December, 1877; commanded the *Tuscarora*, 1877–80, and the *Ranger*, 1880–83. He engaged in the survey of the west coast of Mexico and Central America, and as lighthouse inspector of the twelfth district, 1884–87; commanded the U.S. receiving ship *Independence* at Mare Island Navy yard, Cal., 1887–90, and was promoted captain, March 31, 1889. He commanded the *Atlanta*, 1890–91, served as general inspector of the construction of the *New York* in 1892, and commanded her when ready for service until 1894. He commanded the U.S. Navy yard at Boston, Mass., 1894–97, the *Texas* of the North Atlantic squadron, 1897–98, and

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under Admiral Sampson in Cuban waters during the Spanish American war, being conspicuous in the naval battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898. He was promoted commodore, Aug. 10, 1898; commanded the North Atlantic squadron on the flagship *New York*, September, 1898, to January, 1899, and the Brooklyn navy yard from 1899 until his death. He was promoted rear admiral, March 3, 1899. On Feb. 4, 1899, he was presented by Governor Roosevelt, in behalf of several New York friends, with a handsome sword in commemoration of his services in the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago. He was conspicuous for his interest in religious matters and in the work of the Y.M.C.A., and his request to his crew not to cheer, when the Spanish sailors were dying all around them, indicates his character. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 30, 1900.

PHILIPS, George Morris, educator, was born in Atglen, Pa., Oct. 28, 1851; son of John Morris and Sarah (Jones) Philips; grandson of George and Elizabeth (Morris) Philips and of Thomas and Eliza (Todd) Jones, and a descendant of Joseph Philips and of Griffith John Jones of Pembrokeshire, Wales, who emigrated to Chester Co., Pa., in 1755 and 1712 respectively. He was graduated from Bucknell university, A.B., 1871, A.M., 1874; was professor of mathematics at Monongahela college, 1871–73; professor of higher mathematics at the Pennsylvania State Normal school, West Chester, 1873–78; professor of mathematics and astronomy at Bucknell university, 1878–81, and principal of the Pennsylvania State Normal school from 1881. He was elected president of the Chester County Historical society; member of the Sons of the Revolution; president of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' association, 1891; vice-president of the National Educational association, 1894, and trustee of Bucknell university, of which he was elected president in 1888, and was also appointed state superintendent of public instruction of Pennsylvania, but declined both offices. He was made a member of the college and university council of Pennsylvania and director and vice-president of the local banks. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Bucknell in 1884. His published works include: *Astronomy* (with Isaac Sharpless, 1882); *Natural Philosophy* (1883); *Key to Philosophy* (with C. C. Balderson, 1884); *Civil Government of Pennsylvania* (1893); *Geography of Pennsylvania* (1895).

PHILIPS, John Fines, jurist, was born in Thrall's Prairie, Boone county, Mo., Dec. 31, 1834; son of John G. and Mary (Copeland) Philips; grandson of John and Mary Philips and of John and Sarah Copeland, and of Scotch-Irish descent. He attended the University of Missouri, 1851–53; was graduated at Centre college, Ky., 1855; studied law at Fayette, Mo.; was married, May 14, 1857, to Fleecie Batterton of Danville, and practised law in Georgetown, 1857–61; Sedalia, 1865–82, and Kansas City, Mo., 1882–83. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1861; served as colonel of the 7th Missouri cavalry in the U.S. Volunteer army, 1861–65, and was brevetted brigadier-general in the state militia. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1868, a representative from the seventh Missouri district in the 44th and 46th congresses, 1875–77 and 1880–81; commissioner to the Pan Presbyterian convention, Edinburgh, Scotland, 1877; commissioner of the supreme court of Missouri, 1883–85; presiding judge of the Kansas City court of appeals, 1885–88, and U.S district judge for the western district of Missouri from June 25, 1888. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Centre college, Kentucky, in 1888, and from Central college, Fayette, Mo., and the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., in 1890.

PHILIPSE, Frederick, last lord of Philipse Manor, was born in New York city in 1746; son of Frederick Philipse (1690–1751), and great-grandson of Frederick Philipse (1626–1702), first lord of the manor of Philipsborough, Westchester county, N.Y., who built the first manor house, Castle Philipse and Philipse church, Sleepy Hollow, N.Y., and married, first, the widow of Peter Rudolphus De Vries, and the owner of considerable property, and secondly in 1690, Catherine, daughter of Oloff I. Van Cortland. Frederick, the last lord of the manor, was graduated at King's (afterward Columbia) college in 1773, in the class with Beverley Robinson (q.v.), who married his sister Susanna. He was captain of dragoons in the British army; a member of the assembly of the colony of New York, and the last lord of the manor of Philipseborough. He was anxious to maintain his friendship for the mother country without offending the patriots, among whom he had many friends, but early in the Revolution his sympathies for the crown became more marked and his property was confiscated, and he was proscribed and banished by the Continental congress. His sister Mary married Col. Roger Morris of the British army, in 1758, and before this marriage, while a guest at the home of her brother-in-law, Beverly Robinson, in New York city, met Col. George Washington, whose suit she was said to have declined, although Washington's private papers disprove the claim. Colonel Morris built for his bride the mansion on the heights north of New York city, which became Washington's headquarters, and subsequently the home of Madam Jumel, the second wife of Aaron Burr. Colonel Philipse was a governor of King's college subsequently to 1780. He died in England in 1785.

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PHILLEO, Prudence Crandall, educator, was born in Hopkinton, R.I., Sept. 3, 1803. She was educated in the Friends school, Providence, R.I., engaged in teaching and in 1832 opened a select boarding school for girls in Canterbury, Conn., which was patronized by the leading families of the town. Through the admission of a colored student, Sarah Harris, in 1833, her former patrons withdrew their children. After consulting with William Lloyd Garrison, she decided to conduct her school entirely for the education of the Negro, and it was so advertised in the *Liberator* of March 2, 1833. Town meetings were held denouncing Miss Crandall; the grocer and the provision dealer refused to sell food to the school, and the pupils were assailed and insulted in the streets. On May 24, 1833, a state law was passed forbidding any person establishing a school for the education of colored people without the written permit of the selectmen. She was arrested and imprisoned in June, and in August and October was tried and convicted at the Windham county court. The supreme court of errors reversed the judgment on a technicality in July, 1834. The townspeople then sacked and burned her house, and she reluctantly abandoned the beginning of higher education for colored people in New England, and shortly afterward married the Rev. Calvin Philleo, a Baptist clergyman, who died in 1876. She spent the remainder of her life in New York, Illinois and Kansas. Her portrait, painted by Francis Alexander for the American Anti-Slavery society in 1838, was presented to Cornell university by S. J.May. See "Prudence Crandall" by John C. Kimball (1886). She died in Elks Falls, Kan., Jan. 28, 1890.

PHILLIPPS, Adelaide, singer, was born in Stratford-on-Avon, England, Oct. 26, 1833. She removed to Canada with her parents in 1840, and they subsequently settled in Boston, Mass. She made her first public appearance in "Old and Young" at the Tremont theatre in January, 1842, where she sang, danced, and represented five characters. She was connected with the stock company of the Boston Museum, 1843–51, meantime cultivating her voice under Madame Arnoult, who advised her to study for the Italian opera. She sang before Jenny Lind in 1850, who also advised her to go to Europe, recommended her to the care of Emanuel Garcia, her own teacher, and gave her $1000 towards her tuition. Jonas Chickering of Boston came to her financial aid, and in March, 1852, she became the pupil of Garcia. She continued her studies in Italy under Signor Profondo, and made her début at Brescia, in Lombardy, as Arsace in "Semiramide" in the same year. She sang in Milan and Rovereto with great success, became a favorite with the Italians, but she was underpaid by the Italian managers, and returned to the United States in 1855. She made her first American appearance in Italian opera at Philadelphia, as Arsace, in 1855, and from there went to New York where sickness compelled her to close her engagement. She reappeared in 1856, singing Azucena in "Il Trovatore" and Leonoro in "La Favorita," and went to Havana, Cuba, where she sang for three or four seasons. She made her first appearance before the Boston Handel and Haydn society, Dec. 30, 1860, in the "Messiah," and a second time in the "Stabat Mater" in March, 1861. Later in 1861 she made a professional tour of Europe, winning immediate success. Returning to the United States she appeared in the principal cities in opera, oratorio and concert, 1863–81. She was the contralto in the great Peace Jubilee in Boston in 1869; organized a quartet in 1874; the Adelaide Phillipps Opera company in 1876, and joined the Ideal Opera company in 1879, to which she was attached until December, 1881, when she made her last appearance at Cincinnati. Her health failed there and in August, 1882, she sailed for Europe, hoping to restore her health. Her stage name in Europe was Signorina Fillippi. Her voice was a contralto with a compass of two and one half octaves. She died in Carlsbad, Germany, Oct. 3, 1882, and her body is buried at Marshfield, Mass.

PHILLIPS, Charles, educator, was born in Harlem, N.Y., July 30, 1822; son of James (who came from England in 1818) and Judith (Vermeule) Phillips; grandson of the Rev. Richard (of Essex county, England) and Susan (Meade) Phillips, and of Cornelius (of New Jersey) and Elizabeth (Middagh) Vermeule. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1841; A.M., 1844; was tutor there, 1844–54; professor of engineering, 1854–60; of mathematics, 1861–68 and 1875–79, and professor emeritus, 1879–89. He was married, Dec. 8, 1847, to Laura, daughter of Joel and Mary Battle, of Edgecombe, N.C. He supplied the Chapel Hill Presbyterian church, 1857–68; was professor of mathematics and astronomy in Davidson college, 1868–69, and of mathematics and engineering, 1869–75. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1868 and that of LL.D. from Davidson college in 1876. He died at Columbia, S.C., May 10, 1889.

PHILLIPS, Henry, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 6, 1838; son of Jonas Altamont and Frances (Cohen) Phillips; grandson of Zeligman and Arabella (Solomons) Phillips and of Moses and Rachel (Moses) Cohen. He prepared for college at a Quaker school and at the academy of Henry D. Gregory (q.v.): was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1856, A.M., 1859, and after studying at universities in Europe

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was admitted to the bar in 1859, but devoted himself to the study of numismatics, archæology and philology, becoming recognized as an authority in these branches, winning two gold medals in Europe. In 1868 he was appointed U.S. commissioner. He became treasurer of the Numismatic and Antiquarian society of Philadelphia in 1862, and its secretary in 1868; a curator of the American Philosophical society in 1880, a secretary in 1884, and its librarian from 1885; treasurer of the American Folk-Lore society, and a member of many societies at home and abroad. His writings on the paper currency of the American colonies, and on American Continental money have been quoted in legal tender cases by the U.S. supreme court. He was vice-consul for Belgium at Philadelphia, 1892–95. He translated: "Poems from the Spanish and German" (1878); "Faust" from the German of Chamisso (1881), and four volumes from the Spanish, Hungarian and German (1884–87). He is the author of: *History of American Colonial Paper Currency* (1865); *History of American Continental Paper Money* (1866); *Pleasures of Numismatic Science* (1867), and many valuable papers on philology, archæology, numismatics and folk-lore. See Memoir by Albert H. Smyth (1896). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 6, 1895.

PHILLIPS, John, philanthropist, was born in Andover, Mass., Dec. 27, 1719; son of the Rev. Samuel and Hannah (White) Phillips; grandson of Samuel and Mary (Emerson) Phillips, and of Capt. John White, Haverhill, Mass., and a descendant of the Rev. George Phillips of Norfolk county, England, who immigrated to Salem, Mass., in the ship *Arbella* with Winthrop and Saltonstall in 1630, and settled in Watertown, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1735, A.M., 1738; taught school at Andover, Mass., Exeter, N.H., and elsewhere, and afterward conducted a private Latin school in Exeter. He fitted for the ministry and was called to the church in Exeter, but decided instead to engage in mercantile pursuits, in which he accumulated a large fortune. He was a justice of the peace, and a member of the New Hampshire council for several years; a justice of the supreme court at odd times; founded and endowed the Phillips professorship of divinity in Dartmouth college in 1782, and was a trustee of Dartmouth, 1773–93. He founded Phillips academy at Andover, Mass., with his brother Samuel, in April, 1778, giving to it $31,000 besides a third interest in his estate, and in 1871 founded Phillips academy at Exeter, N.H., endowing it with $134,000. He was trustee of Phillips at Andover, 1778–95, and president of the board, 1790–95. He contributed liberally to the College of New Jersey, and received the degree LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1777. He was married first to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Emery, and widow of Nathaniel Gilman, and secondly to Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. E. Dennet of Portsmouth, N.H., and widow of Dr. Hale. He died in Exeter, N.H., April 21, 1795.

PHILLIPS, Morris, journalist, was born in London, England, May 9, 1834; son of Philip and Rosetta Phillips. He came to America, attended school in Cleveland, Ohio, until 1853, and finished his education in New York city, where he entered the law office of Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel. Returning to Cleveland he engaged in mercantile business, but soon after resumed the study of law in Buffalo. In 1854 he accepted the position of private secretary to George P. Morris, editor of the *Home Journal*, New York city. Upon Mr. Morris's death in 1864 he became co-editor with N. P. Willis, and in 1866 sole proprietor of that periodical. He was married, July 5, 1865, to Elizabeth Rode of New York, who died in 1877. He traveled extensively in both hemispheres, and is the author of: *Abroad and At Home* (1893), and numerous articles in leading periodical publications.

PHILLIPS, Samuel, philanthropist, was born in North Andover, Mass., Feb. 7, 1750; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Barnard) Phillips, and grandson of the Rev. Samuel and Hannah (White) Phillips, and of Theodore Barnard. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1771, A.M., 1774; was a member of the Provincial congress at Watertown, Mass., in 1775, and of the state constitutional convention of 1779; a member of the Massachusetts senate, 1780–1800, and president of that body, 1783–1800; judge of the court of common pleas, 1781–98; a commissioner of the state in Shays's insurrection, and lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, 1801–02. He prevailed upon his father to divert the property

PHILLIPS MANSE, ANDOVER.

which would legally fall to him to the founding of Phillips academy at Andover, which he planned and organized. He also gave it lands, procured endowments from his relatives and left $4000 to the town of Andover, to be added to the fund for maintaining instruction in divinity.

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He was a founder and fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth in 1774, and that of LL.D. from Harvard in 1793. He was married, July 6, 1773, to Phebe, daughter of the Hon. Francis Foxcroft of Cambridge, Mass., and after her husband's death she assisted in founding Andover Theological seminary. Mr. Phillips died in Andover, Mass., Feb. 10, 1802.

PHILLIPS, Stephen Clarendon, representative, was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 4, 1801; son of Capt. Stephen and Dorcas (Woodbridge) Phillips; grandson of Stephen and Elizabeth (Elkins) Phillips, and of Dudley Woodbridge of Salem, and a descendant of the Rev. George Phillips, first minister of Watertown, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1819, A.M., 1822; studied law, but soon abandoned it, and engaged in business in Salem. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1824–30 and 1832–33, a state senator in 1831, and a Whig representative from the fifth district in the 23d, 24th and 25th congresses, being elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rufus Choate from the 23d congress in 1834, and resigning from the 25th congress in 1838. He was the second mayor of Salem, 1838–42, a Harrison presidential elector in 1841; was defeated as the Free-soil candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1848 and 1849, and engaged in the lumber business in Canada, 1849–57. He was an overseer at Harvard, 1846–54, and a member of the state board of education. He was married to Jane Appleton, daughter of Willard Peele of Salem, Mass., and secondly, Sept. 8, 1838, to Margaret Mason, sister of his deceased wife. He perished in the burning of the steamer *Montreal*, St. Lawrence river, June 26, 1857.

PHILLIPS, Wendell, abolitionist, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1811; eighth child of John and Sally (Walley) Phillips; grandson of William (1737–1772) and Margaret (Wendell) Phillips, and of Thomas Walley; great-grandson of John (1701–68) and Mary (Buttolph) Phillips, and of Jacob Wendell; great^2-grandson of Samuel Phillips of Salem and of Nicholas Buttolph of Boston; great^3-grandson of the Rev. Samuel (1625–1696) and Sarah (Appleton) Phillips, and great^4-grandson of the Rev. George Phillips (1593–1644), who with his wife and two children, left Boxted, Essex county, England, embarked on the *Arbella*, April 12, 1630, and arrived in Salem, Massachusetts Bay colony, June 12, 1630. Wendell Phillips attended the Boston Latin school, 1822–26, and was graduated from Harvard in 1831. While in college he was president of the Hasty Pudding club and of the Gentlemen's club, and had so little interest in reform that he defeated the first proposition to establish a temperance society at Harvard. He showed no taste for oratory, but was fond of debate. He was graduated from the law department of Harvard university in 1834, and was admitted to practice at the Suffolk bar. He continued his law studies in the office of Thomas Hopkinson, Lowell, Mass., and established himself in practice in Boston. He took no part in the early antislavery movement, but upon the imprisonment and subsequent outrage upon the person of William Lloyd Garrison, Oct. 21, 1835, he cast in his lot with the antislavery party. He was married in October, 1837, to Ann Terry, daughter of Benjamin Green. She was deeply interested in the antislavery movement, and was largely instrumental in converting him to the cause. On Dec. 8, 1837, at a meeting held in Faneuil Hall for the purpose of giving expression to the horror felt by a number of persons headed by Dr. William Ellery Channing, at the murder of the Rev. Elijah Lovejoy, Phillips made his début as an orator, in an impromptu reply to the scurrilous utterances of Attorney-General James T. Austin. He was one of the first to take part in the movement for a lyceum-lecture system, and in 1836 he delivered his first lecture. This was followed by several others, including one on "The Lost Arts" 1838, which was probably one of the most popular lectures ever delivered in America. He was one of the lecturers who succeeded in breaking down the old rule of refusing negroes admittance to the lyceum lectures. He delivered his first antislavery lecture at Lynn, Mass., and in 1838 delivered a Fourth of July oration at Lynn. He advocated the rights of women as co-equal with men, and was a delegate to the world's antislavery convention held at London, England, June 12, 1840, where he earnestly spoke on the eligibility of women as delegates. His advice was out-voted, however, and the women were excluded. He traveled in Europe, visiting France, Italy and Great Britain, and returned to Boston, July 12, 1841. He was foremost in opposing the slave measures of 1841–50. The fugitive-slave act was passed in October, 1850, and a meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, for the denunciation of the law, at which Phillips was one of the speakers. Instant repeal of the act was demanded and a vigilance committee of

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fifty was appointed to protect the colored people from the new danger. In 1853 he addressed the antislavery woman's rights and temperance conventions held in New York city. Upon the election of President Lincoln and the outbreak of the civil war, Phillips favored the commencement of hostilities and delivered an address to that end in Boston Music Hall. On Sept. 22, 1862, the President issued his proclamation of freedom to the slaves, to take effect Jan. 1, 1863, and the Negro was allowed to enlist as a soldier. Phillips was one of the first to favor the enlistment of colored regiments in Massachusetts, and authority was obtained, Jan. 26, 1863. On March 11-12, 1863, Phillips delivered his panegyric on Toussaint L'Ouverture in New York and Brooklyn, and on July 4, 1863, he delivered an address at the mass-meeting of the Friends of Freedom at Framingham, Mass., which was perhaps the most remarkable speech delivered by him during the war. He also spoke on "The Amnesty" at the Cooper Institute, N.Y., Dec. 22, 1863. Upon the re-nomination of President Lincoln in 1864, Mr. Phillips opposed, while William Lloyd Garrison favored, his election. This led to a controversy, as Garrison held that as slavery had been abolished, the Antislavery society should be abolished. Phillips, however, contended that it should not be discontinued until the Negro had gained his ballot. He succeeded Garrison as president of the society in 1865, and continued in office until 1870. He was an advocate of temperance, an upholder of trades unions, and was in favor of a greenback system of finance. He was nominated for governor of Massachusetts by the Labor Reform convention held at Worcester, Sept. 8, 1870. He supported General Butler for governor on a joint Republican and Labor platform, and in the presidential canvass of 1872 he supported General Grant and his southern policy. In 1878 an unsuccessful effort was made to induce Phillips to accept the nomination for governor on the Republican ticket. He delivered addresses on: "Capital Punishment," April 29, 1866; "The Meaning of the War," July 4, 1866; "The Perils of the Hour," 1866; "The New Constitutional Amendment," Jan. 24, 1867; "General Grant," Nov. 18, 1867; "The Political Situation," Jan. 29, 1869; "Sir Henry Vane" in May, 1877; "Trades Unions" in April, 1869; "A Review of Dr. Howard Crosby's Anti-total-abstinence discourse," Jan. 24, 1881; "The Crisis in Irish Affairs," in February, 1881, and "The Scholar in a Republic," delivered at the centennial anniversary of the Phi Beta Kappa of Harvard college, June 30, 1881. His last address was delivered on the unveiling exercises of the statue of Harriet Martineau, at the Old South Meeting House, Dec. 26, 1883. He is the author of: *The Constitution, a Pro-Slavery Contract* (1840); *Review of Daniel Webster's 7th of March Speech* (1850), and a collection of speeches, letters and lectures, revised by himself (1863). By vote of the legislature and city government his body was laid in state at Faneuil Hall, where it was viewed by a large number of citizens. His name in "Class A, Authors and Editors," received nineteen votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great American, New York university, October, 1900. He died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 2, 1884.

PHILLIPS, Willard, editor and author, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., Dec. 19, 1784; son of Joseph Phillips, grandson of Thomas and Mary (Hatch) Phillips, and a descendant of the Rev. George Phillips, first minister of Watertown, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1810, A.M., 1813; was tutor there, 1811-15; practised law in Boston, Mass., 1818-45; was a representative in the general court, 1825-26; judge of probate for Suffolk county, 1839-47, and president of the New England Mutual life insurance company, 1843-73. He received the degree LL.D. from Harvard in 1853, and was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was connected editorially with the *General Repository and Review;* the *North American Review;* the *American Jurist;* the first and second American editions of Collyer's *Law of Partnership* (1834-'9), and the first eight volumes of *Pickering's Reports* (1824); and is the author of: *Treatise on the Law of Insurance* (1823); *Manual of Political Economy* (1828); *The Law of Patents for Inventions, including the Remedies and Legal Proceedings in Relation to Patent Rights* (1837); *The Inventor's Guide* (1837), and *Protection and Free Trade* (1850). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 9, 1873.

PHILLIPS, William Addison, representative, was born in Paisley, Scotland, Jan. 14, 1824. He was educated in the schools of Paisley, and in 1839 came to the United States with his parents and settled in Randolph county, Ill. He engaged in farming, 1839-45, edited the *Herald* at Chester, Ill., and also acted as a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, 1845-55. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, and settled in practice in Kansas, where he continued his contributions to the *Tribune*, and became active in the history of the free state movement. He was first justice of the supreme court under the Leavenworth constitution, and in 1858 founded the city of Salina, Kan. He raised some of the first troops in Kansas in 1861, and entered the army as major of volunteers. He was afterward promoted colonel, and served as commander of the famous Cherokee Indian regiment; organized the Indian brigade, and commanded a division made up of Indians from Kansas, Arkansas, Illi-

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nois, Wisconsin and Colorado, under General Schofield, and served on the frontier during the war. He was wounded in battle three times. He refused a nomination for governor of Kansas and an offer of $10,000 a year as a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* with the Army of the Potomac, and in 1865 represented Salina in the Kansas legislature. He served as attorney of the Cherokee Indians at Washington, D.C., and was a Republican representative from the first Kansas district in the 43d, 44th and 45th congresses, 1873–79. He was president of the Kansas Historical society, contributed to periodicals, and is the author of *Labor, Land and Law* (1886). He died at Fort Gibson, I.T., Nov. 30, 1893.

PHILLIPS, William Fowke Ravenel, climatologist, was born in Bedford county, Va., July 13, 1863; son of Dinwiddie Brazier and Nannie (Walden) Phillips; grandson of William Fowke Phillips, and a descendant of Colonel William Phillips of the Revolutionary army. He received his school training at Chatham, Va., and was graduated at Columbian university, M.D., 1890, and was professor of hygiene there, 1891–92, and after 1895; also demonstrator of anatomy. He became medical climatologist of the U.S. weather bureau in 1895, and was also placed in charge of the library of the bureau in 1898. He is the author of articles on medical climatology, and was elected a member of the Philosophical Society of Washington, the National Geographic society, the American Climatological association, and its vice-president, 1901–02, and was editor of *Climate and Health* (1896–97).

PHOENIX, Jonas Phillips, representative, was born in Morristown, N.J., Jan. 14, 1788; son of Maj. Daniel and Anna Lewis (Phillips) Phoenix, grandson of Alexander and Cornelia Phoenix; and of Jonas and Anna (Lewis) Phillips, and a descendant of Alexander and Abigail (Sewall) Phoenix. Alexander Phoenix emigrated from England to New Amsterdam in 1640, and removed to Rhode Island in 1652. Jonas Phillips Phoenix attended the public schools and early engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York city, where he became a prominent merchant. He was married, April 5, 1810, to Mary, daughter of Stephen and Harriet (Suydam) Whitney of New York. He was a member of the board of aldermen, 1838–39; a presidential elector on the Harrison and Tyler ticket in 1840, and a Whig representative from the third district in the 28th and 31st congresses, 1843–45 and 1849–51. He was an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of New York in 1840, 1842 and 1847; a member of the state assembly in 1848; one of the commissioners of the Croton aqueduct in 1842, and one of the governors of the New York almshouse in 1849. He died in New York city, May 4, 1859.

PHOENIX, Stephen Whitney, antiquarian, was born in New York city, May 25, 1839; son of the Hon. Jonas Phillips and Mary (Whitney) Phoenix. He was graduated at Columbia, A.B., 1859, A.M., 1862, and LL.B., 1863. He then studied and traveled abroad, and on his return to New York city, devoted himself to antiquarian and genealogical research. The epitaphs on the tombstones in Trinity churchyard, New York city, and the records of births, baptisms, marriages and deaths of the Reformed Dutch and Presbyterian churches in New York, were copied at his expense for preservation, and printed in the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.* He also collected and preserved portraits of old New Yorkers, many of which were engraved, as well as nearly 3,000 prints relating to New Amsterdam and old New York, which are owned by Columbia university. He left his herbarium to the American Museum of Natural History in New York; his genealogical works and $15,000 to the New York Historical society, the income to be invested in books on heraldry and genealogy; his pictures, curiosities, and coins to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and his library of books, to be known as the Phoenix collection, to Columbia university, with $500,000 for use in the school of mines. He is the author of: *The Descendants of John Phoenix* (1867); *The Whitney Family of Connecticut* (3 vols., 1878); *The Family of Alexander Phoenix* (MS.). He died in New York city, Nov. 3, 1881.

PHYSICK, Philip Syng, surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 7, 1769; son of Edmund and Abigail (Syng) Physick. His father was receiver-general and keeper of the great seal of Pennsylvania, and became agent of the Penn estates after the Revolutionary war. Philip Syng Physick was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1785, A.M., 1788, and studied medicine under Dr. Adam Kuhn in Philadelphia, and under Dr. John Hunter in London. He was appointed house-surgeon of St. George's hospital, Jan. 1, 1790, and received his license to practice from the Royal College of Surgeons, London, in 1791. He was graduated from the University of Edinburgh, M.D., 1792, and returning to the United States, September, 1793, established himself in Philadelphia. He married Elizabeth Emlen. He was attending physician at the hospital at Bush hill during the yellow fever epidemic of 1793, and was elected one of the surgeons of the Pennsylvania hospital in 1794, in recognition of his services. He continued his labors during the second breaking out of the yellow fever epidemic in 1798. He lectured on surgery in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1800; was professor of surgery in the university, 1805–19; professor of anatomy, 1819–31, and

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professor emeritus, 1831–35. He was surgeon extraordinary of the almshouse infirmary, 1801–16; was elected consulting surgeon to the Institute for the Blind in 1822; president of the Phrenological society of Philadelphia in 1822, and president of the Philadelphia Medical society in 1824. He was a member of the American Philosophical society; of the Royal Academy of Medicine of France, and an honorary fellow of the Royal Academy of Medicine and Chirurgy of London. He introduced numerous valuable surgical instruments and improved modifications of others, and by the number and success of his operations, became the "father of American surgery." He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 7, 1768.

PIATT, Abram Sanders, soldier, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 2, 1821; son of Benjamin M. and Elizabeth (Barnett) Piatt; grandson of Capt. Jacob and Hannah Cook (McCullough) Piatt, and great-grandson of John and Frances (Van Vleet) Wycoff Piatt of Six Mile Run, N.J. He was a student at the Athenæum and at Kinmont academy in Cincinnati, and engaged in farming in the Macacheek valley. He began the study of law in 1846, and founded, and for several years edited, the *Macacheek Press*. He enlisted in the volunteer army early in 1861, was appointed colonel of the 13th Ohio infantry, April 30, 1861, and raised in July, 1861, the first Zouave regiment in Ohio, which became the 34th Ohio infantry, and of which he was made colonel. He continued to recruit with permission from the state authorities, and organized another regiment, known as the 54th, with the intention of forming a brigade, but was ordered to join General Rosecrans in West Virginia. He engaged in various skirmishes with the enemy on the march, and in March, 1862, returned home on sick leave. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, Feb. 22, 1862, and on his return commanded a brigade under General Schenck in the army of the Shenandoah. He commanded the post at Winchester, Va., for a short time, and in July, 1862, was assigned to a brigade in the reserve corps of Gen. S. D. Sturgis, Army of Virginia, and was attached to the 5th corps, Aug. 27–31, in the second battle of Bull Run. He also took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, in command of the 1st brigade, 3rd division, 3rd corps. He resigned from the service in April, 1863, and resumed farming. He became a member of the National (Greenback-Labor) party, and was its candidate for governor, Oct. 14, 1879. He was a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, serving for two years as its state lecturer, and contributed poems to his own publication and to the Cincinnati *Commercial*. In 1903 he was living at his home Mac-a-cheek, near West Liberty, Ohio, and devoting his time to agriculture.

PIATT, Donn, journalist, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 29, 1819; son of Benjamin M. and Elizabeth (Barnett) Piatt. He attended the Athenæum school in Cincinnati for three years studied law under his father, and in the office of his brother, Jacob Wycoff Piatt, and his brother-in-law, N. C. Read, and was admitted to the bar, settling in practice in Cincinnati. In 1840 he became editor of the *Democratic Club*, published at West Liberty, and afterward at Mac-a-cheek, the family home. He was married in August, 1847, to Louise, daughter of Timothy Kirby of Cincinnati, Ohio. While in Europe she contributed letters to the *Home Journal*, which were published in book form, as *Bell Smith Abroad* (1855). He was married, secondly, in July, 1866, to Ella, sister of his deceased wife. He was judge of the court of common pleas of Hamilton county, 1852–53; secretary of the U.S. legation at Paris, 1854–55, and chargé d'affaires from December, 1854, to October, 1855, when he resigned. He was a speaker in the Frémont and Dayton campaign in 1856, and in 1860, with Robert C. Schenck, canvassed southern Illinois for Lincoln and Hamlin. He volunteered as a private early in 1861, raised a company, and in June, 1861, became assistant adjutant-general and chief-of-staff of General Robert C. Schenck, serving with him in the battles of Vienna, Va., June 17, and at Bull Run, July 21. He also served under Rosecrans in western Virginia and in the Shenandoah valley, in opposing General T. J. Jackson, and in the relief of Milroy at McDowell. He was made assistant inspector-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, when Schenck was given command of a division by Frémont, and was chief-of-staff with the rank of colonel, when Schenck commanded the 8th corps and the middle department at Baltimore, Md., September, 1862. During the absence of his chief, Piatt ordered General Birney to recruit a negro brigade in Maryland, which order aroused the indignation of President Lincoln, who threatened to dismiss him from the army in disgrace. He was judge advocate of the commission that investigated the military conduct of Gen. Don Carlos Buell, and favored Buell's acquittal; was sent to Winchester to observe the situation in June, 1863, and ordered General

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Milroy to evacuate the place and fall back on Harper's Ferry. This order was countermanded by General Halleck, and resulted in Milroy's escape three days after, with a loss of 2,300 men. He was a representative in the Ohio legislature, 1865–66; Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, 1868–71; established and edited, with George Alfred Townsend, the *Capital* at Washington, D.C., 1871–72, and was its editor-in-chief, 1872–80. He was arrested in 1876, by order of President Grant, on the charge of inciting the people through his paper to rebellion, insurrection and riot. He retired to his estate Mac-a-cheek, Ohio, in 1880, and devoted himself to literary work. He edited *Belford's Magazine*, New York, 1888–89. The University of Notre Dame, Indiana, conferred upon him the degree LL.D. in 1882. He is the author of several plays, including *Lost and Won; A Hunt for an Heiress; Jane Shore, a King's Love; Emotional Insanity*, and of *Keno*, a comic opera; *Memoirs of the Men who Saved the Union* (1887), and *The Rev. Melancthon Poundex*, a novel (1889). He was engaged with General Henry M. Cist (q.v.) in preparing a life of General George H. Thomas, at the time of his death. See "Work and Ways of Donn Piatt," by Charles Grant Miller (1893). He died at his home Mac-a-cheek, in central Ohio, Nov. 12, 1891.

PIATT, John James, poet, was born at James's Mills, now Milton, Ind., March 1, 1835; son of John Bear and Emily (Scott) Piatt; grandson of James and Rachel (Bear) Piatt, and of John and Catharine (Gray) Scott; great-grandson of Capt. William Piatt, of the Revolutionary army, and great²-grandson of John and Frances (Van Vleet) Wycoff Piatt of Six Mile Run, N.J. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Ohio State Journal*, published by his uncle, Charles Scott, and subsequently attended the high school, Capital university at Columbus, and Kenyon college. He removed to Illinois with his parents in 1856, lived for some time on a farm, and wrote verses which were published in the Louisville *Journal*. In 1859 he became confidential secretary to George D. Prentice, editor of the *Journal*, and a member of its editorial staff. He was a clerk in the U.S. treasury department at Washington, D.C., 1861–67; served on the staff of the Cincinnati, Ohio, *Chronicle*, 1868–69, and as literary editor and correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, 1869–78. He was assistant clerk of the U.S. house of representatives in 1870, and its librarian, 1871–75; U.S. consul at Cork, 1882–93, and at Dublin, April to September, 1893, when he returned to the United States, owing to a change in the administration, and devoted himself to literary work. He was married, June 18, 1861, to Sarah Morgan Bryan of Kentucky. He contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* and other magazines, and is the author of: *Poems of Two Friends* (with William Dean Howells, 1860); *The Nests at Washington and Other Poems* (with Mrs. Piatt, 1864); *Poems in Sunshine and Firelight* (1866); *Western Windows and Other Poems* (1869); *Landmarks and Other Poems* (1871); *Poems of House and Home* (1878); *Pencilled Fly Leaves: A Book of Essays in Town and Country* (1880); *The Union of American Poetry and Art* (1880–81); *Idylls and Lyrics of the Ohio Valley* (1881); *The Children of Out-of-Doors: A Book of Verses by Two in One House* (with Mrs. Piatt, 1884); *At the Holy Well: a Handful of New Verses* (1887); *A Return to Paradise* (rev. ed. of *Pencilled Fly Leaves*, London, 1890); *Little New World Idylls and Other Poems* (1893); *The Ghost's Entry and Other Poems* (1895); *Odes in Ohio and Other Poems* (1897). He also edited and published *The Hesperian Tree, an Annual of the Ohio Valley* (1900 and 1903).

PIATT, Sarah Morgan (Bryan), poet, was born near Lexington, Ky., Aug. 11, 1836; daughter of Talbot Nelson and Mary Anne (Spiers) Bryan; grand-daughter of Morgan and Mildred (Simpson) Bryan, and of William and Mary (Simpson) Spiers. Morgan Bryan emigrated from North Carolina to Kentucky with Daniel Boone, whose wife was Rebecca Bryan, and settled at Bryan's Station, near Lexington. Sarah was graduated at Henry Female college, Newcastle, Ky., in 1854, and began to write verses during her school days. She received encouragement from George D. Prentice (q.v.), who published her poems in the Louisville *Journal*, and they were extensively copied. Subsequently her contributions appeared in the New York *Ledger*, the *Atlantic*, *Harper's* and other periodicals in America and England. In addition to the works mentioned in connection with her husband, John James Piatt (q.v.), she is the author of: *A Woman's Poems* (1871); *A Voyage to the Fortunate Isles and Other Poems* (1874); *That New World and Other Poems* (1786); *Poems in Company with Children* (1877); *Dramatic Persons and Moods* (1880); *An Irish Garland* (1884); *Selected Poems* (1885); *In Primrose Time* (1886); *Childs'-World Ballads* (1887; new ser., 1895); *The Witch in the Glass* (1888); *An Irish Wild-Flower* (1891); *An Enchanted Castle* (1893), and *Complete Poems* (2 vols., 1894).

PICARD, George Henry, author, was born in Berea, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1850; son of Jonathan Newman and Mary (Fairchild) Picard; grandson of Peter and Marie (Spaulsbury) Picard, and of Daniel and Elizabeth (Cooke) Fairchild, and a descendant of French Anabaptist emigrés and Scotch and English Puritans. He was graduated from Baldwin university, Berea, Ohio, in 1869,

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and from the College of Medicine and Surgery, Cincinnati, M.D., 1877, and began practice in New York city in 1888. He was married, Oct. 24, 1878, to Mary S., daughter of Burr Kellogg, M.D., of Ashland, O. He is the author of: *A Matter of Taste* (1884); *A Mission Flower* (1886); *Old Boniface* (1888); *Madame Noel* (1900), and contributions to periodicals.

PICK, Bernard, clergyman and author, was born in Kempen, Prussia, Dec. 19, 1842. He attended school in Breslau and Berlin, and was graduated from the Union Theological seminary, New York, in 1868. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, April 8, 1868, and was pastor in New York city, 1868–69; in North Buffalo, N.Y., 1869–70; Syracuse, N.Y., 1870–74; Rochester, N.Y., 1874–78; Allegheny, Pa., 1881–95, and in 1895 was appointed pastor of the German Lutheran church at Albany, N.Y. He was elected a member of the German Oriental society of Leipzig in 1877, and of the Society of Biblical Literature in 1881. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by New York university in 1876, and that of D.D. by Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, Pa., in 1893. He published Luther's "Eine Feste Burg" in twenty-one languages (1883); Luther's "Hymn of the Reformation" in the English language (1897), and is the author of: *Luther as a Hymnist* (1875); *Juedisches volksleben zur Zeit Jesu* (1880); *Index to Lange's Commentary on the Old Testament* (1882); *Life of Jesus According to Extra Canonical Sources* (1887); *The Jews Since the Destruction of Jerusalem* (1887); *The Talmud: What it is and What it Knows about Jesus and His Followers* (1890); *General Index to the Ante-Nicene Fathers* (1887); *Historical Sketch of the Jews Since their Return from Babylon* (1897); *Vade Mecum Homileticum, Vol. I.; The Old Testament* (1899), and many contributions to various religious cyclopedias.

PICKARD, Josiah Little, educator, was born in Rowley, Mass., March 17, 1824; son of Samuel and Sarah (Coffin) Pickard; grandson of Jeremiah and Hannah (Harvey) Pickard, and of Joseph and Judith (Tappan) Coffin, and a descendant of John Pickard of Rowley, England, who came to Rowley, Massachusetts, with the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers in 1638, and who married Jane Crosby, 1644. He was graduated from Bowdoin college, A.B., 1844, A.M., 1847; was principal of the Platteville, Wis., academy, 1846–60; state superintendent of public instruction of Wisconsin, 1860–64; superintendent of public schools, Chicago, Ill., 1864–77; president of the State University of Iowa, and professor of political science, 1878–87, and lecturer on political science and pedagogy, 1877–79. He was president of the Iowa Historical society, 1880–1900. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Beloit in 1870; from the University of Chicago in 1870, and from Bowdoin in 1894. His published writings, chiefly educational, are as follows: *School Reports of Wisconsin* (1861–65); *School Reports of Chicago* (1865–78); *School Supervision* (1890); *Brief Political History of United States* (1892); *History of State University of Iowa* (1900).

PICKARD, Samuel Thomas, author, was born in Rowley, Mass., March 1, 1828; son of Samuel and Sarah (Coffin) Pickard; grandson of Jeremiah and Mehitable (Dresser) Pickard and of Joseph and Judith (Tappan) Coffin, and a descendant of Tristram Coffin. John Pickard, the first of his name in America, settled in Rowley. Samuel T. Pickard attended Lewiston Falls, Maine, academy, and later removed with B. P. Shillaber ("Mrs. Partington") to Boston, where they conducted a humorous paper, the *Carpet Bag*. In 1852 he sold his interest to Charles G. Halpine ("Miles O'Reilly") and returned to Portland, Maine, where he became connected with the *Transcript*, and for forty-two years was one of the proprietors and editors. On April 19, 1876, he married Elizabeth H. Whittier of Amesbury, Mass., who died in Boston, April 9, 1902. She was a niece of the poet Whittier, whose literary executor Mr. Pickard became. He was elected a trustee of the Portland public library and a member of the Maine Historical society. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Bowdoin in 1894. He is the author of: *Whittier's Life and Letters* (2 vols., 1894); *Hawthorne's First Diary* (1897); *Portland* in "Historic Towns of New England" (1898); *Whittier as a Politician* (1901), and many contributions to periodicals.

PICKENS, Andrew, soldier, was born in Paxton, Bucks county, Pa., Sept. 13, 1739; son of Andrew Pickens, and a descendant of André Pickon, a Huguenot refugee, who escaped from France with his family in 1598, went to Scotland, and thence to Ireland, from where Andrew and his brother, Robert Pike Pickens, emigrated to Pennsylvania. Andrew removed to Augusta county, Va., about 1740, and in 1752 to the Waxhaw settlement in South Carolina. In April, 1761, Andrew, Jr., served as a volunteer in Grant's expedition against the Cherokee Indians. At the outbreak of the Revolution he removed to Long Cane settlement, raised a militia company and was appointed to its command by Col. James Grant, being the youngest officer in the field. He was married in 1765 to Rebecca (1745–1810), daughter of James Calhoun, and aunt of John C. Calhoun. He commanded in the battle of Eastatoe, and as a commissioner to treat with the Indians at Hopewell in 1776, effected the surrender of the whole country as far as the Chatooga river, including Pickens, Greenville and Anderson districts, to the state of South Carolina.

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With the aid of Colonels Darby and Clark he defeated Colonel Boyd, Kettle Creek, February, 1779; covered the retreat at the battle of Stono, June, 1779, where his horse was killed under him, and routed the Cherokee Indians at Tomassee during the same year. He was engaged in the battle of the Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781, where, according to Lee's memoirs, as "Col. Morgan's foremost counsel and aid," he commanded the militia, and rallied and turned the retreating ranks, for which service congress presented him with a sword. He was soon after promoted brigadier-general. At Haw River, N.C., when with Colonel Lee he pursued Tarleton, he met and utterly defeated Colonel Pyle and his men, who had fallen in with General Pickens's force, supposing them to be British. Acting jointly with Lee he laid siege to Augusta, Ga., May 23, 1781, and compelled its surrender on June fifth. In the same month he took part in the campaign against Fort Ninety-Six under Gen. Nathanael Greene. At this siege his brother Joseph, who commanded a company, was shot while reconnoitering the fort, and another brother was taken prisoner by the Tories and delivered into the hands of the Indians, who scalped and burned him. At the battle of Eutaw Springs, General Pickens commanded the left wing, Marion commanding the right, and was severely wounded. He was judge of the district courts at Abbeville and at Ninety-Six, and a representative in the state legislature, 1783–93. In 1793 he settled at Hopewell, on Keowee river, the place where the Indian treaty was held in 1776. He was presidential elector from the first district, 1793 and 1797; a representative in the 3rd congress, 1793–95, declining re-election, but serving in the state legislature, 1795–96, and declining to accept the nomination for governor in 1796, although assured of his election. He was commissioned one of the two major-generals of the state militia in 1794, which commission he resigned after a few years. General Washington requested his attendance at Philadelphia for consultation on the practicability and best means of civilizing the Southern Indians, and also offered him the command of a brigade of light troops in General Wayne's campaign against the northern Indians, which he declined. He was one of the commissioners who settled the boundary line between South Carolina and Georgia, and was appointed commissioner of the United States in all treaties with the Southern Indians until he retired from public life to his farm at Tomassee. The historical papers, letters, and manuscripts, which he there collected, were handed to his son Joseph before his death, but through negligence were lost or destroyed. He died at Tomassee, near Pendleton, S.C., Aug. 11, 1817.

PICKENS, Andrew, governor of South Carolina, was born in Waxhaw district, S.C., Nov. 13, 1779; son of General Andrew (q.v.) and Rebecca (Calhoun) Pickens. He was a student at the College of New Jersey, Princeton; was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the U.S. army, and served in the war of 1812 on the Canada frontier, fighting at the battle of Lundy's Lane, July 24, 1814, and commanding a regiment of state troops in the south in 1815.

He was a presidential elector from the third district of South Carolina in 1813, and governor of South Carolina, 1816–18. In 1820 he received a commission from congress with full power and authority to hold conferences and make treaties with the Creek tribe of Indians in the state of Georgia. Subsequently he removed to Alabama, where he engaged in cotton planting, and was appointed president of the state bank by the legislature. He married Susan Smith (1788–1810) of St. Paul's parish, daughter of Francis and Susan Wilkinson, and descendant of Landgrave Joseph Morton, colonial governor of South Carolina, 1682–85, who married Elizabeth Blake, niece of Admiral Robert Blake, England (1598–1657). Of their two children, Francis Wilkinson and Susan, the latter married James Calhoun, nephew of John C. Calhoun. Andrew Pickens died, while on business in Mississippi, June 24, 1838.

PICKENS, Francis Wilkinson, governor of South Carolina, was born in Togadoo, St. Paul's parish, S.C., April 7, 1805; son of Governor Andrew and Susan (Wilkinson) Pickens, and grandson of Andrew and Rebecca (Calhoun) Pickens. He attended South Carolina college, and was admitted to the bar in 1829, practising in Edgefield district, S.C. While a representative in the state legislature in 1832, he made a report on the unity of sovereignty and allegiance, claiming that congress, as the agent of the states, had no claim to allegiance and could exercise no sovereignty. He was a representative in the 24th–29th congresses, 1835–45; a state senator, 1845–46; a delegate to the southern convention at Nashville, 1850–51, and a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati in 1856. He was married first to Eliza S., daughter of Col. Eldred Simkins of Edgefield county, S.C., and maternal grand-daughter of Gen. Elijah Clarke of Georgia; secondly, to Marion, daughter of Col. William Dearing of Georgia; and thirdly, at Marshall, Texas, in 1858, to Lucy, daughter of Beverly Holcomb, a native of Petersburg, Va. She died at Edgewood, S.C., Aug. 8, 1899. He was U.S. minister to Russia, 1858–60, and during his residence at St. Petersburg his daughter,

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Rebecca Calhoun, was married to John E. Bacon of Edgefield, at that time secretary of legation. As governor of South Carolina, 1858–60, he demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter from Major Anderson and gave the order to fire upon the *Star of the West*. He died at Edgewood, Edgefield district, S.C., Jan. 25, 1869.

PICKENS, Israel, governor of Alabama, was born in Cabarrus county, N.C., Jan. 30, 1780; son of Samuel Pickens, an officer in the American army, 1776–84. He was graduated in 1802 with the first class that left Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., and he settled in the practice of law in Burke county, N.C. He was a member of the house of commons of North Carolina in 1807, state senator in 1809, and Democratic representative from the twelfth North Carolina district in the 12th, 13th and 14th congresses, 1811–17. He was appointed register of the land office at St. Stephens, Mississippi Territory, which included the present state of Alabama, in 1817, and represented Washington county in the convention that framed the Alabama constitution in 1819. He was governor of Alabama, 1821–25; was appointed to the U.S. senate from Alabama to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry Chambers, and served, April to December, 1826, and was appointed U.S. district judge for Alabama by President Adams in 1827, but declined on account of ill health. He died in Matanzas, Cuba, W.I., April 24, 1827.

PICKERING, Charles, naturalist, was born at Starrucca, Susquehanna county, Pa., Nov. 10, 1805; son of Timothy and Lurena (Cole) Pickering; grandson of Zebulon and Sarah (Hart) Cole, and of Timothy Pickering (q.v.). Charles was taken by his grandfather, Timothy Pickering, to Wenham, and later to Salem, Mass., where he prepared for college, entering Harvard with the class of 1823. He did not complete his course in arts but was graduated in medicine in 1826, and in 1827 began practice in Philadelphia, Pa., some years later removing to Boston, Mass. He was married to Sarah Stoddard, daughter of Daniel and Sally (Stoddard) Hammond. He devoted much of his time to the study of natural science and was naturalist to the Wilkes exploring expedition of 1838–42. In 1843–45 he traveled in Egypt, Arabia, eastern Africa and western and northern India. Harvard conferred upon him the degree of A.B. in 1849 and that of A.M., in 1850, placing his name on the records with the class of 1823. He was a member of the American Oriental society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical society and the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. He is the author of: *The Races of Man and their Geographical Distribution* (1848); *Geographical Distribution of Animals and Plants* (1854); *Geographical Distribution of Plants* (1861); *Plants and Animals in their Wild State* (1876); *Chronological History of Plants: Man's Record of his own Existence Illustrated through their Names, Uses and Companionship* (1879). He died in Boston, Mass., March 17, 1878.

PICKERING, Charles Whipple, naval officer, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., Dec. 23, 1815. He joined the U.S. navy as midshipman, May 22, 1822; was promoted lieutenant, Dec. 8, 1838; commander, Sept. 14, 1855; captain, July 15, 1862, and commodore, Dec. 8, 1867. He was executive officer of the *Cyane*, and conveyed the Strain surveying party to the Isthmus of Darien in 1854. He was ordered to Greytown, Nicaragua, to investigate the treatment of American citizens, and finding it outrageous, he bombarded the town and completely reduced it in four hours. He was inspector of a light-house district near Key West, Florida; was the first to command the U.S.S. *Kearsarge*, and was transferred to the *Housatonic*, commanding that vessel when she was sunk by a submarine torpedo near Charleston, S.C., Feb. 17, 1865. He later commanded the *Vanderbilt;* was ordered to the Portsmouth navy yard in 1865, and was retired, Feb. 1, 1867. He died in St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 29, 1888.

U.S.S. KEARSARGE.

PICKERING, Edward Charles, astronomer, was born in Boston, Mass., July 19, 1846; son of Edward and Charlotte (Hammond) Pickering; grandson of Timothy and Lurena (Cole) Pickering and of Daniel and Sally (Stoddard) Hammond, and great-grandson of Timothy Pickering (q.v.). He prepared for college at the Boston Latin school; was graduated from the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard, in 1865; was instructor of mathematics there, 1865–67; and Thayer professor of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1867–77. He was married, March 9, 1874, to Lizzie Wadsworth, daughter of Jared and Mary (Silsbee) Sparks of Cambridge, Mass. He established the physical laboratory at the Institute of Technology, which was the first of its kind in the United States, and made a special study of light and spectra of the stars. He was director and Phillips professor of astronomy at the astronomical observatory at Harvard, 1876–87, was elected director and Paine professor of

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astronomy in 1887 and a director of the astronomical department of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C., in March, 1902. He invented an improved spectrum telescope and a telephone receiver in 1870. He established an auxiliary observation station at Arequipa, Peru, and on August 7, 1869, accompanied the *Nautical Almanac* expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun. He was also a member of the coast survey expedition to Xeres, Spain, to observe the eclipse of Dec. 22, 1870. He was a vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1876; was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the National Academy of Sciences, receiving the Henry Draper medal for work on astronomical physics; an associate member of the Royal Astronomical society, London, receiving its gold medal in 1886 for photometric researches and in 1901 for researches on variable stars and work in astronomical photography; an associate member of the Astronomical Society of Liverpool, and an honorary member of several other foreign societies. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1880, that of LL.D. by the University of California in 1886 and by the University of Michigan in 1887, that of S.D. by the Victoria institute, England, in 1900, and that of LL.D. by the University of Chicago in 1901. Besides many volumes of Annals of the Observatory, he is the author of: *Elements of Physical Manipulation* (2 parts, 1873–76), and editor of *The Theory of Color in its Relation to Art and Art Industry*, by Dr. William Bezold (1876).

PICKERING, John, jurist, was born at Newington, N.H., Sept. 22, 1737; son of Joshua and Mary Pickering; grandson of Thomas and Mary (Gee) Pickerin, and great-grandson of John Pickerin, a native of England, who was in Portsmouth, N.H., as early as 1633. John Pickering was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1761, A.M., 1764, and opened a law office at Greenland, N.H., removing shortly afterward to Portsmouth. He was married to Abigail Sheafe. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1784, and in 1787 was elected a member of the Federal constitutional convention, but declined to serve. He was a state senator; judge of the supreme court of New Hampshire, 1790–95, serving as chief justice in 1795, and judge of the U.S. district court for New Hampshire, 1795–1804. He was impeached in 1803, and removed from office by a party vote, the charge being drunkenness and profanity on the bench, and the defence before the senate being insanity. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1792. He died in Portsmouth, N.H., April 11, 1805.

PICKERING, John, philologist, was born in Salem, Mass., Feb. 7, 1777; son of Timothy (q.v.) and Rebecca (White) Pickering. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1796, A.M., 1799; studied law in Philadelphia, and was secretary to William Smith, U. S. minister to Portugal, 1797–99, and to Rufus King, U.S. minister to Great Britain, 1799–1801. He practised law in Salem, Mass., 1801–27; removed to Boston in 1827, and was city solicitor until his resignation in 1846. He was a representative in the state legislature, state senator and member of the committee that revised and arranged the statutes of Massachusetts. He spoke fluently the English, French, Portugese, Italian, Spanish, German, Romaic, Greek, and Latin languages, and studied the Eastern languages and the Indian languages of America. He declined the professorship of English and Oriental languages, also that of Greek Literature at Harvard, and the office of provost of the University of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the board of overseers of Harvard, 1818–24, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1822, and from Harvard in 1835. He was president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Oriental society; a member of the Linnæan Society of New England; the American Philosophical society; the American Antiquarian society; the Society of the Cincinnati; the Boston Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; the Massachusetts Historical society; the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians; the French Society of Universal Statistics; the Berlin Academy of Sciences, and the Oriental Society of Paris; and an honorary member of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Legal Knowledge; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Archæological Society of Greece, the New Hampshire Historical society, the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in China, the Michigan Historical society, and the Egyptian Literary association. He is the author of: *A Vocabulary or Collection of Words and Phrases which have been supposed to be Peculiar to the United States of America* (1814); *Memoir on the Adoption of a Uniform Orthography for the Indian Languages of North America* (1820); *Review of the International McLeod Question* (1825); *Comprehensive Dictionary of the Greek Language* (1826); *Lecture on the Alleged Uncertainty of Law* (1830); *The Agrarian Laws* (1833); *Memoir on the Inhabitants of Lord North's Island* (1835); *Remarks on the Indian Languages of North America* (1836). He died in Boston, Mass., May 5, 1846.

PICKERING, Timothy, statesman, was born in Salem, Mass., July 17, 1745; son of Timothy and Mary (Wingate) Pickering; grandson of John and Sarah (Burrill) Pickering, and of Joshua and

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Mary (Lunt) Wingate, and a descendant of John Pickering (born 1615), who emigrated from England and settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1634, was made an inhabitant in 1636, and removed to Salem, Mass., in 1637. Timothy Pickering was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1763, A.M., 1766, and was admitted to the bar in 1768. He was register of deeds for Essex county; lieutenant of militia, 1766–75, and colonel, 1775–76. He led the Continental force in the pursuit of the British through Charlestown, but arrived too late to effect a capture. He was elected justice of the peace in 1775; justice of the superior court of common pleas; judge of the maritime court in December, 1775, and a representative in the general court in 1776. He was married, April 8, 1776, to Rebecca White of Bristol, England, who died in Salem, Mass., Aug. 14, 1828. He joined the Continental army at the head of a regiment of 700 men; was promoted adjutant-general, June, 1777; was a member of the board of war, Nov. 7, 1777; was appointed quartermaster-general of the army, Aug. 5, 1780, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. In July, 1785, the quartermaster's department was abolished, and he went into the commission business in Philadelphia, but in 1787 he removed to the Wyoming valley, Pa. He opposed the insurgent Connecticut settlers and on the imprisonment of John Franklin, the insurgent leader, his house was attacked by the rioters and he escaped to Philadelphia. He was a member of the convention for ratifying the U.S. constitution, and on his return to Wyoming he was taken prisoner by the rioters and confined for three weeks, his captors wishing him to intercede in behalf of Franklin. He was finally released and engaged in putting down the lawlessness in the state. He was a member of the state convention of 1789, that framed the constitution of Pennsylvania; was sent on a mission to pacify the Seneca Indians, who were aroused by the murder of two of their tribe in 1790, and completed negotiations in 1791 with a treaty between the United States and the Six Nations. He was postmaster-general, 1791–95, and was appointed secretary of war to succeed Gen. Henry Knox, Jan. 2, 1795, controlling the Indian affairs and the navy administration. During his term of service in that department, the military academy at West Point was founded, and the U.S. frigates *Constitution*, *Constellation*, and *United States* were built. He served as secretary of state on the resignation of Edmund Randolph in 1795, and was later appointed to the office, serving till May 12, 1800, when, owing to a disagreement between President John Adams and his cabinet, he was discharged. Embarrassed by debt, he removed to Susquehanna county, Pa., where he lived in a log cabin and engaged in farming. A subscription was taken by a number of Boston citizens amounting to $25,000, and after his debts were paid he was induced to remove to Danvers, Mass. He was chief justice of the court of common pleas, 1802–03; was appointed U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dwight Foster in 1803, and elected for the full term of six years in 1805. By his opposition to the Louisiana purchase and the embargo act he became extremely unpopular. He removed to Wenham, Mass., in 1812, and was a Federalist representative in the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813–17. He was a member of the executive council of Massachusetts in 1817, president of Essex Agricultural society in 1818, and retired to Salem, Mass., where he died, Jan. 29, 1829.

PICKERING, William Henry, astronomer, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 15, 1858; son of Edward and Charlotte (Hammond) Pickering; grandson of Timothy and Lurena (Cole) Pickering and of Daniel and Sally (Stoddard) Hammond, and great-grandson of Timothy Pickering, (q.v.). He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1879; was instructor in physics there, 1880–87; assistant in the Harvard observatory, 1887–89, and assistant professor in 1889. He was married, June 11, 1884, to Anne Atwood, daughter of Isaac Butts of Boston, Mass. He led the expedition to observe total solar eclipses at Colorado, 1878; Grenada, West Indies, 1886; California, 1889; Chili, 1893, and Georgia, 1900. He established a temporary observatory in Southern California in 1889; the Arequipa station of Harvard observatory in 1891; the astronomical station at Mandeville, Jamaica, W.I., in 1900, and erected the observatory and telescope for Mr. Lowell at Flagstaff, Arizona, in 1894. He ascended the Half-dome in Yosemite Valley, and El Misti in Peru, where he gained an altitude of 19,500 feet and made valuable notes on atmospheric conditions at different altitudes. He also made observations from over 100 other mountain peaks. He is the author of: *Walking Guide to Mt. Washington Range* (1882); *Investigations in Astronomical Photography* (1895); *Visual Observations of the Moon and Planets* (Harvard College *Annals*, 1900); *Lunar Atlas* (1903).

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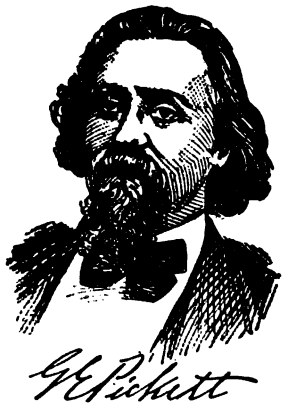
PICKETT, George Edward, soldier, was born in Richmond, Va., Jan. 25, 1825. His father was a wealthy planter of Henrico county, Va., and George received a good preparatory education. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1846, being brevetted 2nd lieutenant of 8th infantry, July 1. He served in the war with Mexico, 1846–48, being promoted 2nd lieutenant of 2nd infantry, March 3, 1847. He took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9–29, 1847, and the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17–18, 1847; was transferred to the 7th infantry, July 13, 1847, and to the 8th infantry, July 18, 1847, and was present at the capture of San Antonio, Aug. 20,1847. He was brevetted 1st lieutenant, Aug. 20, 1847, for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco; took part in the battle of Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847; was brevetted captain, Sept. 13, 1847, for gallant conduct at Chapultepec; engaged in the assault and capture of the city of Mexico, Sept. 13–14, 1847; was in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in 1848: was promoted 1st lieutenant, June 28, 1849, and was on frontier duty in Texas, 1849–55. He was promoted captain of 9th infantry, March 3, 1855, and served on the expedition against the Indians on Puget Sound, Wash., March–June, 1856; at Forts Steilacoom and Billingham, Wash., 1856–60, and on San Juan Island, Wash., 1860–61. He resigned his commission in the U.S. army, June 25, 1861, and joined the Confederate States army. He was commissioned colonel of Virginia troops and assigned to duty on the Rappahannock river. He was promoted brigadier-general, and commanded the 3d brigade in Longstreet's division of Magruder's command at the opening of the seven days' battle before Richmond, June 25–July 1, 1862, and in the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, he was severely wounded and forced to relinquish his command. On Oct. 10, 1862, he was promoted major-general and given command of the third division, Longstreet's corps, Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. He occupied the center of Lee's line at Fredericksburg; and his famous charge at Gettysburg, where he commanded the second division, Longstreet's corps, became the subject for story and the painter's brush. He was given command of the department of North Carolina, Sept. 23, 1863, and on May 18, 1864, he saved Petersburg from capture, personally leading the force that captured the Federal works and turned the guns on the retreating foe. He was engaged in the battle of Five Forks where he commanded the first division of Longstreet's corps and his division received the full force of the Federal attack, April 1, 1865. After the war he engaged in the life insurance business. He declined the U.S. marshalship of the state of Virginia tendered him by President Grant. He died in Norfolk, Va., July 30, 1875, and was buried at Hollywood, Richmond, Va.



PICKETT, James Chamberlayne, diplomat, was born in Fauquier county, Va., Feb. 6, 1793; son of Col. John and Elizabeth (Chamberlayne) Pickett; grandson of Capt. William S. and Elizabeth (Metcalfe) Pickett, and a descendant of William S. Pickett. In 1796 he removed with his parents to Mason county, Ky., where his father served in both branches of the state legislature. He was appointed from Ohio 3d lieutenant in the 2d U.S. artillery, Aug. 4, 1813; was promoted 2d lieutenant, April 19, 1814, transferred to the corps of artillery, May 12, 1814, and left the service at the close of the war in 1815. He edited the *Eagle* at Maysville, Ky., in 1815; studied law, and on June 16, 1818, entered the U.S. army as captain and assistant quartermaster-general, serving until June, 1821. He settled in the practice of law in Mason county in 1821; was a representative in the Kentucky legislature in 1822, and secretary of the state, 1825–28. By appointment of President Jackson, he was secretary of the U.S. legation to Colombia, 1829–33, acting for a time as chargé d'affaires. He was a commissioner of the U.S. patent office in 1835; fourth auditor of the U.S. treasury, 1835–38; U.S. minister to Ecuador in 1838, and chargé d'affaires to Peru, 1838–45. In 1845 he removed to Washington, D.C., where he was editor of the *Congressional Globe* for several years. He was married, Oct. 6, 1818, to Ellen, daughter of Governor Joseph Desha of Kentucky. Their son, Joseph Desha Pickett, was a minister of the Christian church, professor in Bethany college, Virginia, chaplain in the Confederate army, and professor of English literature and sacred history in Kentucky university. Another son, Col. John T. Pickett, was U.S. consul at Vera Cruz, 1853–61, special envoy extraordinary of the Confederate states to Mexico in 1865, and in 1870 sold the diplomatic correspondence of the Confederate States, known as the "Pickett Papers", to the United States government for $75,000. James Chamberlayne Pickett died in Washington, D.C., July 10, 1872.

PICKING, Henry Forry, naval officer, was born in Somerset county, Pa., Jan. 28, 1840. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy in

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1861, and served as acting master on the U.S. frigate *St. Lawrence* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1861–62; was promoted lieutenant, July 16, 1862; took part in the engagement with the privateer *Petrel*, and was present at the engagement of the U.S. fleet with the Confederate ram *Merrimac* and the Sewell's Point batteries. He served on shore duty at the U.S. Naval academy, and was assigned to the U.S. ironclad *Nahant* in 1864. He was commissioned lieutenant-commander, July 25, 1866, and commanded the *Swatara* in European and West Indian waters, 1865–68; the flagship *Colorado* in the Asiatic squadron in 1872; served on ordnance duty at Washington and at Newport, 1873–75; was promoted commander, Jan. 25, 1875, and was a member of the lighthouse board, 1875–85, serving as secretary, 1881–82. He commanded the U.S.S. *Kearsarge*, 1879–81, and the U.S.S. *Michigan* on the northwestern lakes, 1887–89. He was promoted captain, Aug. 4, 1889; was hydrographer of the U.S. navy, 1889–90; was a member of the board of inspection and survey, and commanded the cruiser *Charleston* during a rebellion in Brazil, and the receiving

ships *Minnesota* and *Wabash*, 1890–98. He was promoted commodore, Nov. 25, 1898; rear-admiral, March 3, 1899, and succeeded Admiral Howison as commandant of the Charlestown navy yard. He died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 8, 1899.

PICKLER, John Alfred, representative, was born near Salem, Ind., Jan. 24, 1844. He removed with his father to Davis county, Iowa, in 1853, and served in the Federal army, 1862–65, as captain in the 3d Iowa cavalry, and major of the 138th U.S. colored infantry. He was graduated from the Iowa State university, Ph.B., 1870, and from the University of Michigan, LL.B., 1872. He removed to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1874; was presidential elector on the Garfield ticket in 1880, and a representative in the state legislature in 1881. He removed to Faulkton, Dakota Territory, 1883; was a representative in the territorial legislature, 1884, and inspector in the public land service, 1889. He was a Republican representative at large from South Dakota in the 51st–54th congresses, 1889–97.

PICKNELL, William Lamb, painter, was born in Hinesburg, Vt., Oct. 23, 1854; son of the Rev. William and Ellen (Upham) Picknell; grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Lamb) Picknell, and of Joshuah and Mary (Nichols) Upham, and a descendant of John Upham, who was born in England in 1597; came to New England in 1635, with his wife and three children; was one of the founders of Weymouth, Mass., and later aided in founding the town of Malden. William L. Picknell began the study of art under George Inness in Rome in 1872; was later, 1875–77, a pupil

Wm L. Picknell

of Gérôme in Paris, and studied in Brittany under Robert Wylie, 1877–81. He exhibited at the Royal Academy, London, and at the Paris Salon, where he received honorable mention in 1880, and in 1882 opened a studio in Boston, Mass. He was elected a member of the Society of American Artists in 1880, of the Society of British Artists in 1884, and an associate of the National Academy of Design in New York city in 1891. He received a silver medal in 1881, and a gold medal in 1884, at the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association Fair; a medal at the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893; a gold medal at the Paris Salon in 1895; the Lippincott prize at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1896; and a medal at the Atlanta, Ga., exposition in 1896. He was married, April 18, 1889, to Gertrude, daughter of John and Ann (Goodwin) Powers of Boston. His strength lay in landscape work, and prominent among the localities chosen for his subjects are Normandy and the South of France, the new forest in England, the Mexican frontier, Southern California, Florida and the New England coast. Among the more important paintings are: *Breton Peasant Girl Feeding Ducks* (1877); *The Fields of Kerren* (1878); *The Concarneau Road*, in the Corcoran art gallery, Washington (1880); *On the Borders of the Marsh*, in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts (1880); *A Stormy Day* (1881); *Coast of Ipswich*, in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts (1882); *Sunshine and Drifting Sand* (1883); *A Sultry Day* (1884); *Wintry March*, in the Walker art gallery, Liverpool (1885); *Bleak December*, in the Metropolitan Museum, New York (1886); *After the Storm* (1886); *November Solitude* (1887); *Edge of Winter* (1891); *Le Déclin de Jour* (1894); *A Toiler of the Sea*,

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in the Carnegie art gallery, Pittsburg, Pa., (1889); *Late Afternoon, Florida*, in the Brooklyn Institute Museum of Arts and Sciences (1890); *Morning on the Loing* (1895); *Morning on the Mediterranean*, in Luxembourg collection, Paris (1896); *The Road to Nice* (1896), and *Sand Dunes at Ipswich* (1896). He died at Devereaux Rocks, Marblehead, Mass., Aug. 9, 1897.

PIEPER, Franz August Otto, educator, was born in Carwitz, Pomerania, Germany, June 27, 1852; son of August and Bertha Pieper. He was a student at the Dom-Gymnasium, Colberg, Pomerania, and in 1870 came to the United States. He was graduated at Northwestern university, Watertown, Wis., A.B., 1872, and at Concordia Lutheran Theological seminary, St. Louis, Mo., in 1875; was ordained to the Lutheran ministry at Centreville, Wis., in 1875, and was pastor there and at Manitowoc, 1875–78. He was professor of theology in Concordia Theological seminary at St. Louis, 1878–87, and in 1887 became president of the seminary and professor of dogmatic and pastoral theology, succeeding Dr. C. F. W. Walther. He was elected president-general of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other states in 1899, and re-elected in 1902, at the same time retaining the professorship and presidency at Concordia. He also became editor of *Lehre and Wehre, Lutheraner* and *Homiletisches Magazin*. He is the author of: *Grundbekenntniss de ev.-Lutherischen Kirche, mit einer geschichtlichen Einleitung und kurzen erklarenden Anmerkungen versehen* (1880); *Lehre von Christi Werk* (1898); *Distinctive Doctrines of the Lutheran Church* (1892), and contributions to denominational periodicals.

PIERCE, Benjamin, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Chelmsford, Mass., Dec. 25, 1757. His first ancestors in America settled in Plymouth in 1623. He was the seventh of ten children, and his parents having died when he was six years old, he was cared for by a paternal uncle, but received a very limited education. He engaged in farming from childhood, and in 1775, on learning of the battle of Lexington, he enlisted as a regular soldier in the Continental army at Cambridge, serving under Colonel Brooks. He fought in the battle of Bunker Hill, was appointed sergeant in the Continental regiment in Washington's army in 1776, and sergeant in the 8th Massachusetts, in January, 1777. He was promoted ensign for bravery in saving the flag of the company at Saratoga, Oct. 7, 1777; lieutenant, July 7, 1782, and was transferred to the 1st Massachusetts, Jan. 1, 1783, as captain, having command of a detachment that entered the city of New York upon its evacuation, Nov. 25, 1783. He entered the employ of a large landholder in New England after the war, and was soon enabled to purchase a tract of land in Hillsborough, N.H., which he cleared and on which he settled and built a rude log house. He was married in 1787 to Elizabeth Andrews of Hillsborough, who died in 1788, and he was married secondly in 1789 to Anna Kendrick of Amherst, N.H. He was appointed brigade major of his district in the New Hampshire militia by Governor Sullivan in 1786, and was promoted brigadier-general. He represented Hillsborough in the state legislature, 1789–1801, was a member of the governor's council, 1803–09 and 1813–18, and sheriff of Hillsborough county, 1809–13 and 1818–27. He was governor of New Hampshire in 1827 and 1829, but was defeated in 1828, and was a Democratic presidential elector at large in 1833, voting for Andrew Jackson. He died in Hillsborough, N.H., April 1, 1839.

PIERCE, Byron Root, soldier, was born in East Bloomfield, Ontario county, N.Y., Sept. 20, 1829; son of Silas and Mary (Root) Pierce. He was educated in Rochester, N.Y., worked in his father's woolen factory, and became a dentist. He removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1856, and in 1861 enlisted in the 3d Michigan volunteer infantry, being promoted captain, May 13, 1861, major, Oct. 21, 1861, lieutenant-colonel, July 25, 1862, and colonel, Jan. 1, 1863. He served with the Army of the Potomac during the entire war; was promoted brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, June 7, 1864; was brevetted major-general of volunteers, April 6, 1865, for gallant services at Sailor's Creek, Va., and was mustered out of the service, Aug. 24, 1865. He was married, Oct. 12, 1881, to Abbie L. Evans of Rhode Island. He was commandant of the Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids, Mich., 1887–91, and in 1902 was an employee in the U.S. post office at Grand Rapids.

PIERCE, Edward Lillie, publicist and lawyer, was born in Stoughton, Mass., March 29, 1829; son of Col. Jesse and Elizabeth S. (Lillie) Pierce, and brother of Henry Lillie Pierce (q.v.). He was prepared for college at the academies at Bridgewater and Easton; was graduated from Brown university in 1850; from Harvard Law school in 1852; was admitted to the bar in Boston, 1853, and subsequently practised in Cincinnati, Chicago and again in Boston. He was a member of the Republican national conventions of 1860, 1876, 1880, 1884. At the opening of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the 3d Massachusetts regiment; served at Fort Monroe, and was detailed to organize, educate and render self-supporting the freedmen of the Sea Islands, S.C., in 1862, which enterprise proved so successful that he started companies in other districts to carry on

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his work. He was collector of internal revenue of Boston, 1863–66; district attorney of Norfolk and Plymouth counties, 1866–70; lecturer at the Massachusetts University Law school for ten years, and secretary of the board of state charities, 1869–74, for which he made reports of the work in Europe and the United States. He was member of the state legislature, 1875–76, 1895 and 1896, chairman of the house committee on the judiciary, 1876, and while serving in that capacity devised and carried a comprehensive act limiting municipal indebtedness. He declined the office of assistant treasurer of the United States at Boston in 1878, and was the unsuccessful Republican candidate from the 3d Massachusetts district for representative in the 52nd congress in 1890. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, and a personal friend of Charles Sumner and John Bright. He founded the free public library at Milton, Mass., and between 1869 and 1897 traveled extensively in Europe and the East. He was married first, April 19, 1865, to Elizabeth Helen, daughter of the Hon. John Kingsbury of Providence, R.I., and secondly, March 8, 1882, to Maria Louisa Woodhead of Huddersfield, England. He received the degree LL.D. from Brown in 1882, and from Claflin in 1894. He was an advocate of ballot reform and an authority on railroad law, and his articles on these subjects together with his lecture on John Bright, college exercises and political addresses are included in "Enfranchisement and Citizenship" (1896). He compiled a "Genealogy of the Pierce Family" and an "Index of the Special Railroad Laws of Massachusetts" (1874); published a "Sketch of Major John Lillie" a maternal ancestor; edited "Walter's American Law," and is the author of: *Effect of Prospective or Extreme Legislation*, etc. (1857); *Personal Liberty Laws* (1861); *Negroes at Port Royal* (1862); *Freedmen of Port Royal, S.C.* (*Atlantic Monthly*, Aug., 1863); *Two Systems of Government Proposed for the Rebel States* (1867); *Laws of Railroads* (1881), and *Memoirs and Letters of Charles Sumner* (4 vols., 1877–93). He died in Paris, France, Sept. 5, 1897.

PIERCE, Franklin, fourteenth president of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, N.H., Nov. 23, 1804; son of Governor Benjamin and Anna (Kendrick) Pierce. He attended the academies at Hancock, Francestown and Exeter, and was graduated at Bowdoin in 1824, standing third in his class. He was an officer in the college batallion, and during his college course taught district schools in the winter to pay his tuition. He studied law under Levi Woodbury at Portsmouth, 1825; at the law school, Northampton, Mass., 1825–26, and in the office of Judge Edmund Parker, Amherst, N.H., 1827. He was admitted to the bar in 1827, and practised first at Hillsborough and subsequently at Concord. He was a representative from Hillsborough in the state legislature, 1829–32; speaker of the house, 1831 and 1832, and a Democratic representative in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833–37. He served on the judiciary

BOWDOIN COLLEGE IN 1822.

committee, and spoke against receiving petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and against appropriations for the U.S. Military academy on the ground that the institution was aristocratic and that the profession of arms was dangerous to the liberties of the country, which should depend on the yeomen militia for defence. He sustained President Jackson in opposing the growing demand for appropriations for internal improvements, and his course as a representative determined his party to make him a senator in congress, March 3, 1837, as successor to John Page, who completed the term of Isaac Hill. He took his seat Sept. 24, 1837, the youngest senator in the chamber, and not till his birthday, Nov. 23, 1837, thirty-three years of age. He supported the recommendation of Joel Roberts Poinsett, secretary of war, to give government aid to the states in order to make more effective their militia, and when the motives of the secretary were questioned Senator Pierce ably defended him. He opposed the removal of government employees for political opinions. He resigned his seat in the senate at the close of the second session, Aug. 31, 1842, in order to resume the practice of law, and joining his family who had removed to Concord in 1838, he practised in that city, Leonard Wilcox (q.v.) completing his term in the senate. When Senator Levi Woodbury resigned, Nov. 20, 1845, to take his seat on the bench of the U.S. supreme court, Governor Steele urged Mr. Pierce to accept the appointment as his successor, which he declined, as he did the Democratic nomination for governor and the cabinet position of attorney-general from President Polk the same year. In 1846 he made a determined but hopeless battle for the Democratic party against the united Whig and Free Soil parties with John P. Hale as his chief opponent, with the result that Hale was elected U.S. senator, and the state gave to the coalition two representatives in congress. When the war with Mexico was declared he enrolled as a private in a

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Franklin Pierce.

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volunteer company recruiting in Concord, and his efficiency as a drill-master secured for him the appointment by President Polk to the colonelcy of the 9th volunteer infantry, and promotion to the rank of brigadier-general by the President, March 8, 1847. On the 27th of March he embarked from Newport, R.I., with Colonel Ransom and three companies of the 9th regiment, arriving at Vera Cruz, June 28, and on July 14, left Vera Cruz, reaching the main army

VERA CRUZ.

of General Scott at Puebla, August 6. On August 19, at the battle of Contreras, General Pierce led his brigade across the lava bed, the rough volcanic rocks disabling his horse and the fall injuring the general's leg. Contrary to the advice of the surgeon he mounted another horse and continued the assault until almost midnight, when darkness ended the charge, which was taken up at daylight with General Pierce in the saddle; but the army had gained the rear of the fortified Mexicans, and those escaping capture retreated to Churubusco, where General Santa Anna with his main army had gathered. Despite the advice of General Scott to leave the field, Pierce continued in the saddle, and his brigade and that of Gen. James Shields were ordered to make a detour in order to gain the enemy's rear. In doing this they were opposed by a superior force of Mexican reserves and a bloody battle ensued, most of which time Pierce was on foot, his horse being unable to cross a ravine, and the battle had not been determined when Worth and Pillow were successful in their attack on the front, and thus relieved the two outnumbered brigades. General Pierce was overcome by the pain in his leg, and carried to hospital after the battle. The defeat of the Mexicans at Churubusco, led Santa Anna to propose a truce looking to terms for peace, and General Scott appointed General Pierce one of the commissioners to meet representatives from the Mexican army and arrange an armistice; but the commissioners soon discovered the purpose of the Mexican general to be merely to gain time, and General Scott closed the negotiations after a truce of two weeks and following the battles of Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, the City of Mexico capitulated and the war was at an end. In December, 1847, General Pierce was welcomed home in Concord, and the state legislature presented him with a sword. He was a delegate to and president of the

state constitutional convention of 1850, and in the convention he endeavored to remove the constitutional bar against non-Protestants holding office in the state, by an amendment which was not adopted by the people, but thereafter the restriction was not enforced. His legal practice was continued, 1847–52, with eminent success, and his services as an orator were in constant demand. He accepted the compromise measures of 1850 as settling the question of slavery in the newly acquired territory, and the Democratic national convention met at Baltimore, June 12, 1852, with Buchanan, Cass, Douglas and Marcy as the prominent candidates. After the 35th ballot the name of Franklin Pierce was presented by Virginia and on the 39th ballot he was nominated as the candidate of the party for President of the United States, receiving 282 of the 293 votes of the convention and in the election that followed in November his electors received 1,601,474 popular votes to 1,380,576 for the electors of Winfield Scott, 156,149 for those of John P. Hale, and 1,670 in Massachusetts for those of Daniel Webster. At the meeting of the electoral college in 1853, he received 254 electoral votes to 42 for Winfield Scott, all the states but Vermont, Massachusetts, Tennessee and Kentucky, voting for Pierce and King. He was inaugurated,

THE WHITE HOUSE,—1849-1866.

March 4, 1853, and on March 7, announced the following appointments: William L. Marcy of New York, secretary of state; James Guthrie of Kentucky, secretary of the treasury; Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, secretary of war; Robert McClelland of Michigan, secretary of the interior; James C. Dobbin of North Carolina, secretary of the navy; James Campbell of Pennsylvania, postmaster-general, and Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts, attorney-general. His cabinet as thus constituted remained without change to the close of his administration, the only example of an unbroken official Presidential family in the history of the United States. He appointed James Buchanan of Pennsylvania (succeeded in 1856 by George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania) U.S. minister to Great Britain; John Young Mason of Virginia, U.S. minister to France; Henry R. Jackson of Georgia, U.S. minister resident to Austria; Thomas H. Seymour of Connecticut, U.S. minister to Russia, and Pierre Soulé of Louisiana (succeeded in 1855

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by Augustus C. Dodge of Iowa) U.S. minister to Spain. He appointed John A. Campbell of Alabama associate justice of the U.S. supreme court in 1853, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Justice McKinley of Alabama. In his inaugural address President Pierce advised against the agitation of the question of slavery and the rendition of fugitive slaves, as long as the constitution protected the slaveholders and the institution. He feared that the excitement attending such discussion might threaten the stability of the union of the states. He settled the boundary dispute with Mexico by appointing James Gadsden U.S. minister to Mexico, and empowering him to negotiate a treaty with that country, by which the United States secured 45,000 square miles out of which parts of Arizona and New Mexico were formed, paying therefor $10,000,000, but receiving a considerably larger sum from Mexico for Indian depredation claims. Under the direction of the war department he caused the surveys of several routes for a railroad to the Pacific, and the publication of the various reports gave to the people a large amount of knowledge of the territory traversed. In 1853 Martin Koszta, a Hungarian refugee, was captured in the harbor of Smyrna and confined on the Austrian brig *Hussar* as a political prisoner. The United States agent at that port demanded his release on the ground that he had taken the preliminary steps toward becoming an American citizen. Commander D. N. Ingraham (q.v.) of the U.S. sloop of war *St. Louis* threatened to fire upon the *Hussar* unless Koszta was released, and by mutual agreement he was placed in charge of the French consul, and a few days thereafter released by order of the Austrian government. The President and both houses of congress approved the course of Ingraham and presented him with a medal. By mutual concessions the question in controversy respecting the fisheries claims of Great Britain was amicably settled. The treaty with Great Britian insuring commercial reciprocity with the Canadian provinces, and the treaty with Japan opening the ports of that empire to commerce were ratified by the senate in 1854. In the United States congress the Kansas–Nebraska bill was debated in the 33d congress and passed. This act rendered void the

Missouri compromise and re-opened the question of slavery in the territories, which resulted in the Kansas dual government and a miniature civil war, which was ended by the action of the President in appointing John W. Geary of Pennsylvania military governor of the territory in 1856, with power to restore order. During the progress of the Crimean war, 1854–55, recruits were being secretly enlisted in the United States for the British army. Learning that the British minister sanctioned the proceeding, President Pierce demanded Mr. Crampton's recall, and when the British government refused, he promptly dismissed him, and also the British consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, who were parties to the movement. The British government accepted the situation, and sent new men to fill the places of those dismissed. During President Pierce's administration, the court of claims was organized, the diplomatic and consular system was reorganized, and General Scott was made lieutenant-general. He vetoed a bill appropriating 10,000,000 acres of land to the states for the relief of indigent insane, the appropriation bill for public works in 1854, the bill for the payment of French spoliation claims, and an increased appropriation for the Collins line of steamers in 1855. When William Walker, the filibuster, gained undisputed control of Nicaragua in 1856, and announced that he had been elected president, the President recognized the government, and received a minister sent by Walker to Washington. By direction of President Pierce the United States ministers to Great Britain, France and Spain, met at Ostend, Oct. 9, 1854, adjourned to Aix la Chapelle, and sent from there to Washington the "Ostend Manifesto", which declared that the sale of Cuba to the United States would be advantageous to both governments; but that if Spain refused to sell, it was incumbent upon the United States to "wrest it from her" rather than see it Africanized like Santo Domingo. The unsettled conditions of the European powers, and the question of slavery in the territories of the United States overshadowed the Cuban question, however, and it was not revived during President Pierce's administration. The Democratic national convention met at Cincinnati, June 2, 1856, and President Pierce was a candidate for renomination, receiving on the first ballot 122 votes to 135 for Buchanan, and 33 for Douglas. On the 17th ballot James Buchanan was nominated. In August, 1856, the house of representatives attached a rider to the army appropriation bill, providing that no part of the army should be employed to enforce the laws of the Kansas territorial legislature until the validity of such laws was determined by congress; and when the bill came before the senate, that body refused to

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concur, and the 34th congress adjourned, Aug. 18, 1856. President Pierce at once issued a proclamation convening congress in extra session. It met, Aug. 21, 1856, the bill was passed without the proviso, and congress adjourned, Aug. 30, 1856. In his message to congress, Dec. 1, 1856, the President laid before that body the condition of affairs in Kansas as viewed from what he considered a constitutional standpoint, and criticised the free-state party for alleged revolutionary methods to secure the success of their measures. On March 4, 1857, he welcomed James Buchanan, his successor, to the White House, and after attending the inauguration ceremonies he returned to Concord, and resumed the practice of his profession. He visited Madeira, the British Isles, and the continent of Europe, 1857–60, and returned home early in 1860. He took no active part in the political canvass of that year. He deplored the revolutionary methods adopted by the abolitionists and urged the defeat of the promoters of discord at the polls. When, however, the Southern states fired on the government forts and took possession of government property, he urged the people to support the government. His wife, Jane Means Appleton (q.v.), died in Andover, Mass., Dec. 2, 1863. Of their three sons, two died in early youth, and the youngest, Benjamin Pierce, was killed in a railroad accident, Jan. 6, 1853, after his father's election, but before his inauguration as President of the United States. President Pierce received the degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1853, and from Dartmouth in 1860. The legislature of New Hampshire caused his portrait to be painted and placed in the hall of representatives in the state capitol. See lives of Pierce by Nathaniel Hawthorne and D. W. Bartlett, and a review of his administration by A. E. Carroll. He died in Concord, N.H., Oct. 8, 1869.

PIERCE, Frederick Clifton, historian, was born in Worcester, Mass., July 30, 1856; son of Silas Austin and Maria N. (Smith) Pierce; grandson of Amos Pierce, and a descendant of John Pers of Watertown, Mass., 1637. He attended Groton academy, Mass., and engaged in journalism in Worcester, Mass., in 1879. He removed to Chicago, Ill., 1880, and was city editor of the *Gazette*, 1880–90. He was business manager of the Chicago *Journal*, 1890–1900, and was chosen advertising manager of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* in 1900, and business manager in 1901. He organized the City Grays, 3d regiment, Illinois National Guard, in 1883, and commanded it until 1885, when he was promoted colonel of staff to Governor Richard Oglesby. He was also a member of the staffs of Governors Fifer and Altgeld, and served as secretary of the National Guard for six years. He became a member of the American Historical society, 1900; the Society of American Authors, and many other organizations. He is the author of: *History of Grafton, Mass.* (1879); *History of Barre, Mass.* (1880); *Life and Services of R. M. A. Hawk* (1886); *History of Rockford, Ill.* (1887); and numerous genealogies, including the Field, Foster, Harwood, Whitney. Fisk, Fiske, Pierce, Peirce, Pearce, Forbes, Forbush, Gibson, Batcheller, Batchelder and Sherman families.

PIERCE, George Edmond, educator, was born in Southbury, Conn., Sept. 21, 1794; son of Samuel and Martha (Edmond) Pierce, and a descendant of Robert Edmond, a native of Ireland. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1816, A.M., 1819; was principal of Fairfield academy, Conn., 1816–18; was graduated at Andover Theological seminary in 1821; was ordained July 12, 1822, and was pastor at Harwinton, Conn., 1822–34. On Dec. 7, 1824, he married Susan, daughter of Martin Rockwell of Colebrook, Conn. He was president of Western Reserve college, 1834–55,

THE OLD WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE, HUDSON, OHIO.

and during his administration a medical school was established at Cleveland in 1844, and an observatory, athenæum, chapel and several other new buildings erected. In 1850 he was sharply criticised for what was termed his extravagance, the attendance decreased, the theological department closed, subscriptions fell off, and he resigned his office in 1855, and was without charge at Hudson, Ohio, 1855–71. He received the degree D.D. from Middlebury college in 1838. He died at Hudson, Ohio, May 27, 1871.

PIERCE, George Foster, M.E. bishop, was born in Greene county, Ga., Feb. 3, 1811; son of the Rev. Lovick and —— (Foster) Pierce. He graduated at Franklin college, Athens, Ga., A.B., 1829, A.M., 1832, and studied law under his uncle, Col. George Foster, in Greensborough, 1829–30. In January, 1831, he was admitted into the Georgia conference of the Methodist church, and was later a member of the South Carolina conference. He was presiding elder of the Augusta circuit, 1837–39, president of the Georgia Female college, which became the Wesleyan Female college, at Macon, Ga., 1839–40, and agent of this institution in 1841. He was engaged in pastoral work, 1842–48; was a delegate to the general con-

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ference at New York city in 1844; to the convention at Louisville, Ky., which organized the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in 1845, and to its first general conference at Petersburg, Va., in 1846, and to those of 1850 and 1854. He was president of Emory college at Oxford, Ga., 1848–54, and was elected and ordained bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, at Columbus, Ga., in 1854. He built St. John's Methodist church at Augusta, Ga., 1843–44; made an overland journey to San Francisco on a stage coach in 1859, in the interests of his work, and received the degrees D.D. from Transylvania university, LL.D. from Randolph-Macon college in 1867, and was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1867–84. He is the author of *Incidents of Western Travel* (1857). He died at Sparta, Ga., Sept. 3, 1884.

PIERCE, Gilbert Ashville, senator, was born in East Otto, Cattaraugus county, N.Y. He moved to Indiana in 1854, and later attended the University of Chicago Law school for two years. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the 9th Indiana volunteers for three months' service, and was elected 2d lieutenant. He re-enlisted, Aug. 8, 1861, was appointed captain and made assistant quartermaster. He served under General Grant at Paducah, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Grand Gulf and Vicksburg, being present at its surrender, July 4, 1863. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1863; served at Matagorda Island, Texas; was promoted colonel in 1864; appointed inspector and special commissioner of the war department, in which capacity he served at Hilton Head and Pocotaligo, S.C., thence being ordered to the department of the gulf, and in October, 1865, he was retired with the brevets, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of volunteers. He was a representative in the Indiana legislature in 1868; assistant financial clerk of the U.S. senate, 1869–71; assistant and managing editor of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, 1871–83; editor of the Chicago *News*, 1883–84, and governor of Dakota Territory, 1884–87. He was chosen Republican U.S. senator from the new state of North Dakota, Nov. 20, 1889, and drew the short term, which expired March 3, 1891. In 1891 he purchased with W. J. Murphy, the Minneapolis, Minn., *Tribune*, and became its editor-in-chief. He was appointed U.S. minister to Portugal by President Harrison in 1893, resigning after a few months' service. He is the author of several novels, sketches and plays, and published a *Dickens Dictionary: A Key to the Characters and Principal Incidents in the Works of Charles Dickens* (1872). He died in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 15, 1901.

PIERCE, Henry Lillie, representative, was born in Stoughton, Mass., Aug. 23, 1825; son of Col. Jesse and Elizabeth S. (Lillie) Pierce; grandson of Jesse and Catherine (Smith) Pierce, and of Capt. John Lillie (aide to Major-General Knox in the Revolution), and a descendant of John Pers, who immigrated from Norfolk county, England, and settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1637. He attended a private school conducted by his father at Stoughton, also the academy and the state normal school at Bridgewater, Mass.; removed to Dorchester, Mass., with his parents in 1849; in 1850 entered the chocolate manufactory of Walter Baker & Co., and on the death of Mr. Baker in 1854, took charge of the business. He was active in the organization of the Free-Soil party in Massachusetts in 1848; was a representative in the state legislature, 1860–62 and 1866; was a member of the Boston board of aldermen, 1870–71, mayor of Boston in 1873 and 1878, and a Republican representative from the third Massachusetts district in the 43d and 44th congresses, having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Whiting, and serving from December, 1874, to March 4, 1877. In 1884 he helped to organize an independent movement to support Grover Cleveland for president, and thereafter acted with the Democratic party. After numerous bequests to charitable and other public institutions, aggregating $600,000, and including $50,000 each to Harvard university, the Massachusetts General hospital, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and the Massachusetts Homœopathic hospital, he transferred his valuable farm adjoining the Blue Hills reservation to the Boston Park commissioners to be added to the park lands of the city, and bequeathed the residue of his estate to be divided among the five beneficiaries first named. He was never married. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 17, 1896.

PIERCE, Henry Miller, educator and inventor, was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., Oct. 6, 1831; son of Henry Miller and Susan (Peironnet) Pierce; grandson of Dr. John Harvey and Jane (Miller) Pierce and of James Stephen and Susan (Bishop) Peironnet, and a descendant of Dr. William Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, and of Admiral Adam Duncan, the hero of Camperdown in 1797. His parents came to America from England in 1820. He was graduated at Waterville college, Maine, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1857; was principal of Newcastle academy, 1853–55, of the high school, Chicopee Falls, Mass., 1856–57, and president of Rutgers College for Women, New York city, 1858–71. In 1861 with Dr. Francis Lieber and Judge White of New York he organ-

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ized the army ambulance corps and personally directed its work, 1861–62. He was married, Nov. 9, 1855, to Mary Quimby, daughter of Joshua and ——(Stockbridge) Page of Bath, Me., and secondly, June 21, 1866, to Mary Jane, daughter of Col. Dennis and Mary H. (Stewart) Church of Riga, N.Y. He was manager of charcoal and iron manufacturing companies, Bangor and Elk Rapids, Mich., Nashville and Goodrich, Tenn., and Calera and Decatur, Ala., 1871–94, and was president of the West Nashville Improvement company, 1887–94. He invented processes for making acetate of lime and wood alcohol from the waste gases of charcoal kilns. He introduced wood alcohol on the commercial market and also became interested in the development of the phosphate industry. He made a number of inventions in connection with the iron and chemical industries for which 27 patents were issued to him. West Nashville, which city he founded in 1887, became the centre of extensive manufacturing industries. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bucknell university, Lewisburg, Pa., 1866. He removed to Washington, D.C., in 1890 and to Rochester, N.Y., in 1894. He died at Ocala, Fla., Feb. 18, 1902.

PIERCE, Henry Niles, fourth bishop of Arkansas and ninety-fifth in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Pawtucket, R.I., Oct. 19, 1820; son of Benjamin B. and Susan (Walker) Pierce; grandson of Moses and Sarah (Bently) Pierce, and a descendant of Richard Pearce, Jr., born 1590, in Bristol, England, who came to this country about 1638, and resided in Portsmouth, R.I. Henry N. Pierce was graduated at Brown, A.B., 1842, A.M., 1845. He was ordered deacon, April 25, 1848, and ordained priest, Jan. 8, 1849, by Bishop Freeman in Christ church, Matagorda, Tex.; engaged in missionary work in Washington county, Tex., 1849–52; was rector of Christ church, Matagorda, Tex., 1852–54; Trinity church, New Orleans, La., in 1854; St. Paul's, Rahway, N.J., 1855–57; St. John's, Mobile, Ala., 1857–68, and St. Paul's, Springfield, Ill., 1868–70. He was married, April 18, 1854, to Nannie Hayward, daughter of Abram and Eleanor (Wallace) Sheppard of Matagorda. He was elected missionary bishop of Arkansas and Indian Territory and was consecrated in Christ church, Mobile, Ala., Jan. 25, 1870, by Bishops Green, Whitehouse, R. H. Wilmer, Quintard, J. P. B. Wilmer and Young. In 1871 Arkansas was organized as a diocese, of which he became the first diocesan, and retained the charge of the missionary jurisdiction of Indian Territory until 1893, when the territory became part of the missionary district of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. He received the degree D.D. from the University of Alabama in 1862 and from the University of the South in 1869, and that of LL.D. from William and Mary college in 1867. He is the author of published sermons, addresses, translations, miscellaneous pamphlets and *The Agnostic and Other Poems* (1884). He died at Fayetteville, Ark., Sept. 5, 1899.

PIERCE, James Oscar, historian, was born at Oriskany Falls, N.Y., Feb. 8, 1836; son of James and Lucy (Barnes) Pierce; grandson of Stephen (a Revolutionary officer) and Abigail (Taylor) Pearce, and of Thomas Barnes, and a lineal descendant of John and Priscilla (Molines) Alden, and of Richard Warren, passengers on the *Mayflower*, 1620; also of Edward Rossiter, assistant in the first government of Massachusetts Bay, 1630. James Oscar Pierce attended the public schools of Syracuse, N.Y. He enlisted, April 20, 1861, in the 1st Wisconsin volunteers for three months' service; was admitted to the bar in Dodge county, Wis., in September, 1862, and was married, Sept. 14, 1862, to Ada, daughter of Wellington H. and Caroline (White) Butterfield. He re-entered the army, Sept. 27, 1862, as 1st lieutenant of the 29th Wisconsin volunteers; was promoted major and assistant adjutant-general, May 8, 1863, serving on the staff of General B. M. Prentiss, and as his chief of staff participated in the battle of Helena, July 4, 1863. He was mustered out, Nov. 29, 1865, and took up the practice of law at Memphis, Tenn., where he resided until 1886. He was appointed judge of the law court of Memphis, October, 1867, and elected judge of the circuit court of Shelby county, Tenn., August, 1878, which office he held for eight years. He was lecturer on constitutional jurisprudence and history in the College of Law in the University of Minnesota, 1888–1902, and in July, 1902, was chosen dean of the College of American History, a department of the National Memorial university, Mason City, Iowa, established in 1902. He was an active member of the Tennessee State Historical society and of the Tennessee State Bar asssociation, 1875–86, and president of the Eclectic club of Memphis, 1876–86. He was elected a member of the Minnesota Historical society in 1890; was president of the Bar association of Hennepin county, Minnesota, 1901; a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of several other patriotic socie-

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ties. He edited: *Hutchinson on Carriers* (1878), left unfinished by Judge Robert Hutchinson, and is the author of *Fraudulent Mortgages of Merchandise* (1884), and contributions to the *Southern Law Review*, *Central Law Journal*, and *American Law Review*.

PIERCE, Jane Means Appleton, wife of President Pierce, was born in Hampton, N.H., March 12, 1806; daughter of the Rev. Jesse Appleton. She was married in 1834 to Franklin Pierce, and they had three children (sons), two of whom died in infancy, the youngest son, Benjamin, when about thirteen years of age, was instantly killed while *en route* from Boston to Concord, N.H., and near Andover, Mass., the car in which he sat with his parents being derailed, and both parents escaping without injury. This shock coming immediately before her husband's inauguration as President and her advent as mistress of the White House, greatly affected her health, which was not rugged, and she took up the cares and duties of her Washington life under great depression. Aside from her necessary duties as the first lady of Washington official life, which she performed with dignity and tact, she withdrew wholly from the gaieties and festivities of society. After her return to her home in Concord, she traveled three years with her husband in Europe, and died at Andover, Mass., Dec. 2, 1863.

PIERCE, Lovick, clergyman, was born in Halifax county, N.C., March 17, 1785. He was taken by his parents to Barnwell district, S.C., where his school training was limited, amounting to about six months' attendance at an "old field school." He entered the Methodist ministry in 1804, and removed to Greene county, Ga., in 1809, where he married a daughter of the Hon. George Wells Foster, attorney-at-law. He was a chaplain in the army during the war of 1812; studied medicine in Philadelphia, and practised medicine and preached the gospel in Greensborough, Ga., for several years, and then devoted himself to the ministry altogether. He was a delegate to the general conferences of the Methodist church in 1836, 1840 and 1844, and after the organization of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, was a delegate to its general conventions continuously up to the time of his death, his council being greatly valued. He took part in the Louisville conference of 1874, to which his son and grandson were also present as delegates. He continued to preach occasionally up to his ninety-fourth year. He received the degree of LL.D. from Randolph-Macon college in 1843, and was a trustee of that college, 1835–79. He published a series of theological essays a short time before his death, which occurred at the residence of his son, Bishop George Foster Pierce (q.v.), near Sparta, Ga., when nearly 95 years of age, Nov. 9, 1879.

PIERCE, Rice Alexander, representative, was born in Weakley county, Tenn., July 3, 1849; son of Thomas M. Pierce. After attending the common schools he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private in the 8th Tennessee cavalry regiment, under General Forrest, and was taken prisoner at Jackson, Tenn., in 1864, and confined till the close of the war. He attended the high school at London, Ontario, and was admitted to the bar of North Carolina in July, 1868. He was married in April, 1873, to Mary Hunter of Hamburg, Mo. He was district attorney-general for the twelfth judicial circuit of Tennessee, 1874–83, and a Democratic representative in the 48th congress, 1883–85, the 51st–52nd congresses, 1889–93, and in the 55th–58th congresses, 1897–1905.

PIERCE, William, delegate, was born in Georgia about 1740. He received a liberal education, and engaged in merchandising as William Pierce & Co., Savannah, Ga. He was appointed captain of the 1st Continental artillery, Nov. 30, 1776, served as aide-de-camp to General Nathanael Greene throughout the war, and on Oct. 29, 1781, received the thanks of congress, and was presented with a sword for his meritorious conduct in the battle of Eutaw Springs, S.C. He continued business in Savannah, Ga., 1783–88; represented Chatham county in the Georgia legislature; was a delegate from Georgia to the Continental congress, 1786–87, and was a member of the Convention of 1787, in Philadelphia, that framed the Federal constitution, but his absence in New York, Sept. 17, 1787, prevented his signing the document. He was a vice-president of the Society of the Cincinnati at the time of his death. While in congress he prepared his impressions of the delegates, which were published in the *Georgia Gazette* of March 20, 1788, and form a part of the Peter Force collection in the Congressional library. He died in Savannah, Ga., Dec. 10, 1789.

PIERCE, William Oscar, minister, author, and musician, was born in New Haven, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1835; son of Samuel Ransom and Sylvia Jane (Comstock) Pierce; grandson of Phineas and Annie (Kellog) Pierce and of Dr. James and Chloe (Beach) Comstock, and a descendant of Thomas Pierce, who emigrated from England in 1633 and settled in Charlestown, Mass. He was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan university, A.B., 1859; A.M., 1862; was professor of Greek in Moore's Hill college, Ind., 1861–62, and its president, 1862–64; in the pastorate, 1864–73; professor of Greek in Fort Wayne college, Ind., 1873–76; professor of Greek and Hebrew in Illinois Wesleyan university, 1876–79, and again in the pastorate, 1879–84 and 1887–90. Cornell college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1878. He was editor of *The Methodist Pulpit and Pew*.

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1884–87. He wrote numerous hymns, including: "The Banner of Beauty and Glory," national hymn of the Sons of Veterans, U.S.A. (1894); "Lincoln's Prayer" (1895); "The Flag of the Rising Sun," Japanese national hymn (1896), and "No More Marching through Georgia" (1896). He is also the author of: *The Church Republic, a Romance of Methodism* (1892); *On to Louisville* (1895); *De 'Pos'le Petah ub Kentucky, a Series of Sketches in the Darky Dialect* (1902).

PIERPONT, Francis Harrison, governor of Virginia, was born in Monongahela county, Va., Jan. 25, 1814; son of Francis and Catherine (Weaver) Pierpont; grandson of John and Anne (Morgan) Pierpont; great-grandson of Zaquil Morgan; great²-grandson of Col. Morgan, who came from London to Delaware, and was an Episcopal clergyman as well as a soldier; and a descendant of William Pierrepont, one of the chief men-at-arms of William the Norman, through John Pierpont (Boston, 1640; Roxbury, 1656), founder of the name in America. Francis Harrison Pierpont removed to Fairmont, Va., with his parents in 1827, attended the public schools and assisted his father on the farm and in his tan-yard until 1835. He was graduated at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., in 1839; taught school in Mississippi, 1841–42; was admitted to the Virginia bar in 1842; settled in practice in Fairmont; was a presidential elector on the Taylor ticket in 1848, and served as local council of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company for Marion and Taylor counties, 1848–56. He engaged in mining and shipping coal by rail in 1853, and later in the manufacture of fire bricks. He became prominent as an uncompromising Union man, and at the convention at Wheeling, Va., in 1861, was foremost in organizing a provisional state government with Wheeling as the capital, and was chosen provisional governor of Virginia, holding this office for one year. He immediately organized twelve regiments of militia for service in the U.S. army; was governor of the loyal portion of Virginia with the capitol at Wheeling, 1861–63, and during this time put more than 40,000 Union troops in the field. West Virginia was admitted to the Union as a separate state largely through his influence, June 19, 1863. He was governor of Virginia, 1863–68, and called the convention in

F. H. Pierpont

February, 1864, which abolished slavery in the state, and at the fall of Richmond in May, 1865, removed the seat of government from Alexandria to that city, and soon had the state reorganized. He continued in office until April, 1868, his term having expired in January. He resumed the practice of law in Fairmont in 1868; represented Marion county in the West Virginia legislature in 1870, and served as U.S. collector of internal revenue under President Garfield. The legislature of West Virginia caused his statue to be placed in Statuary Hall, Washington, D.C. He was married, Dec. 26, 1854, to Julia, daughter of the Rev. Samuel and Dorcas (Platt) Robertson of New York, and their daughter Anna (Pierpont) Siviter, became an Oriental scholar and the author of *Nehe*, a picture of Persian court life during the reign of Artaxerxes. During the last years of his life, he resided with his daughter in Pittsburg, Pa., where he died March 24, 1899.

PIERPONT, James, clergyman, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 4, 1659; son of John and Thankful (Stow) Pierpont. John Pierpont emigrated from London, England, to Boston, Mass., in 1640, became a freeman in 1652; settled on an estate of 300 acres in Roxbury, Mass., in 1656; was a representative in the General Court in 1672, and died in Ipswich, Mass., 1682. James was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1681, A.M., 1684; became pastor of the church at New Haven, Conn., in September, 1684, and was ordained July 2, 1685. He was associated with the Rev. Samuel Andrew and the Rev. Samuel Russell, in 1698, in laying plans which led to the founding of Yale college in 1701, and his representation of the needs for higher education in the colonies induced Elihu Yale to become its first benefactor. He was a fellow of Yale, 1701–14, and it is also stated that he read lectures to the students at Yale as professor of moral philosophy. He was a member of the committee that considered the complaints of England against the colony in 1705, and furnished the agent there with directions and answers. He also drew up what became known as the Saybrook platform, adopted by the synod for the administration of church discipline in 1708. He was married, first, Oct. 27, 1691, to Abigail, daughter of John and Abigail (Pierson) Davenport of New Haven; secondly, May 30, 1694, to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Joseph and Sarah (Lord) Haynes; and thirdly, July 26, 1698, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Hooker of Hartford, Conn. His portrait, painted in 1711, was presented to Yale by his descendant, Edwards Pierrepont, in 1887. His son John removed to Paulus Hook, N.J., about 1770, and from there to Virginia, built a fort near Morgantown, married Anne Morgan, and was the grandfather of Francis Harrison Pier-

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pont (q.v.) James Pierpont published *Sundry False Hopes of Heaven, Discovered and Decryed*, a sermon (1713). He died at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 22, 1714.

PIERPONT, John, jurist, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Sept. 10, 1805; son of Daniel and Sarah (Phelps) Pierpont; grandson of James and Anne (Sherman) Pierpont, and great-grandson of John and Thankful (Stow) Pierpont. He was taken to Rutland, Vt., in 1815, and resided with his brother, Judge Robert Pierpont (1791–1865). He was graduated at the Litchfield law school in 1827, and practised in Pittsford, Vt., removing in 1832 to Vergennes, where he was married in 1838 to Sarah M. Lawrence. He was register of probate, 1836–55, represented Vergennes in the state legislature in 1841, was a member of the state senate, 1855–57, and chairman of its judiciary committee for two years. He was an associate judge of the supreme court of Vermont, 1857–65, and chief justice, 1865–82. He died in Vergennes, Vt., Jan. 6, 1882.

PIERREPONT, Edwards, jurist, was born in North Haven, Conn., March 4, 1817; son of Giles and Eunice (Munson) Pierrepont; grandson of Jonathan Munson, and a descendant of John and Thankful (Stow) Pierpont. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1837, A.M., 1840, commenced the study of law in Columbus, Ohio, and graduated at the New Haven law school in 1840. He was a tutor in Yale, 1840–41, settled in practice in Columbus, Ohio, in partnership with Phineas B. Wilcox, in 1842, and in 1845 removed to New York city and resumed practice. He was married, May 27, 1846, to Margaretta, daughter of Samuel A. Willoughby of Brooklyn, N.Y. He was judge of the superior court of New York city, 1857–60, and in 1863 was appointed by President Lincoln, in conjunction with General John A. Dix, to try the prisoners of state accused of political offences. He was an active member of the Union defence committee; one of the three appointed to proceed to Washington to confer with the government, when all communication was cut off by the way of Baltimore after the attack on the Massachusetts troops in Baltimore, and he conducted, on the part of the government, the prosecution of John N. Surratt, indicted for aiding in the murder of President Lincoln; the Arkansas Hot Springs case, and the Pacific Railway case. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1867, serving on its judiciary committee. He was U.S. attorney for the southern district of New York, 1869–70; a member of the committee of seventy that fought the Tweed ring in 1870; declined the office of U.S. minister to Russia in 1873, and was U.S. attorney-general in President Grant's cabinet from April, 1875, until May, 1876, when he accepted the appointment of U.S. minister to England, serving until 1878. He was secretary of legation and chargé d'affaires at Rome, 1884–85. He was a founder, and for many years governor, of the Manhattan club. He received the degree of LL.D. from Columbian university, Washington, D.C., in 1871, and from Yale in 1873, and that of D.C.L. from Oxford university, England, in 1878. He is the author of political and literary orations, published in pamphlet form. He died in New York city, March 7, 1892

PIERSON, Abraham, educator, was born in Lynn, Mass., in 1645; son of the Rev. Abraham Pierson (1608–1678), who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, in 1639, and settled successively in Boston, Mass., Long Island, N.Y., Branford, Conn., and Newark, N.J.; was most successful in his efforts to convert the Indians, and prepared an Indian catechism (1654). Abraham Pierson, Jr., was graduated from Harvard in 1668, and was ordained to the ministry in 1669. He was assistant to his father at Newark, N.J., 1672–78; pastor 1678–94, and was appointed pastor at Killingworth, Conn., in 1694. He was associated with the Rev. James Pierpont (q.v.) in the revival of the plan to form, found and govern a college in New Haven. A charter was drafted and after the legislature had convened Oct. 9, 1701, an act was passed giving them the liberty to erect a collegiate school. It was first established at Saybrook with Abraham Pierson as rector, in 1701, which office he continued until his death. The office did not entitle him to membership in the Corporation, but he was one of the eleven trustees constituted by the charter of 1701. He composed a system of natural philosophy, and published an *Election Sermon* (1700). A bronze statue by Launt Thompson was erected to his memory on the Yale grounds in 1874. He died in Killingworth, Conn., March 5, 1707.

PIERSON, Arthur Tappan, editor, was born in New York city, March 6, 1837; son of Stephen H. and Sally Ann (Wheeler) Pierson of New York and Newark, N.J., and a descendant of the same ancestors to whom the Rev. Dr. Abraham Pierson, first president of Yale college, belonged. He was graduated from Hamilton college, N.Y., A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860, and studied at the Union Theological seminary, N.Y., 1857–60. He was ordained by the presbytery of New York, May

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13, 1860, and was married July 12, 1860, to Sarah Frances, daughter of Williston H. Benedict of New York. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Binghamton, N.Y., 1860–63; pastor of the Presbyterian church at Waterford, N.Y., 1863–69; of the Fort Street Presbyterian church at Detroit, Mich., 1869–82; of the Second Presbyterian church at Indianapolis, Ind., 1882–83; of the Bethany Presbyterian church at Philadelphia, Pa., 1883–91, and acting pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, London, England, 1891–93. He gave a special lecture course on missions at Rutgers college in 1891, and in the university of Scotland in 1892 as Duff Lecturer. In 1888 he became editor of the *Missionary Review of the World*. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Knox college in 1874. He is the author of: *Crisis of Missions* (1886); *Keys to the Word* (1887); *Many Infallible Proofs* (1889); *Evangelistic Work* (1890); *The One Gospel* (1891); *The Heart of the Gospel* (1892); *Divine Enterprise of Missions* (1892); *Miracles of Missions* (1892–1902); *The Divine Art of Preaching* (1893); *Stumbling Blocks Removed* (1893); *New Acts of the Apostles* (1893); *The Heights of the Gospel* (1893); *Hopes of the Gospel* (1893); *Life Power* (1894); *Lessons in the School of Prayer* (1896); *Seven Years in Sierra Leone* (1896); *In Christ Jesus* (1897); *Shall We Continue in Sin?* (1898); *Acts of the Holy Spirit* (1898); *Catherine of Sienna* (1899); *George Müller of Bristol* (1899); *Forward Movements* (1900); *Seed Thoughts for Public Speakers* (1901); *The Modern Mission Century* (1902); *The Gordian Knot* (1902) and contributions to periodical literature.

PIERSON, Hamilton Wilcox, educator, was born in Bergen, N.Y., Sept. 22, 1817; son of the Rev. Josiah Pierson; grandson of Samuel and Rebecca (Parmele) Pierson, and descendant of the Rev. Abraham Pierson of Yorkshire, England, who was graduated from Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1632, and came to America in 1639 "in pursuit of religious freedom." Hamilton Wilcox was graduated from Union college, N.Y., in 1843; was agent of the American Bible society, Alexandria, Va., 1843–45; was graduated from the Union Theological seminary in 1848, and on account of ill health, traveled in the interest of the American Bible society, 1848–49. He was ordained by the presbytery of New York, Nov. 13, 1853; was agent of the American Bible society in the West Indies, 1849–50, and at Louisville, Ky., 1853–58. He was president of Cumberland college, Princeton, Ky., 1858–61; agent of the American Tract society, Washington, D.C., 1861–62; secretary of the United States Christian society at Toledo, Ohio, and taught school in Virginia and Georgia, 1863–69. He went to California for his health in 1875, and engaged in literature and travel, 1877–85. He was state librarian at Columbus, Ohio, 1885–88. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Union college in 1860. He edited *The American Missionary Memorial* (1853), and is the author of: *Thomas Jefferson at Monticello* (1862); *In the Brush* (1881). He died in Bergen, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1888.

PIERSON, Henry R., educationist, was born in Charleston, Montgomery county, N.Y., June 13, 1819; son of Rufus Pierson, and a descendant of Henry Pierson of Southampton, L.I. He was graduated from Union college, N.Y., in 1846, and was admitted to the bar in 1848, practising his profession in Brooklyn, N.Y., 1849–60. He was elected president of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company in 1860; was a member of the board of education, Brooklyn, N.Y., president of the board of aldermen for several terms during his residence in Brooklyn, 1849–69, and state senator 1867–68. He was elected financial agent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad company, Chicago, Ill., in 1871, later becoming its superintendent and vice-president. He was elected resident executive director of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company at Albany, N.Y., in 1871; was a member of the state assembly, 1873, and served as chairman of its committees on cities and on railroads, and in 1875 he established a banking house at Albany. He was a trustee of Union college 1871–72; of the Albany Medical college, and of Dudley Observatory, and a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1872–90, having been elected to succeed Erastus Corning. He succeeded Erastus C. Benedict as vice-chancellor, serving 1878–81, and became chancellor in 1881 on the death of Chancellor Benedict. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Union college in 1874. He died in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 1, 1890.

PIKE, Albert, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 29, 1809. He removed with his parents to Newburyport, Mass.; attended Harvard college, 1825–26; taught at Fairhaven and Newburyport, Mass., and in 1831 traveled the unexplored regions of the West. In August, 1831, he connected himself with a caravan of ten wagons under Capt. Charles Bent, traveling to Santa Fé, where he obtained employment as a clerk. In September, 1832, he joined a party of trappers down the Pecos river and into the Staked Plains, and with four companions traveled on foot to Fort Smith, Ark., reaching there Dec. 10, 1832. He engaged in teaching at Van Buren and on Little Piney river, and contributed articles to the Little Rock *Advocate*, of which paper he became assistant editor in 1834, and owner. He was admitted to the bar in 1835, and sold his paper in 1836. Upon the outbreak of the Mexican

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war he recruited a company of cavalry and was attached to Col. Charles May's regiment of mounted volunteers at the battle of Buena Vista. In command of a company of forty-one men he rode from Saltillo to Chihuahua, Mex., receiving the surrender of the city of Mapimi on the way. He returned to his extensive law practice in 1849, and transferred his office to New Orleans in 1853, returning to Arkansas in 1857. As attorney for the Choctaw Indians he obtained the award of $2,981,247 from the U.S. government. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed Confederate commissioner to negotiate treaties of alliance with the Indians. He was appointed a brigadier-general, C.S.A., commanded the department of the Indian Territory and organized brigades of Indians which he commanded at the battles of Pea Ridge and Elkhorn. In 1866 he removed to Memphis, Tenn., where he edited the *Appeal*, 1867–68; and after 1868 he practised in Washington, D.C. He was grand commander of the supreme council of the thirty-third degree Masons, and was also grand commander of the royal order of Scottish Rite Masons. He is the author of: *Prose Sketches and Poems* (1834); *Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Arkansas* (5 vols., 1840–45); *Arkansas Form Book* (1845); *Nugæ*, poems (1854), two other collections of poems (1873 and 1882); *Masonic Statutes and Regulations* (1859); *Morals and Dogma of Freemasonry* (1870). He also wrote numerous Masonic rituals, and a reply to Pope Leo XIII's bull against Masonry. He died in Washington, D.C., April 2, 1891.

PIKE, Austin Franklin, senator, was born at Hebron, N.H., Oct. 16, 1819; son of Uriah and Mary (Page) Pike. He attended Holmes academy, Plymouth; studied law at Franklin, with George W. Nesmith, 1841–45; and practised in partnership first with his preceptor, and later with Daniel Barnard, Isaac N. Blodgett, and Frank N. Parsons. He was married, in 1850, to Caroline White. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1850–52 and 1865–66, being speaker of the house, 1865–66. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1856; a member of the state senate, 1857–58, and its president in 1858; chairman of the Republican state committee, 1858–60; a Republican representative in the 43rd congress, 1873–75, and U.S. senator, 1883–86. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1858. He died at Franklin, N.H., Oct. 8, 1886.

PIKE, Frederick Augustus, representative, was born in Calais, Maine, Dec. 9, 1817. He was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1839; was admitted to the bar in 1840, and practised at Calais. He was a representative in the state legislature eight terms, and a Republican representative in the 37–40th congresses, 1861–69, serving as chairman of the naval committee for six years. He was again a representative in the state legislature, 1870–71; and a member of the state constitutional convention in 1875. He was married in 1846 to Mary Hayden Green, author of *Ida May* (1854); *Caste* (1856); and *Agnes* (1858). Mr. Pike died in Calais, Maine, Dec. 2, 1886.

PIKE, James Shepherd, diplomatist, was born in Calais, Maine, Sept. 8, 1811. He attended the public schools, engaged in the mercantile business in 1826, and later devoted himself to journalism. He was Washington correspondent and associate editor of the New York *Tribune*, 1850–60, and was a strong anti-slavery partisan. He was U.S. minister to the Netherlands, 1861–66; and supported Horace Greeley for the presidency in 1872. He bequeathed to the public library at Calais, Maine, $15,000, on condition that no book should be purchased until it had been published ten years. He is the author of: *The Restoration of the Currency* (1868); *The Financial Crisis, its Evils and Their Remedy* (1867); *Horace Greeley in 1872* (1873); *The Prostrate State* (1874); *The New Puritan* (1879); *The First Blows of the Civil War* (1879). He died in Calais, Me., Nov. 29, 1882.

PIKE, Maria Louisa, naturalist, was born in England; daughter of Benjamin Hadley, British Commissioner to South Africa. She was private secretary to her father for several years, and employed much of her spare time in studying and making sketches of the flora of South Africa. She went to the island of Mauritius in 1870 and became acquainted with Nicholas Pike, U.S. consul, who was making a scientific research for natural history specimens for the Agassiz museum, Cambridge, Mass. She assisted him in the classification of over 800 species of fish, of which she made many colored sketches. She was married to Mr. Pike in 1875, and removed to America, where she contributed frequently to the *Scientific American*, *American Agriculturist*, and *American Garden*. She reproduced in colors a large collection of spiders made by her husband, and also made a nearly complete set of pen-and-ink drawings of North American snakes. She was a member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. She died in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 23, 1892.

PIKE, Zebulon Montgomery, soldier, was born in Lamberton, N.J., Feb. 5, 1779; son of Maj. Zebulon Pike (1751–1834) of the patriot army. The Pike family resided in New Jersey for several generations, one ancestor, Capt. John Pike, acquiring his military title in Indian warfare. Zebulon Pike removed with his parents to Bucks county, Pa., and later to Easton. He was ensign in his father's regiment on the western frontier, and was promoted lieutenant in the 1st

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regiment U.S. infantry in November, 1799. He was married in March, 1801, to Clarissa, daughter of General John Brown of Kentucky. Upon the organization of Louisiana Territory in 1805, he was ordered on an expedition to explore and trace the head waters of the Mississippi. He embarked at St. Louis, Aug. 9, 1805, with twenty men, and after nine months' labor succeeded in discovering what he pronounced to be the source of the river. He was appointed by General Wilkinson to lead an exploring party into the interior of the newly-acquired territory, and during this expedition discovered Pike's Peak in the Rocky mountains. The party reached the Rio del Norte, and being found on Spanish territory they were taken to Santa Fe, where Pike's papers were taken from him. After a long examination he was released, and arrived at Natchitoches, July 1, 1807, where he was commended by the U.S. government for his "zeal, perseverance, and intelligence." He was promoted captain in 1806; major in 1808; lieutenant-colonel in 1809; deputy quartermaster-general in 1812; colonel of 15th infantry July 6, 1812; and brigadier-general March 12, 1813. Upon the outbreak of the war of 1812 he was appointed adjutant and inspector-general of the army, and commanded the expedition against York, Upper Canada, in April, 1813. He landed with 1,500 troops April 27, 1813, and captured one of the redoubts, and while making arrangements for a further attack, an explosion took place in the British magazine, and General Pike was fatally injured by the falling stones. See *An Account of Two Expeditions to the Sources of the Mississippi* (2 vols., 1810), of which Elliott Coues published a new edition (3 vols., 1895). He died in York, Canada, April 27, 1813.

PILE, William A., soldier, was born near Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 11, 1829. He became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, joining the Missouri conference. In 1861 he enlisted in the Federal army as chaplain of a regiment of Missouri volunteers. He commanded a light battery in 1862; a regiment of infantry in 1863; and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Dec. 26, 1863. He saw service at Corinth, Vicksburg, and Mobile, and was mustered out of the volunteer service Aug. 24, 1865. He was a Republican representative from Missouri in the 40th congress, 1867–69; was defeated for the 41st congress in 1868; was governor of New Mexico, 1869–70, by appointment of President Grant, and U.S. minister to Venezuela, 1871–74. He died at Monrovia, Cal., July 7, 1889.

PILLING, James Constantine, ethnologist, was born in Washington, D.C., Nov. 16, 1846. He attended Gonzaga college; joined Maj. J. W. Powell's Rocky Mountain surveying expedition in 1875, and began a work of tabulating the vocabularies of the Indian tribes and collecting data concerning their mythology. In 1880 he was elected chief clerk of the bureau of ethnology, and upon the appointment of Major Powell to the office of chief of the geological survey, he became chief clerk, in which office he continued until his death. He was an authority on North American Indian bibliography, and is the author of bibliographies of the *Languages of the North American Indians* (1885); *Eskimo Language* (1887); *Siouan Languages* (1887); *Iroquoian Languages* (1888); *Muskhogean Languages* (1889); *Salishan Languages* (1893); *Wakashan Languages* (1894); *Mexican Language* (1895); and memoirs on ethnological subjects. He died in Olney, Md., July 26, 1895.

PILLOW, Gideon Johnson, soldier, was born in Williamson county, Tenn., July 8, 1806; son of Gideon and Annie (Payne) Pillow; grandson of John and Mary (Johnson) Pillow, and of Josiah Paine, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and great-grandson of Jaspar Pillow, who emigrated from England in 1740, and settled in the Virginia colony. His paternal grandfather and his two great-uncles, Jaspar and William Pillow, were Revolutionary soldiers and were present at the surrender of Cornwallis, and his father was a soldier under General Jackson, and was conspicuous in the attack on the Indian fortress Nickajack. Gideon Johnson Pillow was graduated from the University of Nashville in 1827, studied law under Judge W. E. Kennedy and William L. Brown, established himself in practice in Columbia, Tenn., and became a prominent member of the Tennessee bar. He was a member of the staff of Gov. William Carroll, with the rank of brigadier general, 1829–35, a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1844, and afterward made a canvass for James K. Polk. Upon the out-

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break of the war with Mexico, he was commissioned brigadier-general, U.S. army, July 13, 1846, and reported with a brigade of Tennessee volunteers to General Taylor, at Camargo, Mexico. He was engaged at the battle of Vera Cruz, where he was complimented for gallantry; Cerro Gordo, where he was severely wounded and was commissioned major-general, and during the campaign that followed was second in command. He was present at Contreras, Cherubusco and Chapultepec, and at the latter place his ankle was crushed by a grape shot and he was in hospital for three months. He favored pressing the Mexican army to the extreme boundary of the country, making the final capitulation beyond the Sierra Madre, which became known as the "Pillow line" and was afterward admitted by military experts to be correct. He was later arrested by General Scott, on charges of insubordination, but was completely vindicated by the court of inquiry. He returned to his home in Maury county, Tenn., relinquished his law practice and engaged extensively in farming in Tennessee and Arkansas. He was a delegate to the Southern convention held at Nashville in 1850, and favored a conservative policy. At the Democratic national convention of 1852 he received twenty-five votes for nomination for vice president. He opposed secession until the outbreak of the civil war, when he was appointed by Gov. Isham G. Harris major-general in the provisional army of Tennessee, May 9, 1861. He organized a force of 35,000 men, and on July 9, 1861, was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He commanded the Confederate forces stationed at Belmont, Mo., and on Nov. 7, 1861, an attack was made on the town by General Grant. After a severe battle lasting the entire day he found that he was unable to hold his position and attempted to dislodge the concealed Federal force by a series of gallant charges. These proving of no avail, he was obliged to retreat. In the battle of Fort Donelson, he ranked second in command of the Confederate forces. He reached Fort Donelson Feb. 9, 1862, and on Feb. 14, 1862, the battle with the Federal gun boats was fought. On the 15th the situation was debated by General Floyd and his chiefs of brigade, and an immediate attack was decided upon against the advance of General Pillow. After the Confederate defeat he was relieved of his command and assigned to post duty until the close of the war. While on a visit to General Bragg at Murfreesboro, Tenn., he was given a temporary command in the battle of Murfreesboro, and took part in the famous charge of General Breckinridge. At the close of the war he returned to Tennessee and found his estates devastated. He engaged in farming, but in 1868 he formed a law partnership in Memphis, Tenn., with Isham G. Harris. His last years were spent in a vain effort to pay off his debts incurred during the war. He was married to Mary Martin of Columbia, Tenn. He died on the Mound Plantation, Phillips county, Ark., Oct. 8, 1878.

PILLSBURY, John Sargent, governor of Minnesota, was born in Sutton, N.H., July 29, 1828; son of John and Susan (Wadleigh) Pillsbury; grandson of Caleb and Sarah (Sargent) Pillsbury and of Benjamin Wadleigh; and a descendant of William Pillsbury, who came from England to Boston in 1640; and of Capt. Thomas Wadleigh of Exeter, son of Robert Wadleigh, member of Provincial Legislature of Massachusetts. John Sargent Pillsbury engaged in various pursuits in New Hampshire and in 1855 he established a hardware store at the village of St. Anthony, (now Minneapolis) Minnesota. He was married, Nov. 3, 1856, to Mahala, daughter of Capt. John Fiske of Warner, N.H. The burning of his store in 1857 and the hard times ensuing did not prevent his success in this as in every other business venture. In 1872 he engaged in the flour milling business in Minneapolis, becoming a partner in the firm of Charles A. Pillsbury and Co., and subsequently one of the organizers of Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills company. He was state senator, 1864–76; and governor of the state of Minnesota for three consecutive terms, 1876–82, saving the state from repudiation, by a settlement of the state railroad bonds. He built and presented a town hall to the village of Sutton, N.H., in 1893; gave to the Home for Children and Aged Women of Minneapolis, in the name of his wife, an endowment fund of $100,000 in 1899; presented an expensive library building to East Minneapolis, Minn., in 1900, and a Girls' Home to the city of Minneapolis in 1901. He was a regent of the University of Minnesota, 1863–1901; built and presented Science Hall to the university in 1889, and in 1897 he was made life regent. He died in Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 18, 1901.

PILLSBURY, Parker, abolitionist, was born in Hamilton, Mass., Sept. 22, 1809; son of Dea. Oliver and Anna (Smith) Pillsbury. He was brought up on his father's farm in Henniker, N.H.; and in 1830–33 resided in Lynn, Mass., but returned to Henniker in 1833 and resumed his farm work until 1835. He was graduated from Gilmanton Theological seminary, 1838; attended Andover Theological seminary, 1838–39; and was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1839. He was stated supply at the Congregational church, London, N.H., 1839–40; abandoned the ministry in 1840; and became a member of a band of abolition lecturers, representing the New

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Hampshire, Massachusetts and American Anti-slavery societies. He delivered anti-slavery lectures in England, 1853–55; and was editor of the *Herald of Freedom* at Concord, N.H., in 1840 and 1845–46, and of the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, New York city, in 1866. After the legal abolishment of slavery, he devoted himself to the woman suffrage cause and with Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, edited *The Revolution* in New York city. He later became a preacher to free religious societies in Ohio, Michigan, and other western states. He was married to Sarah H., daughter of Dr. John L. and Sallie (Wilkins) Sargent. She died March 8, 1898, leaving one daughter. He is the author of *Acts of the Anti-Slavery Apostles* (1883) and many pamphlets on reform subjects. He died in Concord, N.H., July 7, 1898.

PINCHBACK, Pinckney Benton Stewart, politician, was born in Macon, Ga., May 10, 1837; son of William and Eliza Pinchback. His father was white and his mother a mulatto. He removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, with his parents, and his father dying when he was eleven years old, he found employment on a river steamboat. He was married in 1860 to Nina, daughter of Ann Hothorn, a native of New Orleans, La. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he was within the Confederate lines, ran the blockade in 1862, at Yazoo City, and enlisted in the 1st Louisiana volunteers at New Orleans. He was appointed captain in the 2d Louisiana native guards in 1862, and resigned on account of the existing prejudice against colored officers. General Banks, however, authorized him to recruit a company of cavalry from his own race, but refused to commission him in it on account of his color. He was a delegate to the reconstruction convention of 1867; state senator in 1868; a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1868 and in April, 1869, was appointed register of the land office at New Orleans. He established the New Orleans *Louisianian* Dec. 25, 1870, and organized a company to establish a steamboat line on the Mississippi river. He was elected president *pro-tempore* of the state senate, became lieutenant-governor on the death of Lieut.-Gov. Oscar Dunn, Dec. 6, 1871, and acting governor during the impeachment trial of Governor Warmoth, December and January, 1872–73. He was nominated for governor by the Republican party in 1872, but withdrew in the interest of harmony, and was nominated and elected representative to congress from the state at large in November, 1872. He was chosen U.S. senator by the Republican legislature in 1873, but his seat was refused him by the senate, and was vacant, 1873–77, although he received the pay due a senator from Louisiana for the time he was before the senate. He was commissioner from Louisiana to the Vienna exposition in 1873; a member of the state board of education, 1877–80; a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1879, and surveyor of customs of New Orleans in 1882. He was graduated from the law department of Straight university, New Orleans, La., in 1886; was admitted to the bar the same year, and practised in New Orleans, where he was a trustee of Southern university, 1883–86, and afterward in Washington, D.C. He was a delegate to every Republican national convention from 1868 to 1900.

PINCHOT, Gifford, forester, was born in Simsbury, Conn., Aug. 11, 1865; son of James Wallace and Mary (Eno) Pinchot; and grandson of Cyril Constantine Desiré and Eliza (Cross) Pinchot, and of Amos Richards and Lucy (Phelps) Eno. He graduated from Yale in 1889, and studied the science of forestry in France, Germany, Switzerland and Austria. He inaugurated the first piece of regular forest management in America on the estate of George W. Vanderbilt at Biltmore, near Asheville, N.C., in January, 1892, and later opened an office as consulting forester in New York city. In 1895 he became a member of a committee of the National Academy of Sciences, appointed to recommend a forest policy for the United States. In 1897 he made for the secretary of the interior an examination and a report upon the national forest reserves. He became forester of the U.S. department of agriculture July 1, 1898, and on July 1, 1901, the division of forestry of that department was raised to a bureau, of which he became the first chief. In collaboration with Prof. Henry S. Graves, director of the Yale Forest school, he is the author of: *The White Pine* (1896) and *The Adirondack Spruce* (1898). Independently, he is the author of a *Primer of Forestry*, issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and of numerous minor publications.

PINCKNEY, Charles, senator, was born in Charleston, S.C., March 9, 1758; son of Charles Pinckney and grandson of William Pinckney. His father was president of the South Carolina convention in 1775; president of the senate in 1779, and of the council in 1782. Charles Pinckney, jr., was admitted to the bar in 1780, and was a representative in the provincial legislature of South Carolina. When Charleston fell into the hands of the British he was taken prisoner and held at St. Augustine, Fla., until the close of the war. He established himself in the practice of law in Charleston; was elected to the Provincial congress in 1785 and in 1787 was a delegate to the convention that framed the United States constitution. He submitted the draft of a proposed instrument, which was accepted

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by the committee, some of its provisions being used, and he signed the constitution when drafted. He was a delegate to, and president of, the South Carolina convention in 1788, where he strongly advised the ratification of the Federal constitution. He was governor of South Carolina, 1789–92 and 1796–98; and U.S. senator, 1798–1802, completing the term of John Hunter, resigned, and being re-elected for a full term to expire March 3, 1803, but resigning in 1801, Thomas Sumter completing his term. He was U.S. minister to Spain 1802–05, and during his residence in Spain negotiated a release of all the Spanish titles to lands purchased from France by the United States. He was again governor of South Carolina, 1806–08; representative in the state legislature, 1810 and 1812; supported the war of 1812, and was a representative in the 16th congress, 1819–21, where he vigorously opposed the Missouri compromise. He is the author of a series of political addresses under the signature "Republican" (1800), and published several papers denouncing the alien and sedition laws. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1787. He died in Charleston, S.C., Oct. 29, 1824.

PINCKNEY, Charles Cotesworth, statesman, was born in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 25, 1746; son of Judge Charles and Eliza (Lucas) Pinckney. He attended Westminster school, Eng., in 1753, and was graduated from Christ church, Oxford, studied law at the Middle Temple and attended the Royal Military academy, Caen, France, until 1769, when he returned to Charleston, S.C. He was married to a sister Arthur Middleton, (q.v.) He was attorney-general; a delegate to the first provincial congress in 1775; joined the patriot army as captain of infantry, and was promoted major in December, 1775. He was present at the defence of Fort Sullivan, June 28, 1776; was promoted colonel, Sept. 16, 1776, and was appointed aide-de-camp to General Washington, taking part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and in the expedition to Florida in 1778. He was a member of the South Carolina senate in January, 1779, was engaged in the defence of Charleston; commanded the second column in the assault on Savannah and commanded Fort Moultrie in the attack on Charleston, in April, 1780. When the city was surrendered in May, 1780, he was taken prisoner and was confined for two years. On his exchange, in 1782, he rejoined the army, was commissioned brigadier-general in 1783, and returned to the practice of law in Charleston. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1787, and of the state convention that ratified the constitution in 1790. He declined the portfolios of war and state, and in 1796 was appointed U.S. minister to France, but was refused recognition by the French directory and requested to withdraw. It was while on this mission that he made the famous remark, "millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute." On his return to the United States he was commissioned major-general. He was the Federalist candidate for vice-president of the United States in 1800, and for president in 1804 and 1808, and was first president of the board of trustees of South Carolina college; president of the Charleston Bible society, and third president-general of the Society of the Cincinnati. His name in Class M, Rulers and Statesmen, received four votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900. He died in Charleston, S.C., Aug. 16, 1825.

C. C. Pinckney

PINCKNEY, Charles Cotesworth, clergyman, was born in Charleston, S.C., July 31, 1812; son of Charles Cotesworth and Caroline (Elliott) Pinckney; grandson of Maj.-Gen. Thomas (q.v.) and Elizabeth (Motte) Pinckney. and of William and Phœbe (Waight) Elliott. He was graduated valedictorian from the College of Charleston, A.B. 1831, A.M., 1834; from the Virginia theological seminary, Alexandria, and was admitted to the diaconate Feb. 15, 1835, and advanced to the priesthood, Oct. 28, 1836. He was rector of St. James's, Santee, and Christ church, Greenville, 1835–45; assistant at Grace church, Charleston, 1850–54, and rector 1854–98. In 1899 a tablet was erected in Grace church to his memory. He was a member of the board of trustees of the College of Charleston, his term expiring, 1900, and he received the degree of LL.D. from that institution in 1870. He was president of the Historical Society of South Carolina, and of the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of South Carolina. He died at Flat Rock, N.C., Aug. 12, 1898.

PINCKNEY, Thomas, soldier and diplomatist, was born in Charleston, S.C., Oct. 23, 1750; son of Chief-Justice Charles and Eliza (Lucas) Pinckney, and grandson of Thomas and Mary (Cotesworth) Pinckney, and of Col. George and Anne Lucas, and a descendant of Thomas Pinckney, who came to Charleston, S,C., April, 1692. He

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was sent to England with his brother Charles Cotesworth, in 1758, and attended Westminster school and Oxford university. He studied law in the Temple; was admitted to the bar in 1773, and established himself in practice in Charleston, S.C., in 1774. He joined the Continental army on the outbreak of the Revolutionary war and was commissioned lieutenant in 1775. He served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, to Count D'Estaing, and to Gen. Horatio Gates, and was engaged in the siege of Savannah; the attack upon Stono Ferry, and the battle of Camden, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. When the war ended he returned to his law practice in Charleston. He was elected governor of South Carolina in 1787, serving two years, and declined the appointment of U.S. district judge in 1789. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1791 and drafted the act establishing the state court of equity. He was appointed by President Washington the first U.S. minister to Great Britain, 1792–96, and in 1794 was sent from London to Spain, to arrange the treaty of St. Ildefonso by which the United States secured the free navigation of the Mississippi river. He was a Federalist candidate for president of the United States in 1796 and received 59 electoral votes; was a representative in the 6th congress, 1799–1801; major-general in command of the 6th military district, 1812–15, and took part in the battle of Horseshoe Bend. He retired to private life and succeeded his brother Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney as president-general of the Society of the Cincinnati, serving 1825–29. He was twice married: first, July 22, 1779, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Rebecca (Brewton) Motte, and secondly, 1797, to her sister, Fanny Middleton. He left two sons and two daughters. One daughter married William Lowndes, the statesman (q.v.); the other married Col. Francis Kinloch Huger (q.v.). He died in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 2, 1828.

PINGREE, Hazen Smith, governor of Michigan, was born in Denmark, Maine, Aug. 30, 1840; son of Jasper and Adeline (Bryant) Pingree, and a descendant of Moses and Abigail (Clement) Pingrey, Ipswich, 1641. He attended public schools, and was employed in a cotton factory in Saco, Me., and a shoe factory in Hopkinton, Mass., 1854–62. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the 1st Massachusetts heavy artillery, and served with the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. He was captured May 25, 1864, while on the road to Front Royal, Va., was confined at Andersonville, Ga., Salisbury, N.C., and Millen, Ga., May to November 1864, when he was exchanged, returned to his regiment, and took part in the expedition to the Weldon railroad and in the battles of Boydton Road, Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, Farmville, and Appomattox Court house. He was mustered out in August, 1865, returned to Detroit, Mich., and in December, 1866, established with C. H. Smith the firm of Pingree & Smith, boot and shoe manufacturers, and at the time of his death the annual output of the business exceeded $1,000,000. On Feb. 28, 1872, he was married to Frances A. Gilbert of Mount Clemens, Mich. He was elected mayor of Detroit, 1889–91–93 and 95, serving, 1890–96. He advocated three-cent street-car fare, and allotted to the poor of the city vacant lands, on which he encouraged them to plant and cultivate potatoes. He was twice elected governor of Michigan by the Republican party, serving 1897–1900. He died in London, England, June 18, 1901.

PINGREE, Samuel Everett, governor of Vermont, was born in Salisbury, N.H., Aug. 2, 1832; son of Stephen and Judith (True) Pingry; grandson of William and Mary (Morrill) Pingree and of Benjamin True, and a descendant of Moses and Abigail (Clement) Pingrey. Moses emigrated from London, England, to America with his brother Aaron, and settled in Ipswich, Mass., about 1641, where he owned salt works, and was a deputy of the general court in 1665. Samuel E. Pingree was graduated at Dartmouth college, A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860; was admitted to the bar in 1859, and practised in Hartford, Vt., 1859–61. He enlisted as a private in the 3d Vermont volunteers in 1861, shortly afterward reaching the rank of captain, and was severely wounded at Lee's Mills, Va. He was promoted major, Sept. 27, 1862; lieutenant-colonel Jan. 15, 1863, and commanded his regiment in the 2d brigade, 2d division, 6th army corps in the Chancellorsville campaign. He was mustered out of the service July 27, 1864, and resumed practice at Hartford, Vt. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1868, and state's attorney for Windsor county, 1868–69. He was married, Sept. 15, 1869, to Lydia M., daughter of Sanford and Mary (Hinman) Steele of Stanstead, P.Q. He was lieutenant-governor of Vermont, 1882–84; governor, 1884–86; and chairman of the state railway commission from its establishment in 1886 to 1894.

PINKERTON, Allan, detective, was born in the Gorbals, Glasgow, Scotland, Aug. 25, 1819; son of William Pinkerton, a sergeant of police in Glasgow. He received a limited education, and learned the cooper's trade. In 1838 he became active in the chartist movement, and in the troubles which followed fled to Canada in 1842, in the same year settling in Chicago, Ill. He removed to Dundee, Ill., in 1843, where

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he engaged in the cooper's trade, was active in the Abolition movement, became deputy sheriff of Kane county, Ill., in 1846, and subsequently of Cook county, returning to Chicago to live. He organized a detective force for the purpose of capturing railroad thieves in 1850, which grew into Pinkerton's National Detective Agency. His recovery of $40,000 stolen from the Adams express company at Montgomery, Ala., and the discovery of a plot to assassinate Abraham Lincoln in 1860, gave him a national reputation. He was the first special U.S. mail agent for northern Illinois and Indiana and southern Wisconsin; organized the U.S. secret service division of the army in 1861, and was appointed its chief by President Lincoln, and subsequently organized and served as chief of the secret service, department of the Gulf. He established an office in New York city in 1865, and another in Philadelphia in 1866, and in the course of his work recovered vast sums of stolen money for banks and corporations. He was married in 1842 to Joan Carfral of Edinburgh, Scotland. Their sons William A. and Robert A. Pinkerton were taken into the business when quite young, and at their father's death became his successors, and increased the agency by establishing offices in Boston, Denver, St. Paul, and Kansas City. Allan Pinkerton is the author of: *The Molly Maguires and the Detectives* (1877); *Criminal Reminiscences* (1878); *The Spy of the Rebellion* (1883); *Thirty Years a Detective* (1884); and numerous detective stories published in periodicals. He died in Chicago, Ill., July 1, 1884.

PINKNEY, William, statesman, was born in Annapolis, Md., March 17, 1764. During the Revolution his sympathies were with the patriot cause, notwithstanding the fact that his father was a staunch loyalist. He studied with a private tutor and read law under Judge Samuel Chase of Baltimore, being admitted to the bar in 1786. He began practice in Harford county, Md.; was a member of the state convention that ratified the constitution in 1788; a representative in the house of delegates, 1788–92; a member of Governor Lee's council, 1792–94, and in 1796 was appointed a U.S. commissioner, under the Jay treaty, to determine the losses of the American merchants, and to negotiate with England for a settlement. In 1804 he resumed his law practice in Baltimore; was attorney-general of Maryland, 1805–06; an envoy extraordinary to England to treat with the British government respecting the violation of the neutrality law, and in 1807 succeeded James Monroe as minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. James. He returned to Baltimore in 1811; was a member of the state senate, and attorney-general of the United States, 1812–14. He favored the war of 1812, and commanded a battalion of riflemen at the battle of Bladensburg, where he was wounded. He was a representative in the 14th congress, 1815–16, resigning to accept the office of minister to Russia and special envoy to Naples, where he served, 1816–18. He was chosen to the U.S. senate to fill the unexpired term of Alexander C. Hanson, who died April 23, 1819, and was re-elected in 1821 for the full term expiring March 3, 1827, and was succeeded by Samuel Smith. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 25, 1822.

PINKNEY, William, fifth Bishop of Maryland and 97th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Annapolis, Md., April 17, 1810. He was graduated from St. John's college, Annapolis, Md., in 1827; was admitted to the diaconate in Christ Church, Cambridge, Md., April 12, 1835, and advanced to the priesthood at All Saints', Frederick, Md., by Bishop William Murray Stone. He was pastor of the Somerset (Md.) parish, of St. Matthew's church, Bladensburg, Md., and of the church of the Ascension, Washington, D.C. He was elected assistant bishop of Maryland in 1870, and was consecrated in the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D.C., Oct. 6, 1870, by Bishops Smith, Johns and Atkinson, assisted by Bishops Odenheimer, Lay, Stevens, Quintard and Kerfoot. On the death of Bishop William Rollinson Whittingham, Oct. 17, 1879, he succeeded as fifth bishop of Maryland. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by St. John's college in 1855, and that of LL.D. by Columbian university, Washington, D.C., and by William and Mary college, in 1878. He is the author of: *Life of William Pinkney 1764–1822* (1853); *Memoir of John H. Alexander, LL.D.* (1867). He died in Cockeysville, Md., July 4, 1883.

PINTARD, John, philanthropist, was born in New York city, May 18, 1759; son of John and Mary (Cannon) Pintard; grandson of John and Catherine (Carré) Pintard and of John Cannon (father of Le Grand Cannon of Canada), and great grandson of Anthony Pintard, a Huguenot, who settled at Shrewsbury in 1686, where he was a merchant and a justice of the peace. Both his grandfathers were prominent merchants. On the death of his parents in 1760, John Pintard was adopted by his uncle, Louis Pintard, a New York merchant. He was prepared for college at

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Hempstead, L.I., and was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1776, A.M., 1779. He volunteered for service in the Revolution in 1776, entering the army at the time of the British occupation of New York city; was sent on various expeditions to harass the British; was deputy commissary for the prisoners in New York city under his uncle, serving until 1781, and in 1782 became a clerk in his uncle's counting room. He was for some time employed by the government as a French translator. He was married Nov. 12, 1784, to Eliza, daughter of Col. Abraham and Helena (Kortright) Brasher of Paramus, N.J. Col. Abraham Brasher was a member of the first provincial convention that met in New York in 1775 to choose delegates to represent the colony of New York in the Continental congress. Mr. Pintard engaged in the East India trade on his own account in 1785; was an alderman in 1788; represented the city in the state assembly in 1790, and in 1791 was a commissioner to erect bridges over the Hackensack and Passaic rivers and also to survey the country between Jersey City and Newark. He lost his entire property in 1792, by indorsing for William Duer, associated with Hamilton in the plan to fund the national debt, and removed to Newark, N.J., where he was confined for a time in jail for Duer's debts. He established a museum in 1791, in connection with the Tammany society, originally a historical and antiquarian organization, of which he was the founder and first sachem, and which formed the nucleus of Barnum's American museum. He returned to New York city in 1800, and engaged in the book trade and auction business. In the winter of 1801 he went to New Orleans, La., where he gathered valuable statistics relating to the territory which contributed to its purchase. He edited the *Daily Advertiser*, 1802; was clerk to the corporation of New York city, and city inspector, 1804–09; secretary of the Mutual Insurance company, 1809–29, and a director of the same, 1829–44. He signed all the paper notes of small denomination during the scarcity of change in 1812; was secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce, 1817–27; in 1819 originated the first savings bank that was established in New York city, and served as its president, 1823–41, when he became blind, and resigned. He was the founder of the New York Historical society in 1804, and served as its recording secretary and librarian; was among the first in 1805 to agitate the "free school system," and was influential in securing the construction of the Erie canal. He was a founder, secretary and vice-president of the American Bible society, and was manager of the then popular lotteries in New York city. His plan for a system of avenues and streets was adopted by the common council for upper New York. He was a vestryman of the Huguenot church, New York city, 1810–44; treasurer of Sailors' Snug Harbor, 1819–23, and a principal supporter of the General Theological seminary,

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY—N.Y.

which he was instrumental in removing to New York city from New Haven. Pintard Hall, one of the dormitories of the seminary, was erected in his honor in 1885. He received the degree LL.D. from Allegheny college in 1822. His published works include: *An Account of New Orleans*, in the New York *Medical Repository; Notice of Philip Freneau* in the New York *Mirror* (1833), and a French translation of the *Book of Common Prayer*. He died in New York city, June 21, 1844.

PISE, Charles Constantine, R. C. clergyman and author, was born in Annapolis, Md., Nov. 22, 1802. He was graduated at Georgetown college, D.C., and went to Rome to complete his theological studies, but his father's death recalled him to America, and he was graduated at Mount St. Mary's seminary, Emmittsburg, Md., teaching rhetoric and belles lettres while pursuing his studies. He was ordained priest in 1825, and served the church at Frederick, Md., and in the cathedral at Baltimore. While at Rome several years after he received the degree D.D., and was made a Knight of the Holy Roman Empire in recognition of his literary work in the United States. He served in St. Patrick's church, Washington, D.C., and as chaplain of the U.S. senate, being the only Roman Catholic to hold that office, up to 1903. He declined a professorship in Transylvania university obtained for him by Henry Clay, who was his personal friend. Bishop Dubois induced him to come to New York, where he was connected with St. Patrick's, St. Joseph's and St. Peter's churches, and about 1849 founded the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Brooklyn, N.Y., where he remained till his death. He was associate editor of the *Catholic Expositor;* editor of the *Metropolitan*, and translated *The Catholic Bride* from the Italian (1848). He is the author of: *Father Rowland* (1829); *Indian Cottage* (1829); *History of the Church from its Establishment to the Reformation* (5 vols., 1830); *The Pleasures of Religion and other Poems* (1833);

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Horæ Vagabundæ (1843); *Alethia or Letters on the Truth of the Catholic Doctrines* (1843); *The Acts of the Apostles*, a poem (1845); *Zenosius, or the Pilgrim Convert* (1845); *Letters to Ada; Lives of St. Ignatius and his First Companions* (1845); *Notes on a Protestant Catechism*, and *Christianity and the Church* (1850). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 26, 1866.

PITCHER, Molly. See McCauley, Mary.

PITCHER, Nathaniel, governor of New York, was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1777. He removed to Sandy Hill, N.Y., in early life; represented Washington county in the state assembly in 1806 and 1815–17, and was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1821. He was a Democratic representative in the 16th, 17th and 23d congresses, 1819–23 and 1831–33; lieutenant-governor of New York, 1826–28, and acting governor of New York, after the death of Governor Clinton, from February, 1828, to January, 1829. He died at Sandy Hill, N.Y., May 25, 1836.

PITCHER, Thomas Gamble, soldier, was born in Rockport, Ind., Oct. 23, 1824; son of Judge John Pitcher of Watertown, Conn., who settled in Indiana in 1820. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy and assigned to the 5th infantry July 1, 1845. He served in Texas, 1845–46; was promoted 2d lieutenant in the 8th infantry, Sept. 21, 1846; served in the Mexican war in the battles leading up to and including the assault and capture of the city of Mexico, 1846–47; and was brevetted 1st lieutenant Aug. 20, 1847, for conduct at Contreras and Churubusco. He served in garrison at Jefferson barracks, Mo., as quartermaster and adjutant, 1848–54; was promoted 1st lieutenant June 26, 1849; was quartermaster, 1854–57, and served in Texas, 1849–60. He was promoted captain Oct. 19, 1858; reported at Washington in 1861, and served in the defence of Harper's Ferry, Va., in June, 1862. He was severely wounded at Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862, was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious conduct in that battle, and was on sick leave till January, 1863, having been appointed brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862. He served on commissary and provost duty in New York and Vermont, 1863–64, and was promoted major and transferred to the 16th infantry Sept. 19, 1863, and was assistant to the provost marshal general in Indiana, 1864–66. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and brigadier-general of the U.S. army, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war. He was mustered out of the volunteer service April 30, 1866; was promoted colonel and transferred to the 44th infantry July 28, 1866; was superintendent of the U.S. Military academy 1866–70; transferred to the 1st infantry Dec. 15, 1870; and was governor of the Soldiers' Home, near Washington, D.C., 1870–77. He served on court martial duty at Omaha, Neb., in 1878; and was retired from active service June 28, 1878, for disability contracted in the line of duty, and was superintendent of the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, 1880–87. He died at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, Oct. 21, 1895.

PITKIN, Frederick Walker, governor of Colorado, was born in Manchester, Conn., Aug. 31, 1837; son of Eli and Hannah M. (Torrey) Pitkin; grandson of Eleazur and Mehitabel (Cone) Pitkin, and a descendant of William and Hannah (Goodwin) Pitkin. William Pitkin came from London, England, to Hartford, Conn., in 1659, where he was a school teacher, and also attorney general, treasurer of the colony, and member of the Colonial assembly and council. Frederick W. Pitkin was graduated at Wesleyan university, Conn., in 1858, and at the Albany law school in 1859, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was married to Fidelia M., daughter of John James of Lockport, N.Y., and in 1860 settled in practice in Milwaukee, Wis. He visited Europe, spent the winter of 1873 in Florida in quest of health, and from 1874 to 1878 camped in the mountains of southern Colorado, and engaged in mining. He began practice in Denver, Col., in 1877; was Republican governor of Colorado for two terms, 1878–82, and during his administration quelled the uprising of the Ute Indians at White river, and the riots of the miners at Leadville. He was defeated as candidate for the U.S. senate in 1883. The county and town of Pitkin, Col., were named in his honor. He died in Pueblo, Col., Dec. 18, 1886.

PITKIN, Timothy, representative, was born in Farmington, Conn., Jan. 20, 1766; son of the Rev. Timothy and Temperance (Clap) Pitkin; grandson of William and Mary (Woodbridge) Pitkin, and of the Rev. Thomas (q.v.) and Mary Whiting Clap, and a descendant of William and Hannah (Goodwin) Pitkin. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1785, A.M., 1788, and during his college course made a specialty of mathematics, natural philosophy, and astronomy, and calculated and projected all the eclipses, 1785–1800. He studied law under Oliver Wolcott, was admitted to the bar in 1788, and settled in practice in Farmington. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Bela Hubbard, D.D., of New Haven, Conn. He represented Farmington in the Connecticut assembly almost continuously 1790–1805, and was speaker of the house for five successive sessions. He was a Federalist representative from Connecticut in the 9th–15th congresses, 1805–19, and in congress was frequently appealed to on questions involving political history. He received the degree LL.D. from Yale

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in 1829. He is the author of: *Statistical View of Commerce of the United States of America* (1816, 3d ed. 1835); *A Political and Civil History of the United States of America from the Year 1763 to the Close of Washington's Administration* (2 vols., 1828), of which he left a continuation in MS., bringing it down to the close of his public career. He died in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 18, 1847.

PITKIN, William, governor of Connecticut, was born in Hartford, Conn., April 30, 1694; son of William (1664–1723) and Elizabeth (Stanley) Pitkin, grandson of William (1635–1694) and Hannah (Goodwin) Pitkin, and of Capt. Caleb and Hannah (Cowles) Stanley. His father, a noted jurist, prepared him for the law, and in 1715 he became town collector. He was married to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Timothy and Mabel (Wyllys) Woodbridge of Hartford, Conn. He represented Hartford in the colonial assembly, 1728–34, serving as speaker in 1732; was captain in the colonial militia in 1730 and colonel in 1739; was a member of the colonial council, 1734; judge of the county court, 1735–41; judge of the superior court, 1741–54; and chief justice, 1754–66; lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, 1754–66; and a delegate to the Albany convention of June 19, 1754, where he was chosen a member of the committee to prepare a plan of colonial union. He was the first to resist the "stamp act," 1765, refusing with Governor Fitch and the members of his council to take the oath to support it. He was governor of Connecticut, 1766–69, defeating Governor Fitch by a majority so great that the votes were not counted. Jonathan Trumbull was at the same time elected lieutenant-governor, and succeeded to the governorship. Governor Pitkin died in East Hartford, Conn., Oct. 1, 1769.

PITKIN, William, jurist, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1725; son of Governor William and Mary (Woodbridge) Pitkin. He was educated for the law, and in 1758 was appointed major of the Connecticut forces, raised for the expedition against Canada, and served through the campaign under General Abercrombie. He was married to Abigail, daughter of James and Abigail (Stanley) Church. He was appointed colonel of militia in 1762, was a member of the Connecticut council, 1766–85, and a member of the council of safety, 1775–84. He was judge of the state superior court for nineteen years, judge of the supreme court, 1784–89, and chief justice in 1789, and was a delegate to the convention that ratified the constitution of the United States in 1788, and signed the instrument. He began to manufacture gunpowder for the Revolutionary war in 1775, in the mills owned by his father and uncle, where the iron industries had been prohibited by the British in 1750. He died in Hartford, Conn., Dec. 12, 1789.

PITMAN, Benn, educator and author, was born in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England, July 24, 1822; son of Samuel and Mariah Pitman. He was educated in Trowbridge, and in 1837 assisted his brother, afterward Sir Isaac Pitman, in perfecting his system of phonography. He taught in his brother's academy; lectured on the system throughout Great Britain, 1843–52, and helped to compile the English text books. He was married in England in 1849, to Jane, sister of William Bragg, of the Sheffield Atlas Steel works, the first to develop the Bessemer process of converting iron into steel; and secondly, in 1882, to Adelaide, daughter of Caleb B. Nourse of Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to the United States at the request of his brother in 1853, and lectured and taught phonography first in Philadelphia, Pa., and then in Dayton, Ohio, and finally located in Cincinnati, where he established the Phonographic institute, and became its president. He invented the electro-process of relief engraving in 1855, for which he was awarded a silver medal by the Cincinnati Mechanics Institute in 1857, and in 1867, in connection with Dr. J. B. Burns, succeeded in producing relief stereotype plates by the photo-gelatine process. He served in the ranks during the early part of the civil war, and afterward as military recorder of state trials. He lectured on art and taught artistic wood carving in the Cincinnati art academy, 1873–92. He edited and compiled the printed reports of the state trials which he reported, and is the author of: *The Reporter's Companion* (1854); *Manual of Phonography* (1855); *Phonographic Teacher* (1857); *History of Shorthand* (1858); *A Plea for American Decorative Art* (1895); a *Phonographic Dictionary*, with Jerome B. Howard (1901); and *Sir Isaac Pitman's Life and Labors* (1902).

PITTENGER, William, author, was born in Knoxville, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1840, son of Thomas and Mary (Mills) Pittenger, and a grandson of William Pittenger and of Robert and Margaret (Stuart) Mills. He attended a scientific school in Princeton, N.J., 1875–76, and the school of elocution and oratory in Philadelphia, 1877–78. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 2d

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Ohio volunteers; took part in the battle of Bull Run; re-enlisted for three years in July, 1861, and in the Andrews railroad raid, which began on April 7, 1862, was captured, and escaped execution through the unexpected advance of the Federal troops, but was imprisoned, escaped and was recaptured and exchanged, March 18, 1863. He received one of the first medals of honor given to United States soldiers, April, 1863; was promoted lieutenant, and served with his regiment until ill-health forced him to resign in August, 1863. He was married, May 17, 1864, to Winnie C. Osborne, of New Brighton, Pa., and in that year entered the Pittsburg conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, where he remained until 1870. He was then transferred to the New Jersey conference where he labored until 1889, when he was appointed to the California conference. He was professor in the National school of elocution and oratory, Philadelphia, 1878–89, and is the author of: *Daring and Suffering, a History of the Great Railroad Adventurers* (1863, enl., ed., 1887); *Oratory, Sacred and Secular* (1867); *Capturing a Locomotive* (1881); *The Extempore Speaker* (1886); *Interwoven Gospels* (1887); *The Great Locomotive Chase* (1889); *The Debater's Treasury* (1891); *Toasts* (1894). He was still laboring in Burbank, Cal., in 1903.

PITZER, Alexander White, author and clergyman, was born in Salem, Va., Sept. 14, 1834; son of Bernard and Frances L. (White) Pitzer; grandson of Bernard and Jane (Kyle) Pitzer and of Samuel and Frances (Penn) White, and a descendant of William Penn. He attended the Virginia Collegiate institution; was graduated at Hampden-Sidney college in 1854; attended the Union Theological seminary of Virginia, 1854–55, and was graduated at Danville Theological seminary, Ky., in 1857. He was licensed to preach Sept. 5, 1856, by the presbytery of Montgomery; ordained pastor by the presbytery of Highland, Kansas, April 5, 1858; was pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church, Leavenworth, Kan., 1858–61, and preached in Sparta and Mount Zion, Ga., and at Cave Spring and Liberty, Va., 1865–68. He engaged in evangelical work in Washington, D.C., in 1868, and in that year organized the Central Presbyterian church there, and became its pastor. He was stated clerk of the presbytery of Chesapeake from 1872; president of the Washington City Bible society from 1873, and professor of biblical theology in Howard university, Washington, D.C., 1876–90. He was a trustee of Hampden-Sidney college, Va., from 1865; a member of the legislative commission of the American Sabbath Union; a member of the Prophetic convention in New York city in 1878, where he assisted in drafting and reported the doctrinal testimony adopted by the conference; president of the Evangelical Alliance at Washington, D.C., from 1886, and a delegate to the World's Missionary Conference in London in 1888. He was a member of the Toronto council of the General Presbyterian Alliance; a member of the permanent commission of the western section of the Presbyterian Alliance; a commissioner on foreign missions and Sabbath-schools, and introduced the resolutions in the general assembly at Atlanta, Ga., in 1882, to establish the fraternity of the northern and southern divisions of the church. He received the honorary degree D.D. from Arkansas college in 1876, and that of LL.D. from Howard university, Washington, D.C., in 1902. He is the author of: *Ecce Deus Homo* (1886); *Christ the Teacher of Men* (1877); *The New Life* (1878); *Shall God's Houses of Worship be Taxed? Confidence in Christ* (1888); *Manifold Ministry of the Holy Spirit* (1894); *Predestination* (1898), and contributions to denominational literature.

PLAISTED, Harris Merrill, governor of Maine, was born in Jefferson, N.H., Nov. 2, 1828; son of Deacon William and Nancy (Merrill) Plaisted, grandson of Judge Samuel Plaisted, and a descendant of Capt. Roger Plaisted, who with his two sons were slain at Kittery by the Indians, in King Philip's war. He attended the district school until 1845; taught school, 1845–47, and was graduated from Waterville college in 1853. While at college, he was principal of the Waterville Liberal institute, and was superintendent of schools for three years. He was graduated with honors from the Albany Law school in 1855; began practice in Bangor in 1856; was a member of the governor's staff, 1858–61, and in August, 1861 enlisted in the 11th Maine volunteers. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 30, 1861, and colonel, May 12, 1862; commanded his regiment in the Peninsular campaign of 1862; engaged in the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and the seven days' battles, and commanded the 3d brigade, 1st division, 10th army corps, in the siege of Charleston, S.C., in 1863, and in Grant's campaign of 1864–65 against Richmond and Petersburg, Va. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, in February, 1865, and major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the field." He returned to his law practice in Bangor in May, 1865; was a representative in the state legislature, 1867–68, and was delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention of 1868. He served as attorney-general of Maine, 1873–76; was a representative in the 44th congress, 1875–77, and in

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1880 he was elected governor of the state of Maine for a two-years term by the fusion of the Democrats and Greenbackers. He was the Democratic candidate for U.S. senator in 1883 and 1889. He was twice married, first, Sept. 21, 1858, to Sarah, daughter of Chase P. Mason of Waterville, Maine, and secondly, Sept. 27, 1881, to Mable True, daughter of Francis W. Hill of Exeter. He became editor of *The New Age* at Augusta, Maine, in 1888. He died in Bangor, Maine, Jan. 31, 1898.

PLANTZ, Samuel, educator, was born in Johnstown, N.Y., June 13, 1859; son of James and Elsie Ann (Stoller) Plantz, and grandson of Peter and Elizabeth Plantz and of Michael and Mary (Quilheart) Stoller. He attended the common schools of Emerald Grove, Wis., and Milton college, Wis., was graduated from Lawrence university, A.B., 1880, A.M., 1883, from Boston university, S.T.B., 1883, and was a student at Berlin university, Germany, 1890–91. He was pastor of Methodist churches in Detroit, Mich., 1885–92, and was elected president of Lawrence university, Appleton, Wis., in 1894. He was married, Sept. 16, 1895, to Myra A., daughter of the Rev. T. A. Goodwin of Indianapolis, Ind. He became a member of the Victoria Institute, London, 1896; the American Academy of Social and Political Science in 1895; and the Wisconsin Academy of Science in 1895. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him *in curso* by the School of All Sciences in 1887, and the honorary degree of D.D. by Albion college in 1894. He contributed articles to leading theological and philosophical periodicals.

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PLATER, George, governor of Maryland, was born near Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, Md., Nov. 8, 1735; son of Col. George and Rebecca (Addison) Bowles Plater. His father was a member of the state council for many years; naval officer of the *Patuxent*, and secretary of the province. He was graduated from the College of William and Mary in 1753, was admitted to the bar and became prominent in the pre-revolutionary discussions. He was twice married, first, to Hannah, daughter of the Hon. Richard Lee, who died in 1763, and secondly, July 19, 1764, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Ann (Frisby) Rousby. He was a member of the convention at Annapolis, May 8, 1776, which requested Governor Eden to relinquish his office; was made a member of the council of safety, May 26, 1776; of the Annapolis convention of August 14, 1776, and of the committee "to prepare a declaration and charter of rights and a form of government for Maryland," Aug. 17, 1776. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1778–81, was president of the state convention that voted to adopt the Federal constitution, 1788. He was governor of Maryland, 1781–94, succeeding John Eager Howard. During his administration the District of Columbia was ceded for the national seat of government. He was succeeded by John Hoskins Stone. He died in Annapolis, Md., Feb. 10, 1792.

PLATNER, Samuel Ball, philologist, was born at Unionville, Conn., Dec. 4, 1863; son of William and Emily Childs (Ball) Platner; grandson of Samuel and Experience (Howland) Ball, and of Samuel Ten Broeck and Elizabeth Gillette (Noyes) Platner, and a descendant of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. He removed with his parents to Newark, N.J., in 1866, attended the Newark academy and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1883; Ph.D., 1885. He was a graduate student in Sanskrit, Latin and Greek, 1883–85, and was instructor in Latin and French at Adelbert college of Western Reserve university, 1885–90; assistant professor of Latin and instructor in Sanskrit, 1890–92, and was elected professor of Latin in 1892. He was married, June 29, 1892, to Leonora, daughter of Charles Henry Sayre of Utica, N.Y. He was president of the American Philological association, 1900–1901; secretary of the managing committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, 1900, and professor in that school, 1899–1900. He edited "Greek and Roman Versification" (translated from the German of Lucian Müller, 1892), and "Selected Letters of the Younger Pliny" (1894), and contributed various articles to the *American Journal of Philology*, the *Classical Review* and the *American Historical Review*.

PLATT, Charles Adams, artist, was born in New York city, Oct. 16, 1861; son of John H. and Mary (Cheney) Platt. He studied in New York at the Art League and the National Academy of Design, 1878–80, and in Paris under Boulanger and Lefebvre. He established a studio in New York city, and was elected a member of the Society of American Artists, and an associate of the National Academy of Design. He was awarded the Webb prize, offered by the Society of American Artists, in 1894. He gave much attention to etching, and exhibited paintings in oil and water colors in the Paris Salon, the National Academy and the American Water Color society. He began the practice of architecture and landscape architecture in 1892. Among the noteworthy gardens planned by him are those of Charles F. Sprague (1894) and Larz Anderson

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(1902), in Brookline, Mass. His architectural works include Maxwell public library, Rockville, Conn., and Richmond Beach Park, Staten Island, N.Y. His paintings include: *Interior of Fish-Houses; Fishing Boats; Provincial Fishing Village* (1882); *Old Houses near Bruges* (1883); *Deventer, Holland* (1885); *Quay des Orfrévres, Paris* (1886); *Dieppe* (1888).

PLATT, Jonas, jurist, was born in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 30, 1769; son of Judge Zephaniah Platt (q.v.). He began the practice of law in 1790, removing to Whitesboro, N.Y., in 1791. He served in the state assembly, 1796; was a representative in the 6th congress, 1799–1801; was the defeated candidate for governor of the state against Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins, 1810; a state senator, 1810–13; a member of the council, 1813, and justice of the supreme court of the state of New York, 1814–23. He engaged in the practice of law in Utica, N.Y., and in New York city, 1823–33, and died in Peru, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1834.

PLATT, Orville Hitchcock, senator, was born in Washington, Conn., July 19, 1827; son of Daniel G. and Almira (Hitchcock) Platt; grandson of John Platt, and a descendant of Richard Platt, who came to America in 1638 with the original settlers of New Haven. He was educated in the celebrated Gunn academy at Washington; studied law at Litchfield; was admitted to the bar in 1849, and practised in Philadelphia, Pa., 1849–57, and in Meriden, Conn., after 1851. He was clerk of the Connecticut senate, 1855–56; secretary of state, 1857; member of the state senate, 1861–62, and representative in the state legislature in 1864 and 1869, serving as speaker the latter year. He was state attorney for New Haven county, Conn., 1877–79, and was elected a Republican U.S. senator, succeeding William H. Barnum, in 1879, being re-elected in 1885, 1891, 1897 and 1903, his fifth term expiring March 3, 1909. He was chairman of the committee on relations with Cuba, and a member of the committees on finance, Indian affairs, judiciary, private land claims and patents and of the select committee on the five civilized tribes of Indians in the 56th congress. He received the degree LL.D. from Yale in 1887. He was married, May 15, 1850, to Annie B., daughter of James P. and Ann Bull of Towanda, Penn., who died, Nov. 17, 1894; and secondly, April 29, 1897, to Jeannie P. Hoyt, widow of George A. Hoyt of Stamford, Conn., and daughter of Truman Smith, U.S. senator (q.v.).

O. H. Platt

PLATT, Thomas Collier, senator, was born in Owego, N.Y., July 15, 1833; son of William and Lesbia (Hinchman) Platt; grandson of Maj. Jonathan Platt, who removed from Bedford, Westchester county, to Nichols, Tioga county, with his father, Jonathan Platt, in 1793. He prepared for college in Owego academy, and attended Yale, 1849–50, but was compelled to leave, owing to ill health, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was married, Dec. 12, 1852, to Ellen Lucy, daughter of Charles R. Barstow of Owego, N.Y. He was president of the Tioga National bank; was interested in the lumber business in Michigan, and conducted agricultural implement works at Owego. He was clerk of Tioga county, 1859–61; was active in recruiting troops and in providing for the families of soldiers during the civil war, and was a Republican representative from the 28th New York district in the 43d and 44th congresses, 1873–77. He was elected general manager and president of the U.S. Express company at New York city in 1879, and served as president of the board of quarantine commissioners, 1883–88, being removed on account of his alleged non-residence in New York city. He was elected to the U.S. senate, Jan 18, 1881, for the term expiring March 3, 1887, and served until May, 1881, when he resigned with his colleague, Roscoe Conkling, on account of a disagreement with President Garfield, and was succeeded by Warner Miller. He was defeated as a senatorial candidate in the legislative caucus of 1887 by Frank Hiscock, but was elected, Jan. 20, 1897, to succeed Senator David B. Hill, receiving 147 votes to 42 for Hill and 4 for Henry George, and was re-elected by the legislature in 1903, his term expiring March 3, 1909. He became an acknowledged leader of his party in state and national politics, being a delegate to the successive Republican national conventions, chairman of the Republican state convention, and a member of the New York Republican state committee and of the executive committee of the Republican national committee. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Yale in 1876.

PLATT, William Henry, clergyman and author, was born in Amenia, Duchess county, N.Y., April 16, 1821. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, and practised in Alabama until 1844, when he began his preparation for holy orders. He was admitted to the diaconate in 1851, and advanced to the priesthood in 1852; was rector of St. Paul's, Selma, Ala.; Grace church, Petersburg, Va.; at Louisville, Ky.; San Francisco, Cal., and of St. Paul's church in Rochester, N.Y.

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He resided in the missionary jurisdiction of Olympia after 1892. He received the degree D.D. in 1878, and LL.D. later, from the College of William and Mary. He is the author of: *Art Culture* (1873); *Influence of Religion in the Development of Jurisprudence* (1877); *After Death, what?* (1878); *Unity of Law or Legal Morality* (1879); *God out and Man in*, a reply to Robert G. Ingersoll (1883). He died in Petersburg, Va., Dec. 18, 1898.

PLATT, Zephaniah, delegate, was born in Duchess county, N.Y., in 1740. He was admitted to the bar; practised in his native county; was a delegate from New York to the Continental congress, 1784–86; judge of the circuit court of New York for several years; an originator of the Erie canal, and the founder of Plattsburg, N.Y., where he died, Sept. 12, 1807.

PLATT, Zephaniah, jurist, was born in Plattsburg, N.Y., in 1796; son of Judge Zephaniah Platt (q.v.) He removed to Michigan territory, where he practised law and was U.S. attorney to settle claims on the Pacific coast. He was attorney-general of Michigan, 1841–43, and subsequently attained high rank at the bar. He removed to Aiken, S.C., in 1866, and served as judge of the 2d circuit, 1868–71. He died in Aiken, S.C., April 20, 1871.

PLEASANTON, Alfred, soldier, was born in Washington, D.C., June 7, 1824. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1844, and assigned to the 1st dragoons. He served on frontier duty, 1844–46; was promoted 2d lieutenant of 2d dragoons, Nov. 3, 1845; served in the war with Mexico, 1846–48; was brevetted 1st lieutenant, May 9, 1846, for gallantry at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and was on frontier duty in New Mexico, 1848–52. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1849; was engaged in scouting and Indian skirmishes in New Mexico and Texas, 1852–56; was promoted captain, March 3, 1855; was acting assistant adjutant-general of the department of Florida, 1855–57; was engaged in quelling the Kansas disturbances, 1857–58, and was acting assistant adjutant-general of the department of Oregon, 1858–60. He commanded a regiment in the department of Utah, June–Aug., 1861, which he marched to Washington, and was transferred to the 2d cavalry, Aug. 3, 1861, and was engaged in the defences of Washington, D.C. He was promoted major, Feb. 15, 1862, and served in the siege of Yorktown and in the seven days' battle before Richmond. He was commissioned brigadier-general, U.S. volunteers, July 16, 1862, and commanded the advance cavalry division of the Army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign, Sept. 8 to Nov. 18, 1862. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., Sept. 17, 1862, for services at Antietam; was in the Rappahannock campaign, Dec., 1862–June, 1863; commanded the cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, in the Pennsylvania campaign, June–July, 1863; was engaged in the battles at Culpeper C.H. and Brandy Station, Va., and was transferred to the department of Missouri, March 23, 1864, where he was engaged in the defence of Jefferson City, Oct. 8, 1864, and in command of cavalry in pursuit of Gen. Sterling Price, routing him near the Marais des Cygnes river, Kan., Oct. 25, 1864. He was promoted major-general, U.S. volunteers, June 22, 1863, and brevetted colonel, U.S.A., July 2, 1863, for services at Gettysburg; brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign against the Confederate forces under General Price in Missouri," and major-general, March 13, 1865, for services in the field. The 37th congress recommended him through a committee for the command of the Army of the Potomac. He was mustered out of volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866, after having been engaged in 105 battles and skirmishes, and he resigned his commission in the regular army in 1868. He was U.S. collector of internal revenue in New York city for several years; president of the Terre Haute and Cincinnati railroad, and in May, 1888, was placed on the retired list with the rank of colonel. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 17, 1897.

PLEASANTON, Augustus James, soldier, was born in Washington, D.C., Aug. 18, 1808. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1826, assigned to the 6th infantry, and promoted 2d lieutenant in 3d artillery, July 1, 1826, being transferred to the 1st artillery, Oct. 24, 1826. He served at the artillery school for practice at Fort Monroe, Va., 1826–27; on topographical duty, 1827–30; resigned his commission in the army, June 30, 1830, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1832, where he practised law, 1832–94. He was brigade-major of Pennsylvania militia, 1833–35, and colonel, 1835–45, and was severely wounded, July 7, 1844, while commanding his regiment in a desperate conflict with armed rioters in Southwark, Philadelphia county, Pa. He was assistant adjutant-general and paymaster-general of the state of Pennsylvania, 1838–39. On May 16, 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general of Pennsylvania militia, and organized and commanded a Home guard of 10,000 men, 1861–65. He devoted his leisure time to farming and to scientific research, and held that the blue light from the sky had an important effect on the growth of living organisms. He produced this light artificially by means of tinted glass, and obtained a patent on "an improvement in accelerating the growth of plants and animals" in 1871. In May, 1871, he lectured on

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the "Influence of the Blue Ray," which resulted in the short-lived "blue glass craze," the application of blue glass light being applied to all sorts of infirmities and wonderful cures reported. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 26, 1894.

PLEASANTS, James, senator, was born in Goochland county, Va., Oct. 24, 1769; son of James and Anne (Randolph) Scott Pleasants; grandson of John and Susanna (Woodson) Pleasants and of Isham and Jane (Rogers) Randolph; great-grandson of Joseph and Martha (Cocke) Pleasants, and great²-grandson of John Pleasants of Norwich, England, and of "Curles," Va., who married Jane, widow of Samuel Tucker. His mother Anne Randolph, married (1st) Daniel Scott, (2d) John Pleasants, and (3d) James Pleasants.

He was instructed by private tutors, studied law under Judge Fleming and practised in Goochland county. He was married to Susanna, daughter of Col. Hugh of "Geddes" and Caroline Matilda (Jordan) Rose of Buckingham county, Va. He was a Republican representative in the state legislature, 1796–1803; clerk of the house, 1803–11; a representative in the 12th–15th congresses, 1811–19, and U.S. senator, 1819–22, resigning his seat to become governor of Virginia, serving 1822–25. He was a delegate to the Virginia constitutional convention of 1829–30, and twice declined high judicial appointments from the governor of Virginia. The county of Pleasants, Va., was named in his honor. He died at his homestead in Goochland, Va., Nov. 9, 1839.

PLEASANTS, John Hampden, journalist, was born in Goochland county, Va., Jan. 4, 1797; son of James and Susanna (Rose) Pleasants. He attended the College of William and Mary, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He engaged in journalism and established the Lynchburg *Virginian*, which he edited for several years. He was twice married, first to Ann Irving, by whom he had no issue, and secondly, to Mary, daughter of Capt. Henry and Susan Preston (Lewis) Massie, by whom he had two children, James and Ann Eliza. He removed to Richmond, Va., where in 1824 he founded the *Constitutional Whig and Public Advertiser*, of which he was editor-in-chief, 1824–46. He became involved in a political quarrel with Thomas Ritchie, Jr., editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, which resulted in a duel in which Pleasants was killed. The Virginia Whigs erected a monument to his memory. He died in Richmond, Va., Feb. 27, 1846.

PLEHN, Carl Copping, political economist, was born in Providence, R.I., June 20, 1867; son of Julius and Mary (Copping) Plehn; grandson of Martin and Deborah (Averhoff) Plehn (of Schleswig-Holstein) and of John and Helen (Wallace) Copping (of London). He was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1889, and from Göttingen university, Ph.D., 1891. He was professor of history and political science at Middlebury college, 1891–93, and was at the University of California as assistant professor of political economy, 1893–96; became associate professor of finance and statistics in 1896, and dean of the college of commerce in 1898. He was married May 16, 1894, to Elizabeth, daughter of Ezra Brainard (q.v.). He was supervisor of the census for the first district of California, 1900, and chief statistician of the Philippine Islands with the Philippine commission, 1900–01. He was elected a member of the American Economic association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science and the American Statistical association. His published writings, chiefly of a statistical or economic nature, include: *Das Kreditwesen der Staaten und Städte der nordamerikanischen Union* (Jena, 1891); *Introduction to Public Finance* (1896); *General Property Tax in California* (1897); *Taxation of Mortgages in California* (1899), and many contributions to periodicals.

PLUMB, Charles Sumner, agriculturist, was born in Westfield, Mass., April 21, 1860; son of David Henry and Helen Mar (Wallace) Plumb; grandson of David and Hannah (Doty) Plumb, and a descendant of John Plumbe, who came from Essex county, England, to Hartford, Conn., about 1663. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural college, Amherst, Mass., B.Sc. in 1882; was associate editor of the *Rural New Yorker*, 1883–84, and first assistant at the State Agricultural Experiment station, Geneva, N.Y., 1884–87. He was married Oct. 14, 1886, to Helen P., daughter of Llewellyn and Salena Purple (Gates) Gladwin of Westfield, Mass. He was professor of agriculture at the University of Tennessee and assistant director of the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment station, 1887–90, and in 1890 became connected with Purdue university, Lafayette, Ind., as professor of agricultural science, and with the Indiana Experiment station as vice-director. He founded in 1887 and published and edited until 1891, *Agricultural Science*, a monthly; and in 1891 he became director of the Indiana Agricultural Experiment station, at Lafayette, Ind. He was elected president of the American Cheviot Sheep society in 1900, president of the Indiana State Dairy association, 1901 and 1902, and secretary of the Indiana Wool Growers' association in 1900 and 1901; was elected a member of the executive committee of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, and its secretary and treasurer for four years. He was also lecturer at the Graduate Summer School of Agriculture, 1902, at Ohio State

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university, Columbus, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His published writings include: *Biographical Directory of American Agricultural Scientists* (1889); *Indian Corn Culture* (1895); and numerous monographs and contributions to periodicals.

PLUMB, Preston B., senator, was born in Delaware county, Ohio, Oct. 12, 1837. He received a limited education, served an apprenticeship to a printer, 1849–52, and was editor of the Xenia *News*, 1852–56. He removed in 1856 to Emporia, Kan., where in 1857 he founded the *Weekly News*, which he conducted alone; and he became a prominent member of the free soil party in Kansas. He was secretary of the Free State convention of 1857; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1859; was admitted to the bar in 1861, and was a representative in the Kansas state legislature in 1862. He served as reporter of the state supreme court, and in August, 1862, enlisted in the Federal army, and was appointed 2nd lieutenant in the 11th Kansas infantry. He served throughout the civil war, receiving the promotions of captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1867–68; speaker of the house in 1868; prosecuting attorney for Lyon county, Kansas, and was president of the First National Bank of Emporia, 1873–77. He was a member of the Republican state convention in 1876; was elected U.S. senator by the Republican legislature of Kansas in 1877, to succeed James M. Harvey, and was re-elected in 1883 and 1889, his third term expiring March 3, 1895. He was married to Carrie Southwick, of Ashtabula, Ohio. He edited and adapted *Practice before Justice Courts in Kansas* (1875). He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 20, 1891.

PLUME, Joseph William, soldier, was born in Troy, N.Y., Aug. 23, 1839; son of William and Eliza (Turk) Plume; grandson of Joseph and Lucetta (Plum) Plume and of William and Eliza (Livingston) Turk, and a descendant of Robert Livingston on one side, and of Captain Bastian Visscher on the other. He attended the public school, became a bank clerk in Newark, N.J.; enlisted in the 2d New Jersey volunteers, and was commissioned adjutant, May 29, 1861; was made aide-de-camp to Gen. W. H. French, Feb. 15, 1862; acting assistant adjutant-general, 3d brigade, Sumner's division, June 1, 1862, and acting assistant adjutant-general, 3d division, 2d corps, Sept. 8, 1862. He served in the battles of First Bull Run, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Gaines's Mill, Peach Orchard, Saratoga Station, White Oaks Bridge, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg. At the end of two years' service he was mustered out and returned to his bank in Newark, where he was made cashier in 1870 and subsequently vice-president. He was married, Dec. 4, 1883, to Eleanor, daughter of John A. and Sarah J. (Davies) Miller of Newark, N.J. He joined the National Guard of New Jersey as a private in 1859 and rose to the rank of major-general, resigning, Feb. 6, 1899. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, June 24, 1898, commanded the first brigade, first division, 2d corps in the war with Spain, and was mustered out Oct. 31, 1898. He then resumed his banking business in Newark.

PLUMER, William, senator, was born in Newburyport, Mass., June 25, 1759; son of Samuel and Mary (Dole) Plumer, and a descendant of Francis Plumer, who came from the west of England, and settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635. He attended school at Epping, N.H.; was married, Feb. 12, 1788, to Sally, a daughter of Philip Fowler of Newmarket, and was a successful attorney-at-law in Epping, 1787–1820. He was county solicitor; a representative in the state legislature for eight terms, speaker of the house for two terms, and state senator, 1810–11. He was a member of the state constitutional convention, 1792; U.S. senator, 1802–07, elected to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of James Sheafe; governor of New Hampshire, 1812–16 and 1817–18; was a presidential elector in 1820, and voted for John Quincy Adams, being the only opposing voice in the re-election of President Monroe. He retired from public service in 1820, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He is the author of: *Appeal to the Old Whigs* (1805); *Address to the Clergy* (1814), and many contributions to the press under the pen name "Cincinnatus." He died in Epping, N. H., Dec. 22, 1850.

PLUMER, William, representative, was born in Epping, N. H., Feb. 9, 1789, son of William (q. v.) and Sally (Fowler) Plumer. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1809, A.M., 1812; studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He was U.S. commissioner of loans, 1816–17; representative in the state legislature in 1818, and a Democratic representative in the 16th, 17th and 18th congresses, 1819–25. He was married, Sept. 13, 1820, to Margaret F. Mead. He was state senator, 1827–28; declined the appointment of district attorney in 1830; was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1850, and in that year retired from active participation in public affairs, devoting himself to literary work. He was a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical society; the author of two volumes of poems (1841–43); *Lyrica Sacra* (1845); *Pastoral on the Story of Ruth* (1847), and was a co-editor with Andrew P. Peabody of the *Life of William Plumer* (1857). He died in Epping, N. H., Sept. 18, 1854.

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PLUMER, William Swan, clergyman, was born in Griersburg, Pa., July 26, 1802. He was graduated from Washington college, Va., in 1822 and attended Princeton Theological seminary, 1824–25. He was ordained by the presbytery of Orange, May 19, 1827; served as stated supply and evangelist in southern Virginia and North Carolina, 1826–29; was pastor at Petersburg, Va., 1830–34; Richmond, Va., 1834–46; Baltimore, Md., 1847–54, and Allegheny, Pa., 1855–62. He was professor of didactic and polemic theology at the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, 1854–62; pastor at Pottsville, Pa., 1865–66; professor of didactic and polemic theology at Columbia Theological seminary, S.C., 1867–75, and of historic, casuistic and pastoral theology, 1875–80. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey, Lafayette and Washington colleges in 1838 and that of LL. D. by the University of Mississippi in 1857. He founded an institution for the deaf, dumb and blind at Staunton, Va., in 1838, and established and was editor of the *Watchman of the South*, Richmond, Va., 1838–46. He is the author of: *The Bible True, and Infidelity Wicked* (1848); *Plain Thoughts for Children* (1849); *Short Sermons to Little Children* (1850); *Thoughts Worth Remembering* (1850); *The Saint and the Sinner* (1851); *The Grace of Christ* (1853); *Rome against the Bible and the Bible against Rome* (1854); *Christ our Theme and Story* (1855); *The Church and Her Enemies* (1856); *Vital Godliness* (1865); *Jehova Jireh* (1866); *Studies in the Book of Psalms* (1866); *The Rock of our Salvation* (1867); *Words of Truth and Love* (1868); *Commentaries on the Epistle to the Hebrews* (1870), and *on the Epistle to the Romans* (1870); He died in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 22, 1880.

PLUMMER, Mary Wright, librarian, was born at Richmond, Ind., in 1856; daughter of Jonathan Wright and Hannah Ann (Ballard) Plummer; granddaughter of John Thomas and Hannah (Wright) Plummer, and descended from the Plummers of Maryland, and the Ballards of Virginia. She was graduated from the Friends academy, Richmond, Ind., 1872; pursued special studies at Wellesley college, Mass., 1881–82, and took a course in library science at Columbia university, 1886–88, when she became head of the cataloguing department in the St. Louis Public library, and in 1890 librarian of the Pratt Institute Free library, Brooklyn, N.Y., of which she was also appointed director in 1896. She was president of the New York Library club, 1896–97; vice-president of the Long Island Library club, 1900-01, president, 1901–02; a member of the council, 1897–1901; vice-president of the American Library association, 1900, and a delegate to the International congress of libraries at Paris, France, 1900. Her published works include: *Hints to Small Libraries* (1894, 3d ed., 1902); *Verses*, (privately printed, 1896); *Contemporary Spain as Shown by her Novelists* (1899), and contributions to periodical literature.

PLUNKET, James Dace, physician, was born in Franklin, Tenn., Aug. 20, 1839; son of James and Anna (Smyth) Plunket; grandson of P. Dace and Mary Ross (Real) Plunket, and a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestors. He studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Leidy and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1863. He was assistant surgeon in the Confederate hospital at Knoxville, and later was promoted full surgeon and assigned to the 40th and subsequently to the 52d Georgia infantry, Stovall's brigade, Clayton's division. He returned to Nashville in May, 1865, and in 1872 was married to Jane Eliza, daughter of John and Frances (Hunton) Swope of Danville, Ky. He was elected professor of surgical anatomy in the medical department of Cumberland university, 1868. Owing to his effort a city board of health was formed in Nashville in 1866, of which he was secretary, and he was president of the city sanitary commission during the deadly epidemic of cholera, 1873. He was president of the state board of health, 1877–97, and his strenuous but intelligent and successful effort to quarantine Memphis during the yellow-fever epidemic of 1879 confined the epidemic to the city, but brought him into antagonism with certain commercial interests in that city. In 1879 he was elected president of the sanitary council of the Mississippi valley, which position he still held in 1903. He was elected a member of the American Medical association, the American Public Health association, the State Medical association, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, serving as chairman of the committee on meteorology in 1878.

PLYMPTON, George Washington, civil engineer, was born in Waltham, Mass., Nov. 18, 1827; son of Thomas Ruggles and Elizabeth (Holden) Plympton; grandson of Peter Plympton and of Lewis Holden, and a descendant of Thomas Plympton, who emigrated from Sudbury, England, in 1640 and was one of the pioneer settlers of Sudbury, Mass. He attended the public schools of Waltham, Mass., and obtained a position in a machine shop in 1844, where he became a practical mechanic and engineer. He was graduated from Renssalaer Polytechnic institute, Troy, N.Y., C.E., 1847; was instructor in geodesy and mathematics in the institute, 1847–48, and engaged in civil engineering in Massachusetts, New York and Ohio, 1848–52. He was professor of chemistry and toxicology in the Long Island College hospital, 1844–45; of engineering and architecture in Western Reserve

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university, Cleveland, Ohio, 1852–53; of mathematics in the state normal school, Albany, N.Y., 1853–55, and of physics and engineering at the Normal school, Trenton, N.J., 1857–59; of physical science in the Brooklyn Polytechnic institute, 1863–69; of physics and engineering at Cooper Union, New York city, 1869–79, and became director of the Cooper Union night school in 1879. He was chief engineer of the water board of Bergen, N.J., and was appointed commissioner to supervise the construction of electrical subways in Brooklyn, N.Y. He was twice married; first on Dec. 17, 1855, to Delia M., daughter of Thomas Bussey of Troy, N.Y., and secondly, July 3d, 1861, to Helen M. Bussey, her sister. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Hamilton college in 1854 and that of M.D. by Long Island College hospital. He edited *Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine* (1870–86), and is the author of: *The Blowpipe, a Guide to its Use in the Determination of Salts and Minerals* (1858); *A Translation of Jannettaz's "Guide to the Determination of Rocks"* (1877); *The Star Finder or Planisphere with a Movable Horizon* (1878); *The Aerinoid, and How to Use it* (1880).

POE, Edgar Allan, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 19, 1809; son of David and Elizabeth (Arnold) Poe. His grandfather, David Poe, fought in the Revolutionary and 1812 wars, and his father, who had been educated for the law, had become an actor, married an actress, and was playing in Boston, when Edgar Allan, his second son, was born. His parents died when he was but two years old, and John Allan, a wealthy merchant of Richmond, adopted him. He attended school at Stoke Newington, England, and a private school in Richmond, Va., and entered the University of Virginia, Feb. 14, 1826. He remained there but one year, worked in Mr. Allan's counting-room a few months, and in 1827 went to Boston, where, at the age of eighteen, he published his first volume of poems, which he later attempted to destroy. When his money was gone, he enlisted in the army, May 6, 1828, as Edgar A.

Perry. He was advanced from private to the rank of sergeant-major in less than nine months, and when Mr. Allan learned where he was he furnished a substitute and had Poe appointed to the U. S. Military academy, July 1, 1830. Poe found the life distasteful to him, and Mr. Allan refusing to allow him to resign, he succeeded in being cashiered in 1831. In 1829 he had published a second edition of his poems under a new title, and in 1831 he published a third volume, dedicated to his fellow students. Mr. Allan's anger at the Military Academy disgrace caused Poe to leave his home and go to Baltimore, where he took up literature as a profession, turning his attention to prose. His first story, published in the *Saturday Visitor* in 1833, won him the $100 prize offered by that paper. He became editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger* of Richmond in 1835, and here he began to show the peculiar, mystical side of his writings and his ability and fearlessness as a critic. He became editor of *Graham's Magazine* in 1836 and in the same year was married to his young cousin, Virginia Clemm. He was made associate editor of the "*Gentleman's Magazine* in 1839, and in 1841, when this was merged into *Graham's Magazine*, became editor. It was at this time that he published his theories in regard to cryptography, and demonstrated them by solving a hundred miscellaneous specimens that were sent to him by his contributors. This same year he won a hundred dollar prize with his story "The Gold-Bug." In 1842 he left *Graham's Magazine* and in 1844 became editorial assistant on the *Evening Mirror*, then conducted by N. P. Willis, and in its columns in 1845 first published "The Raven." In 1846, after an unsuccessful attempt to conduct the *Broadway Journal*, he withdrew to Fordham, N. Y., where on Jan. 30, 1847, his wife died, and he became a complete recluse. Poe's works include: *Tamerlane and Other Poems* (1827); *Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane and Minor Poems* (1829); *Poems* (1831); *A Manuscript Found in a Bottle* (*Saturday Visitor*, 1833); *Berenice* (*Southern Literary Messenger*, 1834); *The Fall of the House of Usher* (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1840); *The Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque* (1840); *The Murders in the Rue Morgue* (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1841); *The Gold-Bug* (*Dollar Magazine*, 1842); *The Raven* (1845); *The Literati of New York* (*Godey's Lady's Book*, 1846); *Eureka, a Prose Poem* (1847); *Ulalume*, *The Bells* and *Annabel Lee*, written after 1847. Rufus W. Griswold prepared a memoir of Poe which he published in 1880. Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman wrote "Edgar A. Poe and his Critics" (1859); William Fearing Gill (q.v.) refuted certain statements of Griswold in "The Life of Edgar Allan Poe" (1876), and George E. Woodbury wrote "Edgar Allan Poe," for the

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"American Men of Letters" (1885). The Baltimore school teachers erected a monument to Poe, 1875, and the actors of the United States placed a memorial in the Metropolitan museum in 1885, Edwin Booth and William Winter officiating. The Poe Memorial association unveiled a bust of Poe by Zolnay at University of Virginia, October, 1899, William Fearing Gill, Hamilton W. Mabie and Robert Burns Wilson assisting, and a cenotaph erected in his memory was unveiled in Baltimore, Md., October, 1899. His name received thirty-eight votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900. He died in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 7, 1849.

POE, Orlando Metcalf, soldier, was born in Navarre, Ohio, March 7, 1832. He was graduated from the U. S. Military academy in 1856 and was assigned to the corps of topographical engineers. He served on the survey of the northern lakes, 1856–61, and was promoted 2d lieutenant, Oct. 7, 1856, and 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1860. He engaged in organizing volunteers in Ohio, 1861, and was chief topographical engineer, department of the Ohio, May 13, to July 15, 1861, taking part in the action of Rich Mountain, Va., July 11, 1861. He was a member of the staff of General McClellan, at Washington, D.C., July–September, 1861; appointed colonel of 2d Michigan volunteers, Sept. 16, 1861, and commanded his regiment in the defences of Washington, 1861–62; in the Army of the Potomac, March–June, 1862, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown, and the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks. He was in the Northern Virginia campaign, Aug.–Sept., 1862, commanding the 3d brigade, Kearny's division, Heintzleman's corps, in the battle of Manassas, Aug. 29, 1862; was engaged in the defences of Washington, D.C., Sept.–Oct., 1862; in the Maryland campaign, Oct.–Nov., 1862; was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862; commanded the 1st brigade, 1st division, 9th corps, in the Rappahannock campaign, taking part in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, and he commanded his division, Feb.–April, 1863. He was promoted captain, U.S.A., March 3, 1863, and was chief engineer of the central district of Kentucky, April–June, 1863; chief engineer of the 23rd army corps, June–Sept., 1863, and chief engineer of the Army of the Ohio, Sept.–Dec., 1863. He was assistant engineer of the military division of the Mississippi, Dec., 1863–April, 1864, and chief engineer of Sherman's army, April, 1864–June, 1865. He was brevetted major, July 6, 1864, for services at the siege of Knoxville; lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 1, 1864, for gallantry at the capture of Atlanta; colonel, Dec. 21, 1864, for services in the capture of Savannah, brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for services in the Carolina campaign. After the war he was engineer secretary of the W.D. lighthouse board, 1865–70; was commissioned major, March 7, 1867, and constructed the light house on Spectacle reef, Lake Huron in 1870–73. He was aide-de-camp to Gen. William S. Sherman, 1873–84, and had charge of the river and harbor works from Lake Erie to Lake Superior. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1882 and colonel in 1888. He was chief engineer of the Northwest district and was inspecting the great lock at Sault de Ste. Marie, where he was fatally injured. He died at Detroit, Mich., Oct. 2, 1895.

POINDEXTER, George, senator, was born in Louisa county, Va., in 1779. His parents, who were of Huguenot descent, died in his early youth and he was educated for the law. He practised in Milton, Va., 1800–02, and in 1802 removed to Mississippi Territory, where he continued in the practice of the law and became a popular politician of the Jeffersonian school. In 1803, as attorney-general of the territory, he was called upon to prosecute Aaron Burr, who was arrested by the U.S. authorities in the territory. This led to a challenge from and duel with Abijah Hunt, a friend of Burr, Poindexter killing his adversary. He was a member of the territorial legislature, 1805–07; a delegate to the 10th, 11th, and 12th congresses, 1807–13, and U.S. judge for the district of Mississippi, 1813–19. He served as a volunteer-aide to General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, was a member of the Mississippi constitutional convention of 1817, and was chairman of the committee appointed to draft a constitution for the newly admitted state. He was the first representative from the state in the 15th congress, 1817–19, where he defended the military and political course of General Jackson. He was governor of Mississippi, 1819–21; continued his law practice in Jackson, Miss., 1821–30, and in 1830 was appointed U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Robert H. Adams, and when the legislature met he was elected to fill out the term expiring March 3, 1835. In the senate he transferred his allegiance from Jackson to Calhoun and voted for Henry Clay's resolution of censure of President Jackson. In 1835, failing to receive political favor in Mississippi, he removed to Louisville, Ky. He was commissioned by President Tyler to investigate frauds in the New York Custom house. He is the author of *Revised Code of the Laws of Mississippi* (1824). He died in Jackson, Sept. 5, 1853.

POINSETT, Joel Roberts, cabinet officer, was born in Charleston, S.C., March 2, 1779. He attended school at Charleston; Greenfield, Conn., and in London, England: studied medicine at Edinburgh; entered the Military school at Woolwich, England, and in 1800 returned to

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Charleston and studied law, his father persuading him against entering the army. He again visited Europe, and was offered a commission in the Russian army by the Czar, which he declined. On his return to the United States he was proposed as quartermaster-general of the U.S. army, but upon Secretary Eustis objecting, President Madison withdrew his name and sent him to South America to investigate the condition of the people fighting for independence from Spain, with a view of establishing friendly relations with the revolutionists. While he was in Chili, several American merchant vessels in both the ports of Peru and Chili were seized by the Spanish authorities of Peru, the people having news of a war between the United States and Spain. Mr. Poinsett was furnished by the republican authorities of Chili with a small army with which he recaptured the merchantmen. He was obliged to return to the United States across the Andes, being prevented by the British naval authorities at Valparaiso from embarking by sea, and he arrived home after the declaration. He was a representative for several years in the state legislature, and in the 17th and 18th congresses, 1821–25. In congress he advocated the policy of recognition of the rights of struggling republics in South America. He was sent to Mexico by President Monroe on a special mission in 1822, and was U.S. minister to Mexico during the entire administration of J. Q. Adams. He opposed nullification and during the attempted revolution organized a military company in Charleston, which was supplied by order of President Jackson with arms and ammunition from the government stores in Charleston. He was secretary of war in the cabinet of President Van Buren, 1837–41, and upon the expiration of his term of office retired to private life. He was devoted to science and literary pursuits, and made valuable observations and collections of natural history specimens which he presented to different scientific societies. The *Poinsetta pulcherina*, an indigenous Mexican flower, was named in his honor on his introducing it into the United States. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Columbia college in 1825. He founded the Academy of Fine Arts in Charleston, S.C. In 1887 Capt. W. A. Courtenay (q.v.) presented to the city of Charleston a portrait of Mr. Poinsett, painted by Jarvis. He is the author of: *Notes on Mexico, made in 1822 with an Historical Sketch of the Revolution* (1824). He died in Statesburg, S.C., Dec. 12, 1851.

POLAND, Luke Potter, senator, was born in Westford, Vt., Nov. 1, 1815; son of Luther and Nancy (Potter) Poland. His father, a carpenter, removed from Brookfield, Mass., to Westford, Vt., in 1814, and was a representative in the state legislature. Luke Potter Poland attended the public schools and the academy at Jericho until 1832; was a clerk in a country store in Waterville; worked on his father's farm and in the saw mill; taught school at Morristown Vt., for one winter, and studied law in the office of Samuel A. Willard. He was admitted to the bar in 1836 and practised in Waterville. He was register of probate for Lamoille county, 1839–40; a member of the state constitutional convention in 1843, and state attorney for Lamoille county, 1844–45. He was the unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant-governor on the Free Soil ticket in 1848, a judge of the state supreme court, 1848–60, and chief justice, 1860–66. He removed to St. Johnsbury, and on the death of Senator Jacob Collamer in 1865 was chosen by the legislature to fill the unexpired term, terminating March 3, 1867. He was a representative in the 40th–43d congresses, 1867–75; was a member of the judiciary committee; had charge of the bankruptcy bill, securing its passage, and obtained the passage June 8, 1874, of the act to revise and consolidate the statutes of the United States. He was chairman of the committee to investigate the Kuklux outrages; chairman of the Credit Mobilier investigating committee, and chairman of the special committee to investigate the troubles in Arkansas, his report being in direct antagonism to the views of President Grant. He was chairman of the state delegation to the Republican national convention of 1876, declined to permit the use of his name for vice-president and secured the nomination of William A. Wheeler. He was a representative from St. Johnsbury in the state legislature in 1878, and in 1882 he unsuccessfully contested Senator Morrill's seat in the U. S. senate. He was a Republican representative from the second district of Vermont in the 48th congress, 1883–85, by 804 majority. He was twice married: first, Jan. 12, 1838, to Martha Smith, daughter of Dr. William Page of Waterville; she died in April, 1854, and he was married, secondly, to Adelia H. Page, her sister. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on him by the University of Vermont in 1857, and that of LL.D. in 1861. He was a trustee of the University of Vermont, 1879–88, and the founder of the Westford scholarship in honor of his native town. He died in Waterville, Vt., July 2, 1887.

POLK, Charles, governor of Delaware, was born near Bridgeville, Sussex county, Del., Nov. 14, 1788; son of Charles, and grandson of Charles Polk. His father died when he was a boy, and he studied law under Kensey Johns, but never practised. He represented Sussex county in the state legislature in 1813 and 1815, removed to Kent county, Del., in 1816, and subsequently represented that county in the state legislature.

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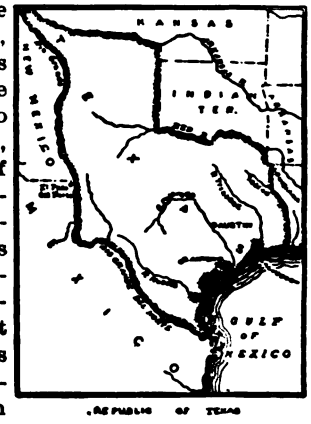
He was Federalist governor of Delaware, succeeding David Hazzard, 1827–30; president of the state constitutional convention, 1831; a member of the state senate, 1832, and its president in 1836, when by the death of Gov. Caleb P. Bennett, he again became governor and served through that year. He was made register of wills for Kent county in 1843, and was appointed collector of the port of Wilmington by President Taylor in 1849. He was married to Mary Purnell of Berlin, Ind., and of their sons, William A. Polk was register of wills in Kent county, and Dr. Charles G. Polk was assistant surgeon, U. S. A. Governor Polk died near Milford, Kent county, Del., Oct. 27, 1857.

POLK, James Knox, eleventh president of the United States, was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., Nov. 2, 1795; son of Samuel and Jane (Knox) Polk; grandson of Ezekiel Polk and of Capt. James Knox, an officer in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war; grandnephew of Col. Thomas Polk (q.v.), and a descendant of Robert Polk (or Pollock), who came from Ross county, Donegal, Ireland, to Maryland about 1660. James Knox Polk removed with his father in 1806 to Maury county, Tennessee, and assisted his father on the farm and in land surveying. He attended school in Maury county, but ill health caused his removal and he obtained employment in a store. This occupation soon proved distasteful, and after continuing his studies under a private tutor he entered the sophomore class of the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated with the Latin salutatory and high standing in mathematics, A.B., 1818, A.M., 1822. He studied law with Felix Grundy at Nashville, Tenn., 1819–20, was admitted to the bar at Columbia, Tenn., in 1820, and began practice in Columbia, where he attained prominence. He entered politics as a stump-speaker and was chief clerk in the state senate. He was married in 1824 to Sarah Childress (q.v.). He was a Democratic representative in the state legislature, 1823–25, and secured the passage of a law prohibiting duelling in the state. He was a representative from the Duck River district in the 19th–25th congresses, 1825–39; and his maiden speech in the house was in support of the proposed amendment to the constitution providing for the election of President and Vice-President by popular vote. He opposed the appropriation for the Panama mission, as tending to invite the hostility of Spain, and was placed on the committee of foreign affairs in 1827. He was chairman of the committee to provide for the anticipated distribution of the surplus in the U.S. treasury after the payment of the national debt, and in his report denied the constitutional right of congress to use this surplus for internal improvements and proposed a reduction of the tariff so as merely to meet the public debt and current expenses. He was a member of the ways and means committee, and as chairman of the committee in 1833 opposed the continuance of the patronage of the government to the Bank of the United States and upon the removal of the national deposits by President Jackson in October, 1833, he supported the action of the administration. He was defeated for speaker of the house in 1834, but was elected in December, 1835, and served until March 4, 1839. He was nominated as the Democratic candidate for governor of the state of Tennessee in 1838, and upon the expiration of his term in congress, March 3, 1839, he entered upon the canvass. His opponent, Newton Cannon (q.v.), was then governor, and after a spirited contest, Polk was elected by 2500 majority, and was inaugurated, Oct. 14, 1839. He was again a candidate for governor in 1841 and in 1843, but was both times defeated by his Whig opponent, James C. Jones. He was proposed by the legislatures of Tennessee and several other states as a suitable candidate for Vice-President of the United States in 1840, and received one electoral vote from Tennessee in 1841. During the controversy in 1844, arising from the proposed admission of the Republic of Texas, formerly claimed as territory of the United States, into the Union as a state, he declared himself in favor of immediate admission, holding that there was danger of the republic becoming a dependency of Great Britain, and his course in this matter secured for him the nomination for President by the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, May 27, 1844, with George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania for Vice-President. After an exciting canvas the Democratic electoral ticket received 1,337,243 votes; that for Clay and Frelinghuysen receiving 1,299,068 votes, while the Liberty party ticket, Birney and Morris, received 62,300 popular votes. In the electoral college of 1845 Polk and Dallas received 170 votes to 105 votes for Clay and Frelinghuysen. He was inaugurated, March 4, 1845, and immediately named his cabinet, composed of James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, secretary of state; Robert J. Walker of Mississippi, secretary



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POLK

of the treasury; William L. Marcy of New York, secretary of war; George Bancroft of Massachusetts, secretary of the navy; Cave Johnson of Tennessee, postmaster-general, and John Y. Mason of Virginia, attorney-general. The only changes in the cabinet during the administration were in the navy department, where Mr. Bancroft was

THE WHITE HOUSE,—1825.

succeeded in 1846 by John Y. Mason, and in the attorney-general's office, where Mr. Mason was succeeded in 1846 by Nathan Clifford of Maine, who was in turn succeeded in 1848 by Isaac Toucey of Connecticut. The President appointed as U.S. minister to Great Britain, Louis McLane of Maryland, who resigned, Aug. 18, 1846, and was succeeded by George Bancroft. John L. Martin of North Carolina was made U.S. chargé d'affaires at Paris, and was succeeded in 1847 by Richard Rush of Pennsylvania as U.S. minister. William H. Stiles of Georgia served as chargé d'affaires at Vienna, Austria; Ralph I. Ingersoll of Connecticut as U.S. minister to Russia, resigning in 1848 and being succeeded by Arthur P. Bagby of Alabama; Romulus M. Saunders of North Carolina as U.S. minister to Spain, and John Slidell of Louisiana, U.S. minister to Mexico. During President Polk's administration he appointed the following justices of the U.S. supreme court: Samuel Nelson of New York and Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire in 1845, and Robert C. Grier of Pennsylvania in 1846. In the President's first annual message to congress, Dec. 2, 1845, he declared that any attempt on the part of Mexico to interfere in the matter of the annexation of Texas to the United States would be resented by the government; recommended the speedy settlement of the Oregon boundary question; called the attention of congress to the importance of modifying and reducing the rates of duty imposed by the tariff laws, and recommended that a constitutional treasury be created for the safe keeping of the public money. On Dec. 20, 1845, John Slidell, U.S. minister to Mexico, was apprised that the Mexican government could not receive a minister from the United States, and on Jan. 13, 1846, an order was issued to Gen. Zachary Taylor, directing him to advance toward the Rio Grande and to be ready for an open act of hostility. Taylor reached Point Isabel, Jan. 24, 1846, where he was met by a deputation who protested against his advance into the country. This he ignored, however, and on March 28, 1846, he took position opposite Matamoras on the Rio Grande. On April 24, learning that the Mexicans were crossing the river above his camp, he sent Captain Thornton with a company of dragoons to reconnoiter. Thornton, however, fell into the hands of a large force of Mexicans, and his whole company was either killed or imprisoned. This was the first engagement of the war, and on May 11, 1846, the President issued his "Mexican war message," calling on twelve states and the District of Columbia for 23,000 volunteers, asking for a loan of $10,000,000 to carry on the war, and for an appropriation of $2,000,000 to be used in an amicable settlement of difficulties with Mexico by arbitration. Congress passed an act, May 13, 1846, declaring war with Mexico. General Taylor, meanwhile, was attacked at Palo Alto, and although greatly outnumbered, defeated the Mexicans under General Arista, and on May 9, followed this up by a victory at Resaca de la Palma, which drove Arista across the Rio Grande into Mexico. On Sept. 5 he moved toward Monterey; on the 21st the attack on the place began, and on the 24th the Mexicans capitulated, and Taylor took possession of the city. The conquest of California and New Mexico was begun in May, 1846, by the Army of the West under Gen. Stephen W. Kearny, and on Aug. 18, 1846, the army reached Santa Fé, which immediately capitulated without defence, and Kearny declared New Mexico a territory of the United States. In January, 1847, an insurrection took place in New Mexico, and Governor Bent and other officers of the government were murdered, Jan. 19, 1847, by Mexicans and Puebla Indians, but it was put down after a fight at Puebla de Saos by the army under Col. Sterling Price, who had the leaders of the insurrection convicted of treason. President Polk, however, ordered their liberation. In the President's second annual message, Dec. 8, 1846, he set forth clearly the causes and responsibility for the war with Mexico, and favored the further prosecution of the war, arguing that California, New Mexico, and a considerable territory west of the Rio Grande had been conquered, and that any

James K. Polk

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response to the Mexican proposition to treat, at this time, "involved the abandonment of all this territory." He also publicly proposed extending the Missouri compromise line across to the Pacific, but the adjustment did not pass congress. He favored the settlement of the slavery question in California by the people of that territory, and the annexation of Cuba by purchase from Spain. In June, 1846, a bill was passed in the house for the repeal of the obnoxious tariff of 1842, but it was tied in the senate and the vote of Mr. Dallas, the vice-president, became necessary for the decision. The bill finally passed, June 28, 1846, establishing a new tariff to produce a revenue necessary to meet the expenses of the government only. At the beginning of Polk's administration, a thorough system of internal improvements was favored by congress, but was not approved of by him, and he vetoed the bill for the improvement of harbors and rivers, Aug. 3, 1846, and again, Dec. 15, 1847. Congress having determined vigorously to prosecute the war with Mexico, General Scott with 10,000 men landed at Vera Cruz under cover of the fleet of Commodore David Conner, March 9, 1847, and the castle of San Juan de Ulloa was bombarded by the naval fleet, then under Commodore M. C. Perry, in cooperation with the army which had entrenched and laid siege to the city. The bombardment ended with the capitulation of the city, March 29, 1847. Scott's victorious army then took up the march to the city of Mexico, and after fighting several desperate battles *en route*, the Stars and Stripes were planted in the capital city, Sept. 13–14, 1847, and peace soon resulted with a treaty that defined the boundary between the two republics. Then followed the agitation of the question of slavery in the newly acquired territory, which was raised by David Wilmot of Pennsylvania, who on behalf of the Whigs and northern Democrats offered an amendment to the U.S. constitution, prohibiting slavery in any such territory. The passage of this bill was secured in the house, but it was sent to the senate too late to be acted upon. The Oregon boundary question now caused a dispute with England, and the Democratic national convention of 1844 demanded the occupation of Oregon up to the line of the 54°40′ north latitude, regardless of consequences. The President issued the required twelve months' notice to Great Britain, and negotiations followed, resulting in a compromise, Great Britain yielding her claim to the territory between the 49th parallel and the Columbia river. The treaty was signed, June 15, 1846, and Oregon became a free state. During President Polk's administration congress adopted, on his recommendation, the public warehousing system; the 35th article of the treaty with Grenada was ratified, June 10, 1848; the postal treaty with Great Britain was negotiated, Dec. 15, 1848, and commercial treaties were formed with the secondary states of Germany. At the close of his term of office he refused to become a candidate for renomination, his health, never rugged, having been undermined by his labors as President, and he retired to his home near Nashville. He was a trustee of the University of Nashville, *ex-officio*, 1837–41, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1845. He died in Nashville, Tenn., June 15, 1849.

POLK, Leonidas, first bishop of Louisiana and 33d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Raleigh, N.C., April 10, 1806; son of Gen. William (q.v.) and Sarah (Hawkins) Polk. He matriculated at the University of North Carolina in 1821, and was graduated from the U.S. Military academy as brevet 2d lieutenant of artillery in 1827. He resigned his commission, Dec. 1, 1827, in order to study for the Protestant Episcopal ministry; was ordained deacon in 1830, priest in 1831; was assistant rector of the Monumental church, Richmond, Va., 1831–32, and rector of St. Peter's church, Columbia, Tenn., 1833–38. He was clerical deputy to the general convention of the P.E. church, 1834–35; served on the standing committee of the diocese in 1835, and was consecrated 1st missionary bishop of Arkansas, Dec. 9, 1838, by Bishops Meade of Virginia; Smith of Kentucky; McIlvaine of Ohio, and Otey of Tennessee. The charge comprised the dioceses of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and the Episcopal missions in Texas. In 1841 he was chosen first bishop of Louisiana. He was one of the founders of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., in 1860, and in 1861 joined the Confederate army as major-general. He commanded the territory from the mouth of the Red river to Cairo, on the Ohio, with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn., and engaged in constructing elaborate fortifications at New Madrid, Fort Pillow, Columbus, Ky., Island No. 10, and Memphis, transferring his headquarters to Columbus, Sept. 4, 1861. He commanded the Confederate troops in the battle of Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861; joined Johnston's and Beauregard's army at Corinth, Miss., and commanded the 1st army corps in the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862, and the siege of Corinth, Miss., April–May, 1862. He commanded the Army of the Mississippi in the invasion of Kentucky, and at the battle of Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, and the armies of Kentucky and Mississippi in the Confederate retreat from Kentucky. He was pro-

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moted lieutenant-general in October, 1862, and commanded the right wing of the Army of Tennessee at the battle of Stone's river, Dec. 31, 1862. In the Chickamauga campaign, through his alleged disobedience of General Bragg's orders, the Federal army was allowed to escape at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863, and he was relieved of his command and ordered to Atlanta. He later declined President Davis's offer of re-instatement. He commanded the paroled Confederate prisoners at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and in September, 1863, succeeded General Joseph E. Johnston to the command of the department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana. His army combined with General Johnston's in the opposition of Sherman's march to Atlanta, Ga. He was mortally wounded by a cannon shot during the action of Pine Mountain, Ga. General Polk received the honorary degree of D.D. from Columbia college in 1838, and that of LL.D. elsewhere. He died on the battle-field of Pine Mountain, Ga., June 14, 1864; was buried in St. Paul's churchyard, Augusta, Ga., and in 1902 a monument to his memory was erected on the spot where he fell.

POLK, Lucius Eugene, soldier, was born in Salisbury, N.C., July 10, 1833; son of Dr. William Julius Polk of Columbia, Tenn., and grandson of General William Polk (q.v.). He was liberally educated; was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1852, and in 1861 enlisted in the Confederate army as 1st lieutenant in Captain Patrick R. Cleburne's company, afterward known as the 1st Arkansas. He took part in the capture of Fort Smith; the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, where the regiment was cut to pieces, and assumed command of his company and led them during the two days' fight. He was promoted colonel; was commended for gallantry in General Hardee's official report; served under General Kirby Smith in the Kentucky campaign, and was wounded at Richmond, Ky., and at Perryville. He was promoted brigadier-general, December, 1862, and commanded the 1st (Cleburne) brigade, 2d division, Hardee's corps, in the battle of Stone's river, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1863; Missionary Ridge, Nov. 23, 1863; Ringgold Gap, Nov. 27, 1863, where he captured three Union flags, and at New Hope Church, Ga., May 25, 1864, where he was wounded and crippled for life. He returned to his plantation in Maury county, Tenn. He married his cousin, Sallie Moore Polk, and of their children, Rufus King Polk (q.v.) was a representative in the 56th and 57th congresses. General Polk was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1884, and a representative in the state senate in 1887. He died near "West Brook," Tenn., Dec. 1, 1893.

POLK, Rufus King, representative, was born in Columbia, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1866; son of General Lucius Eugene (q.v.) and Sally Moore (Polk) Polk. He prepared for college at Webb's academy, Culleoka, Tenn., and was graduated from Lehigh university, B.S., 1887, M.E., 1888. He was married in 1892 to Isabella, daughter of Isaac K. and Emma (Porter) Grier of Danville, Pa. He engaged in business as general manager of the North Branch Steel company, Danville, Pa., until 1896, when the firm of Howe and Polk, manufacturers of iron and steel, was formed. He served in the Spanish war as 1st lieutenant in the 12th Pennsylvania volunteers, 1898; was a delegate at large to the Democratic national convention, 1900, and a representative from the seventeenth district of Pennsylvania in the 56th and 57th congresses, 1899–1902, declining renomination to the 58th congress in 1902. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, State of North Carolina Chapter. He died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 5, 1902.

POLK, Sarah Childress, wife of President Polk, was born near Murfreesborough, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1803; daughter of Joel and Elizabeth Childress. She attended the Moravian institute, Salem, N.C., and was married in 1824 to James Knox Polk, who was then clerk of the state senate of Tennessee. In 1824 he was elected a representative in congress, and Mrs. Polk accompanied him to Washington. She became a member of the Presbyterian church in 1834. Upon her husband's inauguration as President of the United States in 1845, she devoted herself entirely to the social duties incident to her position as mistress of the White House. At her weekly receptions, which were largely attended, she introduced several radical changes, notably, the absence of refreshments and the discontinuance of dancing. Notwithstanding these innovations in social cus-

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toms, she was extremely popular. She had no children. Upon the death of her husband in 1849, she removed to "Polk Place," Nashville, Tenn. The United States government granted her a pension of $5,000 per annum. She died at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 14, 1891.

POLK, Thomas, patriot, was born in Maryland, about 1732; son of William Polk, and grandson of Robert Pollock, who came from Ross, county Donegal, Ireland, in 1659, and settled in Delaware, Md., in 1660, changing his name to Polk. William Polk removed to Pennsylvania in 1753, and Thomas, after visiting points in Maryland and Virginia, settled in Mecklenburg county, N.C., where he became an extensive landowner; was chosen a member of the provincial assembly in 1769, and in 1771 obtained the passage of an act to establish Queen's college at Charlotte, N.C. He was a mover among the Scotch-Irish of Mecklenburg county, toward the renouncing of all allegiance to the crown of Great Britain. They passed a resolve to set up a government for themselves, May 20, 1775, and he was authorized to issue a call for a convention whenever he deemed it advisable. After the drafting of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, of which he was a framer and signer, he is said to have read the document from the steps of the court house. He was a member of the committee that prepared a plan for securing the internal peace and safety of the provinces, Aug. 24, 1775, and in 1776 he was appointed captain of the North Carolina company, that was detailed to convey the "Liberty Bell" from Philadelphia to Allentown, Pa., on the approach of the British. He was appointed colonel of a battalion of minute men in the Salisbury district, and with 700 militia he reinforced General Andrew Williamson at Ninety-Six. He was commissioned colonel of the 4th regiment, April 4, 1776, and joined the army under Washington. He was with General Benjamin Lincoln at Charleston, S.C., in November, 1779, and after the fall of that place was appointed commissary-general for North Carolina and commissary of purchase for the army, which position he resigned in 1780 on account of a disagreement with General Gates. He was later appointed by General Greene district commissary, and after the battle at Cowans Ford, he was offered the command of the militia of Salisbury district, with the rank of brigadier-general; but the appointment was not confirmed by the governor and his council, and in May, 1781, he was superseded. After the war he purchased land warrants from the soldiers of the disbanded army, who had received them in payment of services, and thus he largely increased his estates. He died in Charlotte, N.C., in 1793.

POLK, Trusten, senator, was born in Sussex county, Del., May 29, 1811. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1831, A.M., 1845; studied law at home and in the law department of Yale college; resided in Delaware, 1832–35; engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis, Mo., 1835–56 and 1865–76; was a member of the Missouri constitutional convention in 1845; a presidential elector in 1848; Democratic governor of Missouri, 1857; U.S. senator, 1857–62, and on Jan. 10, 1862, was expelled for disloyalty, having already served as an officer in the Confederate government. He was a prisoner of war in 1864, and judge in the military courts of the department of Mississippi, 1864–65. He died in St. Louis, Mo., April 16, 1876.

POLK, William, patriot, was born in Mecklenburg county, N.C., July 9, 1758; son of Col. Thomas Polk (q.v.). He attended Queen's college, Charlotte, N.C., leaving on the outbreak of the Revolution to join the patriot army as 2d lieutenant, 3d S.C. regiment. He commanded a detachment in various fights with the Tories in South Carolina, in one of which he was wounded; became major of the 9th N.C. regiment, Nov. 26, 1776; joined Washington's army, and served at Brandywine and Germantown, being severely wounded at the latter. He was subsequently deprived of his command through consolidation and served on the staffs of Gen. Richard Caswell in the battle of Camden, and Gen. William Davidson in North Carolina, who sent him to Governor Jefferson at Williamsburg, Va., in 1780, to secure Virginia troops to aid in the defense of North and South Carolina against the British and Tories. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 4th S.C. cavalry, in 1781, serving at Eutaw Springs, Sept. 8, 1781, and remaining under Gen. Thomas Sumter until the close of the war. He was appointed surveyor-general of the middle district of North Carolina, and resided at French Lick Fort, the site of Nashville, Tenn., 1783–86. He was sent from Davidson county as a member of the house of commons of North Carolina, 1784–86, and from Mecklenburg county, 1786–91, and was made supervisor of internal revenues for the district of North Carolina by President Washington in 1791, which office he held until 1808. He was a stockholder of the State Bank of North Carolina, a director, 1811–19, and its president for some years. He declined the appointment by President Madison of brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 25, 1812, on account of his opposition to the policy of the administration. In 1824, as a commissioner from North Carolina, he welcomed Lafayette to Amer-

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ica. He was the owner of 100,000 acres of land in Tennessee, and Samuel Polk, the father of President Polk, was his agent. Jacob Johnson, the father of President Johnson, was a porter in his bank, and President Andrew Jackson received large tracts of valuable lands in Tennessee through his friendly advice. He was twice married: first to Griselda Gilchrist, a native of Scotland; and secondly, to Sarah, daughter of Col. Philemon Hawkins. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and at the time of his death was the last surviving field officer of the North Carolina line. He died in Raleigh, N.C., Jan. 4, 1834.

POLK, William Hawkins, representative, was born in Maury county, Tenn., May 24, 1815; son of Samuel and Jane (Knox) Polk, and brother of President James K. Polk. He was a student at the University of North Carolina, 1832–33; was graduated from East Tennessee college; was admitted to the bar in 1839, and began practice in Columbia, Tenn. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1842–45; chargé d'affaires at Naples, 1845–47; negotiated a treaty with the Two Sicilies, and resigned, Aug. 31, 1847, to take part in the war with Mexico. He was thereupon commissioned major of the 3d dragoons and served in the army in Mexico until July 20, 1848. He was a delegate to the Nashville convention in 1850, and a Democratic representative in the 32d congress, 1851–53. He was married first to a Miss Corse of New York, and secondly, July 14, 1854, to Lucy E. Williams of Warren county, N. C. He opposed the secession movement in Tennessee in 1861, and joined the Union party. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1862.

POLK, William Mecklenburg, physician, was born at Ashwood, Maury county, Tenn., Aug. 15, 1844; son of the Right Rev. Leonidas Polk (q.v.). He was graduated from the Virginia Military institute with the class of 1861 by special act of the faculty, for services in the army. He was a member of the body of students that left with Professor Thomas Jonathan Jackson immediately after the secession of Virginia, and acted as drill corps for the Virginia state troops. He was assigned as drill-master under Gen. Zollicoffer, was promoted 2d lieutenant in Bankhead's battery, at Columbus, Ky., and 1st lieutenant in Scott's battery in 1862. He was appointed assistant chief of artillery in his father's corps in 1863, and also captain in the adjutant and inspector-general's department, Army of the Tenn, essee, in March, 1865. He was engaged in the battles of Columbus, Ky., New Madrid, Shiloh-Corinth, Perryville, Stone's River, Chickamauga; in the Meridian, Atlanta and Tennessee campaigns, and in the surrender at Meridian in May, 1865. He studied medicine at the University of Louisiana, 1867–68, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in 1869. He practised in New York city from 1869; was professor of therapeutics and clinical medicine at Bellevue college, 1875–79, and became professor of obstetrics and gynecology in the medical department of the University of the City of New York in 1879. He was connected with several hospitals as surgeon, and a member of several important medical societies at home and abroad. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of the South in 1893, and he was appointed dean and medical director of the medical department of Cornell university in 1898. He is the author of: *Biography of Leonidas Polk, Bishop and General,* and many contributions to medical journals.

POLLARD, Josephine, author, was born in New York city, about 1842. She received a superior education; was editorial writer on the *Sunday School Times* from its foundation, and was connected with the Methodist Book Concern for twenty years, having charge of a publication issued for the benefit of the Negroes in the South. She is the author of various hymns, including *Outside the Gate.* Her other writings include: *The Gypsy Books* (1873–74); *A Piece of Silver* (1876); *Decorative Sisters* (1881); *Elfin Land,* poems (1882); *Gellivör* (1882); *The Boston Tea-Party* (1882); *Songs of Bird Life* (1885); *Vagrant Verses* (1887); *The Home Book* (with John H. Vincent, 1887); *Favorite Birds, and what Poets Sing of Them* (1888). She died in New York city, Aug. 15, 1892.

POLLOCK, James, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Milton, Pa., Sept. 11, 1810; son of William and Sarah (Wilson) Pollock; grandson of Samuel and Margaret Pollock, and of Fleming and Margaret (Bainbridge) Wilson, and a descendant of Scotch emigrants, who came from Londonderry, Belfast and county Antrim, Ireland, in 1732 and landed at Chester, Pa. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1831, A.M., 1834; studied law under Samuel Hepburn of Milton, Pa., 1831–33, and practised in Milton, 1833–61. He was married, Dec. 19, 1837, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Samuel and Edith (Miller) Hepburn. He was elected district attorney of Northumberland county in 1835; was a Whig

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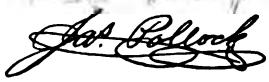
representative in the 28th, 29th and 30th congresses, 1844–49, and on June 23, 1848, introduced in congress the subject of the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast and was made chairman of the special committee rendering the first report favorable to the project. He was president judge of the eighth judicial district of Pennsylvania, 1850–54, and was governor of the state, 1854–58. During his administration, he succeeded in greatly reducing the state debt, and on the outbreak of the financial crisis of 1857 he restored public confidence by calling an extra session of the legislature, which passed a bill, Oct. 13, 1857, providing for the "resumption of specie payments by state banks." He was a member of the Washington compromise convention of 1860; director of the U.S. mint at Philadelphia, 1861–66 and 1869–79, and obtained the approval of Secretary Chase to stamping on national coins the motto "In God we trust." He was superintendent of the U.S. mint, 1873–80. He was naval officer of Philadelphia, 1880–84, and engaged in the practice of law in Philadelphia, 1884–90. He was appointed federal chief supervisor of elections in April, 1885. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1855, and by Jefferson college in 1857. He died at Lock Haven, Pa., April 19, 1890.



POLLOCK, Oliver, patriot, was born in Ireland in 1737; son of Jarit Pollock, who came with his family to Carlisle, Pa., about 1760. In 1762 Oliver migrated to Havana, Cuba, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He removed to New Orleans in 1768, and established a coasting and foreign trade. In 1769, when Alexander O'Reilly, governor-general of Cuba, was made governor of the province, and his troops needed provisions, Mr. Pollock placed a cargo of flour at their disposal at a moderate price, and for his generosity ever afterward enjoyed a free trade there. He was commercial agent of the United States at New Orleans, 1777–83, and in 1779 fitted out the captured British ship *West Florida* under American colors and afterward sent the vessel to assist in the capture of Mobile, Ala. He secured gunpowder from the Spanish store in New Orleans, and by forwarding it to Gen. George Rogers Clark aided materially in the success of his campaign in Illinois. He borrowed for the state of Virginia $65,000 from France and for the secret committee of congress $70,000 from the royal treasury of Spain in 1778, but when he made drafts on this account on the treasury the secretary failed to honor his demands, and he appealed unsuccessfully to congress several times for aid. In May, 1783, he was appointed U.S. agent at Havana, Cuba, was taken prisoner, and all his gold and other property was seized by order of the Spanish governor in May, 1784, for the debts of the United States, and for eighteen months he remained in custody, all communication between him and the United States being cut off. He was released on parole on the arrival of Governor Galvez, and returned to the United States in 1785, where he was awarded $90,000 with interest to cover the Spanish claim, but there was no money in the treasury to pay the debt. He resumed business in New Orleans, and in 1790 was enabled to pay all the claims of Spain against the United States government. He purchased and settled on property in Cumberland county, Pa., in 1792, and that year received $108,605 from the United States on account of the claim. He was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in congress in 1797, 1804 and 1806, and in 1800 was an inmate of the debtors' prison in Philadelphia. He removed to Baltimore, Md., in 1806, and in 1815 to Pinckneyville, Miss., where he spent the rest of his life. He was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and the Hibernian society of Philadelphia. He was married, first, in 1765, to Margaret O'Brien, and secondly, Nov. 2, 1805, to Winifred, widow of Daniel Deady of Baltimore, Md. He died in Pinckneyville, Miss., Dec. 17, 1823.

POLLOCK, Pinckney Daniel, educator, was born in Houston county, Ga., Nov. 22, 1859; son of James Greenberry and Nancy (Brunson) Pollock; grandson of Almarine and Liza (Woodard) Brunson and of Morris and Polly Watson Pollock. He was prepared for college at Armurchee academy, Chattooga county, Ga.; attended Mercer university, Macon, Ga., and was graduated from the University of Georgia, B.L., 1884. He continued his studies in the Universities of Paris and Berlin, 1889–91; taught school for several years; was superintendent of city schools, Newnan, Ga., 1891–93; professor of English,

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Mercer university, 1893–96, and became president of the university in 1896, as successor to Dr. J. B. Gambrell, resigned; meanwhile, in 1894, declining the office of state superintendent of education for Georgia. He was married, Nov. 24, 1895, to Eva, daughter of George Cowan and Mary (Briscoe) Selman of Monroe, Ga. He served as chairman of the executive committee of the Georgia Baptist State convention in 1900, 1901 and 1902, and of the Georgia Baptist Education commission in 1901 and 1902. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Richmond college, Va., in 1898.

POMEROY, Benjamin, clergyman, was born in Suffield, Conn., Nov. 19, 1704; son of Joseph and Hannah (Seymour) Pomeroy; grandson of Medard and Experience (Woodward) Pomeroy of Northampton, Mass., and of Richard Seymour of Hartford, Conn., and great-grandson of Eltwed Pomeroy, who came from Devonshire, England, to Dorchester, Mass., about 1632; settled in Northampton, Mass., about 1635, and later removed to Windsor, Conn. Benjamin Pomeroy was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1733, A.M., 1736, and was one of the first Yale graduates to claim the Bishop Berkeley scholarship for the classics. He was married, Oct. 24, 1734, to Abigail, daughter of Ralph and Ruth (Huntington) Wheelock of Windham, Conn. He was ordained at Hebron, Conn., Dec. 16, 1735; was active in the revival of 1840, and after being tried for "disorderly conduct" in preaching at Stratford, was acquitted. At a second trial in 1744, he was found guilty and compelled to pay the costs of prosecution. About this time he preached in Colchester without consent from the resident minister, and this act cost him seven years' salary. He was chaplain in the British army during the French and Indian war, and in the Continental army during the Revolution. He was active in the establishment of the Indian Charity school, was a trustee of Dartmouth, 1769–84, and received the degree D.D. from there in 1774. He died in Hebron, Conn., Dec. 22, 1784.

POMEROY, Mark Mills, journalist, was born in Elmira, N.Y., Dec. 25, 1833; son of Hunt and Orlina Rebecca (White) Pomeroy, and a lineal descendant of the Pomeroy family of Devonshire, Eng. He was brought up by his maternal uncle, Seth Marvin White, a farmer and blacksmith near Elmira; attended the common schools, and in 1850 obtained employment in Corning, as an apprentice in the printing office of the *Journal*. In 1854 he established a printing office, and bought out an advertising paper, called the *Sun*, which became the Corning *Democrat* in 1855. In that year, removing to Athens, Pa., he started the *Gazette*, and the following year settled in Horicon, Dodge county, Wis., where he established the *Argus*, and was appointed U.S. marshal for the state. He was city editor of the *Milwaukee Daily News*, 1858–59, and in 1859 engaged in newspaper and political work in Washington, D.C. In 1860 he purchased the La Crosse *Democrat*, in which he set forth the dangers to the government from increasing the national debt, and from the corruptions in political office. In 1868 he went to New York, where he established *Pomeroy's Democrat*, but as it conflicted with the Tweed Ring, he removed the publication to Chicago in 1875, where he joined the Greenback movement, and served as chairman of a committee appointed by the national convention held in Chicago to organize greenback clubs. He was married in 1876, to Emma Idalia Stimson of Michigan. In 1880 he went to Colorado for his health, engaging in the practice of law, and editing *The Great West*. He originated a scheme for tunnelling the Rocky Mountains, organizing the Atlantic-Pacific Railway Tunnel company with a capital of $7,000,000; but after cutting for nearly a mile on each side of the mountains, he abandoned the project through failure to secure government aid. In 1887 he returned to New York city, where he conducted *Pomeroy's Advance Thought*, a monthly magazine, 1887–96. He is the author of: *Sense* (1868); *Nonsense* (1868); *Gold Dust* (1872); *Brick Dust* (1872); *Our Saturday Night* (1873); *Home Harmonies* (1874); *Perpetual Money* (1878). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 30, 1896.

POMEROY, Samuel Clarke, senator, was born in Southampton, Mass., Jan. 3, 1816. He attended Amherst college, Mass., and after residing for several years in New York city, returned to Southampton. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1852–53; was an organizer and the financial agent of the New England Emigrant Aid company, and in 1854 established a colony in Lawrence, Kan. He removed to Atchison, Kan., and was elected mayor of the city in 1859; was a member of the Free State convention that met in Lawrence in 1859, and during the famine in Kansas, 1860–61, he was president of the relief committee. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1856 and 1860, and a Republican U.S. senator from Kansas, 1861–73. By reason of his advocacy of subsidy measures while in congress, charges of bribery were preferred against him in 1873, and he was defeated for re-election that year, but after a careful investigation the charges were not sustained. He resided in Washington, D.C., for several years and died in Whitinsville, Mass., Aug. 27, 1891.

POMEROY, Seth, soldier, was born in Northampton, Mass., May 20, 1706. He was a gunsmith in his youth and became a captain in the colonial militia in 1744. He held the rank of

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major in the militia, engaged in the capture of Louisburg in 1745, and had command of a body of gunsmiths, who drilled the spikes from cannon captured there. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1755, and on the death of Ephraim Williams succeeded him to the command of the regiment, which he led against the French and Indians at Lake George. He was a delegate to the Provincial congress, 1774–75; was elected a general officer in the Provincial army in October, 1774, and brigadier-general in February, 1775, and joined the Patriot army under Gen. Artemas Ward at Cambridge, Mass., serving in the ranks in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was named as one of the eight brigadier-generals appointed by congress to the Continental army, but his appointment as senior officer caused some difficulty in the adjustment of rank and he retired to his farm. After the repulse of Washington in New York and New Jersey, he led a force of militia for his relief, but died suddenly in Peekskill, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1777.

POMEROY, Theodore Medad, representative, was born in Cayuga, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1824; son of the Rev. Medad and Lilly (Maxwell) Pomeroy; grandson of Timothy and Anna (Burt) Pomeroy and of Joshua and Esther (Bryant) Maxwell, and a descendant of Eltweed Pomeroy, who came from England in 1632. He was graduated from Hamilton college, N.Y., in 1842; was admitted to the bar in 1846, and practised in Auburn, N.Y., 1846–70. He was married, Sept. 4, 1855, to Elizabeth Leitch, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Standart) Watson of Auburn, N.Y.; was district attorney of Cayuga county, N.Y., 1851–56; a member of the New York assembly, 1857; a Republican representative in the 37th–40th congresses, 1861–69, and was elected speaker of the house to succeed Schuyler Colfax, March 3, 1869. He was mayor of Auburn, N.Y., 1875–76; state senator, 1878–79; engaged in the banking business in Auburn, after 1870, and was first vice-president and general counsel of the American express company. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1860 and 1876, and temporary chairman of the convention in 1876.

POND, Enoch, clergyman, was born in Wrentham, Mass., July 29, 1791; son of Elijah and Mary (Smith) Pond; grandson of Jacob and Sarah (Fales) Pond, and a descendant of Daniel (Dedham, Mass., 1652) and Abigail (Shepard) Pond. Enoch Pond was graduated from Brown, A.B., 1813, A.M., 1817, and ordained to the Congregational ministry, March 1, 1815. He was pastor at Ward, Mass., 1815–28, and editor of the *Spirit of the Pilgrims*, Boston, Mass., 1828–32. He was connected with the Bangor, Maine, Theological seminary as professor of systematic theology, 1832–56; professor of ecclesiastical history and lecturer on pastoral duties, 1856–70; president of the institution, 1856–82, and professor emeritus, 1870–82. He was married, first, Aug. 28, 1814, to Wealthy Ann, daughter of William Hawes of Wrentham, Mass.; secondly, May 17, 1825, to Julia Ann, daughter of John Maltby of Northford, Conn., and thirdly, July 9, 1839, to Anne, daughter of Thaddeus and Anne (Smith) Mason of Dedham, Mass., and widow of John S. Pearson of Bangor, Me. Dartmouth conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1835. He edited John Norton's "Life of John Cotton" (1852), and is the author of memoirs of *President Samuel Davies* (1829), *Susanna Anthony* (1830), *Count Zinzendorf* (1839), *John Knox* (1836), and *The Rev. Harrison Fairfield* (1858); *Wickliffe and his Times* (1841); *Morning of the Reformation* (1842); *No Fellowship with Romanism* (1843); *The Mather Family* (1844); *Young Pastor's Guide* (1844); *The World's Salvation* (1845); *Pope and Pagan* (1846); *Probation* (1846); *Swedenborgianism Reviewed* (1846); *Plato* (1846); *Lives of Increase Mather and Sir William Phipps* (1847); *The Church* (1848); *The Ancient Church* (1851); *The Wreck and the Rescue* (1858); *Swedenborgianism Examined* (1861); *Sketches of the Theological History of New England* (1880). He died in Bangor, Maine, Jan. 21, 1882.

POND, Frederick Eugene, author, was born in Packwaukee, Wis., April 8, 1856; son of Simeon and Flora (Hotchkiss) Pond; grandson of William and Elvira (Forbes) Pond, and of Willis and Samantha Hotchkiss, and a descendant of Samuel Pond, a pioneer of Windsor, Conn., who died at Windsor, Conn., March 14, 1654. He attended the public schools of Montello, Wis.; was field editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm* in New York, 1881–86; associate editor of the *American Field* in Chicago, Ill., for six months in 1883, and editor of *Wildwood's Magazine* in Chicago, Ill., 1888–89, which was then merged into *Turf, Field and Farm*, and of which he became corresponding editor. He was married, June 22, 1892, to Frances Harriet, daughter of Frank and Harriet (Juneau) Fox, and a granddaughter of Samuel Juneau, founder of Milwaukee, Wis. He was editor of the *Sportsman's Review* at Cincinnati, Ohio, from 1897; was prominent in organizing the National Game and Fish Protective association in 1893, and was its secretary, 1893–96, and was one of the founders of the Wisconsin Sportsman's Association for the Protection of Fish and Game in 1874. He contributed to cyclopædias, and edited Frank Forester's works, including "Fugitive Sporting Sketches" (1879), "Sporting Scenes and Characters" (2 vols., 1880); also Isaac McLellan's "Poems of Rod and Gun" (1883), "Sportsman's Directory" (1892), "A Strike" (1897), and wrote an introduction to Frank Forester's "Poems" (1887). His

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published works, written chiefly as "Will Wildwood," include: *Handbook for Young Sportsmen* (1876); *Memoirs of Eminent Sportsmen* (1878); *Gun Trial and Field Trial Records of America* (1883), and *American Game Preserves*, a serial (1893).

POND, George Edward, journalist, was born in Boston, Mass., March 11, 1837; son of Moses and Nancy (Adams) Pond; grandson of Moses and Anne (Davis) Pond; and a descendant of Daniel (Dedham, 1652), and Abigail (Shepard) Pond. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1858, LL.B., 1860, was a 1st lieutenant in the Federal army, 1862–64, and an associate on the staff of the New York *Army and Navy Journal*, 1864–68 and 1878. He was married, May 29, 1866, to Emelie Guerber, who died, Jan. 14, 1880. He was an associate on the New York *Times*, 1868–70; editor of the Philadelphia *Record*, 1870–77, and thereafter engaged in general literary work. He wrote the "Driftwood" columns, signed "Philip Quilibet," in the *Galaxy*, 1868–78, and contributed historical accounts of battles of the civil war to various collections. He is the author of *The Shenandoah Valley in 1864* (1883). He died at Spring Lake, N.J., Sept. 22, 1899.

POND, James Burton, lecture manager, was born in Cuba, Allegany county, N.Y., June 11, 1838; son of Willard Elmer and Clarissa (Woodford) Pond; grandson of Philip and Anna (Adams) Pond and of James Woodford; great-grandson of Jonathan Pond, and great²-grandson of Phineas Pond, who came from England in 1794 and settled in Branford, Conn. James Burton Pond removed to Illinois in 1844 and in 1847 to Fond du Lac, Wis., where in 1853 he learned the printers' trade. In 1856 he traveled in the west as a journeyman printer, and in 1860–61, he published the *Journal* at Markesan, Wis. He joined the 3d Wisconsin cavalry as lieutenant in 1861, and served throughout the civil war, rising to the rank of major. After the war he engaged in business as a merchant until 1874, when with George Hathaway, he purchased the Redpath Lyceum Lecture bureau, Boston. In 1879 he removed to New York, and established business on his own account. Among the many noted lecturers introduced and managed by him may be mentioned: Emerson, Lowell, Gough, Phillips, Sumner, Talmage, Mrs. Livermore, Anna Dickinson, Mrs. Stanton, Henry M. Stanley, Thomas Nast, Max O'Rell, "Mark Twain," "Bill Nye," Sir Edwin Arnold, W. D. Howells, F. Marion Crawford, Hall Caine, the Rev. Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren"), Ernest Thompson Seton, and Sir Robert Ball. He was twice married: first, Jan. 21, 1859, to Ann Frances, daughter of Thomas and Anna Lynch of Janesville, Wis.; she died in December, 1871. He was married secondly, March 10, 1888, to Martha Marion, daughter of William H. and Sabina Glass of Jersey City, N.J. He was elected to membership in numerous patriotic and social organizations. He is the author of: *A Summer in England with Henry Ward Beecher; Eccentricities of Genius* (1900). He died in Jersey city, N.J., June 21, 1903.

POND, Samuel William, missionary, was born in Washington, Conn., April 10, 1808; son of Elnathan Judson and Sarah (Hollister) Pond; grandson of Edward and Mary (Judson) Pond and of Capt. Gideon and Patience (Hurd) Hollister, and a descendant of Samuel Pond, who settled in Windsor, Conn., previous to 1640. He attended the public schools and in May, 1834, with his brother, Gideon Hollister Pond (1810-1878), engaged in missionary work among the Dakota Indians and the U.S. garrison at Fort Snelling. In 1837 he was ordained to the Congregational ministry and was stationed by the A.B.C. of F.M. at Lake Harriet, Fort Snelling, Oak Grove, and Prairieville, Minn., successively, 1837–54, and in other parts of Minnesota, 1854–91. He was first married, Nov. 22, 1838, to Cornelia Eggleston, and secondly, April 4, 1852, to Susan R. Smith. With his brother he produced the first written dictionary of the Dakota language, subsequently used by the Rev. Stephen R. Riggs in his published work. He is the author of: *The History of Joseph in the Language of the Dakota or Sioux Indians from Genesis* (1839); *Wowapi Inonpa, the Second Dakota Reading Book* (1842), *and Indian Warfare in Minnesota*, in the Historical Collections of Minnesota. He died in Shakopee, Minn., Dec. 5, 1891.

PONDER, James, governor of Delaware, was born in Milton, Del., Oct. 31, 1819; son of the Hon. John and Hester (Milby) Ponder; grandson of James and Sarah (Warren) Ponder, and of Capt. Nathaniel Milby, and great-grandson of John Ponder, of English descent, who removed from Virginia to Delaware, and took out a patent for an extensive tract of land in Broadkiln hundred, Sussex county. John Ponder (1791-1863), an only son, inherited the estate, served in the war of 1812, engaged in trade and in the shipping business, transporting iron to New Jersey in his own vessels, first alone and after 1848 with his son James as John Ponder & Son; and was state senator, 1852–56. James attended the Milton, Lewes, and Georgetown academies, and after joining his father's enterprises became a successful business man and connected with the large business interests of the state including its railroads, banks and manufactories. He was married in July, 1851, to Sarah, daughter of Gideon and Sarah Waples of Milton. He was a

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Democratic representative in the state legislature, 1856–64; was elected state senator, 1864, and speaker of the senate in 1867. He was elected governor of the state of Delaware on the Democratic ticket in 1870; serving from Jan. 17, 1871, till 1875. He died in Milton, Del., Nov. 5, 1897.

POOK, Samuel Hartt, naval constructor, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1827; son of Samuel Moore and Martha Crum (Dickinson) Pook; grandson of Charles Lee and Sally Clark (Moore) Pook and of John and Martha (Crum) Dickinson, and a descendant of Nathaniel and Anna (Sull) Dickinson, who came to Boston from England about 1629. Samuel Moore Pook (1804–1878), a native of Boston, Mass., was a U.S. naval constructor at Portsmouth, N.H., 1841–66; built the *Preble*, *Saratoga*, *Congress*, *Franklin*, *Merrimack* and *Princeton*, and is the author of: "A Method of Comparing the Line and Draughting Vessels propelled by Sail or Steam," with diagrams (1866). Samuel Hartt Pook was graduated at Portsmouth academy, N.H., 1843; served an apprenticeship as naval architect, 1843–50, under his father, and in 1850 established himself in business in Boston. He was married, Jan. 23, 1850, to Ellen Maria, daughter of James K. Frothingham of Charlestown, Mass. He designed a number of merchant clippers, including the *Red Jacket*, *Ocean Telegraph* and *Northern Lights* and several iron-clads and war frigates for the Spanish government; superintended the iron-clad *Galena*, and was subsequently in charge of the shipyard at New Haven, Conn., where he built sixteen vessels of war for the government. He was appointed assistant U.S. naval constructor, May 17, 1866; was promoted naval constructor, April 15, 1871, and served at the Portsmouth Navy yard, at Mare Island, Boston, Washington and New York navy yards until his retirement, Jan. 17, 1889. He died at his home in Washington, D.C., March 30, 1901.

POOL, John, senator, was born in Pasquotank county, N.C., June 16, 1826; son of Solomon and Martha (Gaskins) Pool; grandson of Patrick and Winifred Pool, and a descendant of Patrick Pool of Chester county, England, who landed in Pasquotank county, N.C., early in 1700. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1847, and practised law at Elizabeth City, N.C., 1847–56. He was married first, June 20, 1850, to Narcissa Dosia, daughter of Spencer Sawyer, who died in February, 1856; and secondly, Dec. 16, 1857, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. William Mebane of Bertie county, N.C. She died, Oct. 16, 1873. He was a state senator from Pasquotank, 1856–60 and 1864–66, and the defeated Whig candidate for governor of North Carolina in 1860, John W. Ellis being elected. He was a strong Union man, a member of the state constitutional convention in 1865, and was chosen by the legislature as a U.S. senator for the term expiring March 3, 1871, but the state was refused senatorial recognition. He was again elected in 1866 with J. C. Abbott and drew the long term, taking his seat in July, 1868, his term expiring March 3, 1873, after which he practised law at Washington, D.C., until his death, which occurred there, Aug. 16, 1884.

POOL, Maria Louise, author, was born at Rockland, Mass., Aug. 20, 1841; daughter of Elias and Lydia (Lane) Pool. She attended the public schools of Rockland, and afterward taught there so long as her health permitted. She removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1877, and later made her home in Wrentham and Rockland, Mass., successively. Besides many articles in newspapers and magazines she wrote: *A Vacation in a Buggy* (1887); *Tenting at Stony Beach* (1888); *Dally* (1891); *Roweny in Boston* (1892); *Mrs. Keats Bradford* and *Katharine North* (1893); *Out of Step* and *The Two Salomes* (1894); *Against Human Nature* (1895); *In a Dyke Shanty* (1896); *Mrs. Gerald* (1896); *In Buncombe County* (1896); *In the First Person* (1896); *Boss and other Dogs; Friendship and Folly* (1898); *A Golden Sorrow* (1898); and *A Widower and Some Spinsters; The Meloon Farm* and *Sand 'n' Bushes*, published posthumously. She died in Rockland, Mass., May 19, 1896.

POOL, Solomon, educator, was born near Elizabeth City, N.C., April 21, 1832; son of Solomon and Martha (Gaskins) Pool; grandson of Patrick and Winifred Pool, and a descendant of Patrick Pool, of English birth, who landed in Pasquotank Co., N.C., early in 1700. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856, and was married, June 9, 1856, to Cornelia, daughter of Joseph and Martha Kirkland of Chapel Hill, N.C. He was tutor in mathematics at the University of North Carolina, 1854–60; adjunct professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1860–66; trustee and president, 1869–75, and remained in possession of the university buildings, 1872–74, but no students attended. He was principal of Carey Collegiate institute, 1875–78. He was minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and had charge of churches in the vicinity of his work as a teacher. He received the degree of D.D. He died at Greensboro, N.C., April 9, 1901.

POOLE, Fitch, librarian, was born at Danvers, Mass., June 13, 1803; son of Deacon Fitch Poole and great-grandson of John Poole. He attended the public schools; learned the trade of a sheepskin and morocco manufacturer, and engaged in business. He early contributed to the country newspapers and became an authority on antiquarian matters. He also displayed talent at caricature and humorous drawing, and modelled several

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portrait busts in plaster. He was editor of the Danvers *Wizard*, 1859–68; a representative in the state legislature, 1841–42, and postmaster of Peabody for a short time under President Lincoln. He founded the Mechanics Institute library, which later became the Peabody Institute, and was its librarian, 1856–73. He is the author of several topical satirical ballads including: *Giles Corey and Goodwyfe Corey; Giles Corey's Dream; Lament of the Bats Inhabiting the Old South Church*; a political parody on "John Gilpin's Ride," and *Witch Davee and Banquet on Gallows Hill*. He died in Peabody, Mass., Aug. 19, 1873.

POOLE, Murray Edward, historical writer, was born in Centremoreland, Wyoming county, Pa., July 17, 1857; son of Edward Valentine and Susan (Carey) Poole; grandson of Daniel and Anna Rebecca (Gardner) Poole and of Samuel and Arminda (Mullock) Carey; great-grandson of William and Sarah (Packard) Poole and great^2-grandson of Lieut. Samuel and Ruth (Fullerton) Poole of Easton; great^3-grandson of Samuel and Rebecca (Shaw) Poole; great^4-grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Nash) Poole; great^5-grandson of Capt. Joseph and Elizabeth (Shaw) Poole, original settlers of Abington, Mass., and great^6-grandson of Edward and Sarah (Phinney) Poole of Weymouth, Mass., 1635. Murray Edward Poole was prepared for college by a private tutor and at Wyoming seminary, Kingston, Pa., and was graduated from Cornell university, A.B., in 1880. He was admitted to the bar, May 3, 1889, and settled in practice at Ithaca, N.Y. He was married, Nov. 4, 1891, to Eva, daughter of James Zeliffe of Limestone, N.Y. He was appointed special county judge of Tompkins county by Gov. David B. Hill in 1889; was justice of the peace, 1891–95, and acting recorder of Ithaca, 1893–95. He was the Democratic candidate for delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1894; was elected president of the National Historical and American Genealogical societies, 1900, and a member of the American Bar association; the New York State Bar association; the American Historical association; the New England Historic Genealogical society; the Sons of the American Revolution; the Society of the War of 1812; the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Founders and Patriots of America. The honorary degree of

LL.D. was conferred on him by Nashville college in 1900, and that of D.C.L. by the American university in 1901. He is the author of: *The History of Edward Poole of Weymouth, Mass. (1635) and his Descendants* (1893); *Histories of the Tremaine, Dey, Board, Mack, Ayers, Carey, Mullock, Gardner and Zeliffe families*, and historical and genealogical contributions to leading magazines and periodicals.

POOLE, William Frederick, librarian, was born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 24, 1821; son of Ward and Eliza (Wilder) Poole, and a descendant from John Poole of Reading, Eng., who became a proprietor of Reading, Mass., 1635. He attended Leicester academy, and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1849, A.M., 1852. He was assistant librarian of the "Brothers in Unity," a literary society at Yale, and prepared an index to reviews and magazines which was published in 1848. He was assistant librarian at the Boston Athenæum, 1851–52; librarian of the Boston Mercantile library, 1852–56, and librarian of the Boston Athenæum, 1856–69. He prepared a catalogue of the Athenæum which was published in five volumes after he left. He was married, Nov. 22, 1854, to Fannie M. Gleason. He became a professional expert for the organization of libraries in 1869, and was connected with the Bronson library, Waterbury, Conn., in 1869, the St. Johnsbury Athenæum, Vt., the Newton and East Hampton libraries, Mass., and the U.S. Naval academy library, Annapolis, Md. He organized and was librarian of the Cincinnati library, 1869–74; the Chicago Public library, 1874–87, and librarian of Newberry library, Chicago, 1887–94. He edited *The Owl*, a literary monthly, 1874–75. He was a member of the first library convention held in New York city, September, 1853; a founder of the American Library association of Philadelphia in 1876; vice-president, 1876–84, and president, 1885–87, and was vice-president of the international conference of libraries at London in October, 1877. He was a member of the American Historical association and its president, 1887–88; a member of the American Antiquarian society; of the New England Historic Genealogical society, and of the Essex Institute; and a corresponding member of the Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Wisconsin Historical societies. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Northwestern university in 1882. Besides his *Index to Periodical Literature*, which was re-published in 1853 and in 1882, he is the author of: *The Popham Colony* (1866); *Wonder Working Providence of Sion's Savior in New England* (1654, new edition with introduction, 1867); *Cotton Mather and Salem Witchcraft* (1869); *Anti-Slavery Opinions before 1800* (1872); *The Ordinance of 1787* (1876); *Witchcraft in*

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Boston, in Winsor's "Memorial History of Boston;" *The West, 1763–83*, in Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America" *The Early Northwest* (1889), and papers on library economy. He died in Evanston, Ill., March 1, 1894.

POOR, Charles Henry, naval officer, was born in Cambridge, Mass., June 11, 1808; son of Moses and Charlotte (White) Poor; grandson of Eliphalet and Elizabeth (Little) Poor, and of Calvin and Mary (Lucas) White, and a descendant of John Poore, who came from Wiltshire, England, to Newbury, Mass., in 1635. He was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy, March 1, 1823; promoted midshipman, March 29, 1829, and lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1833. He was married, May 18, 1835, to Mattie Lindsay, daughter of Dr. Robert Boling and Mattie (Lindsay) Stark of Norfolk, Va. He was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1855, and after service on various vessels in the different naval squadrons, 1823–60, he commanded the *St. Louis* of the home squadron, 1860–61. He was in command of an expedition sent to the relief of Fort Pickens, Fla., in 1861; commanded the frigate *Roanoke* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1861–62, and ran the Confederate batteries at Sewall's Point, Va., when *en route* through Hampton Roads to Newport News to aid the fleet attacked by the Confederate ram *Merrimac*. He was promoted commodore, Jan. 2, 1863, commanded the *Saranac* of the Pacific squadron, 1863–65, and secured the release of the U.S. mail steamer, unlawfully detained at Panama. He was promoted rear-admiral, Sept. 20, 1868, and was retired, June 9, 1870. He was a member of the retiring board, 1871–72, and resided in Washington, D.C., up to the time of his death, which occurred, Nov. 5, 1882.

U.S.S. ROANOKE.

POOR, Daniel, missionary, was born in Danvers, Mass., June 27, 1789; son of Joseph and Mary (Abbot) Poor; grandson of Thomas and Mary (Adams) Poor and of George and Hannah (Lovejoy) Abbot, and a descendant of Daniel Poor, who came from Andover, England, in 1638, fourteen years of age, landing in Boston and going immediately to Newbury, Mass., removing thence a few years later to Andover or Cochicawic. He married Mary Farnum, who came from England. Daniel Poor, the missionary, was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1811, A.M., 1814, and at Andover Theological seminary in 1814, and was ordained at Newburyport, Mass., June 21, 1815. He was married to Susan Bullfinch and they accompanied other missionaries to Ceylon, sailing from New York in October, 1815, and arriving in India in March, 1816. He organized a mission-school at Tillipally, and after twenty years' work there, removed to Matura, Southern India, where he labored, 1836–49, establishing thirty-seven schools. In 1849–51 he was in the United States engaged in presenting the claims of his mission field to the churches. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Dartmouth in 1835. He was stationed at Manepy, Ceylon, until his death there by cholera, Feb. 3, 1855.

POOR, Daniel Warren, clergyman and educator, was born in Tillipally, Ceylon, Aug. 21, 1818; son of the Rev. Daniel and Susan (Bullfinch) Poor, the missionaries. He was graduated at Amherst, A.B., 1837, A.M., 1840, and attended Andover Theological seminary, 1840–42. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, March 1, 1843, and was pastor of Central church, Fairhaven, Mass., 1843–49, and of the High Street Presbyterian church, Newark, N.J., 1849–69, during which time he established the German Theological seminary at Bloomfield and organized German churches in Newark. He was pastor of the first Presbyterian Church, Oakland, Cal., 1869–71, and professor of ecclesiastical history and church government in the San Francisco Theological seminary, 1871–76, which institution he organized. He also organized the Union church of San Lorenzo, Cal., and was secretary of the Presbyterian board of education in Philadelphia, Pa., 1876–93. He was married in October, 1847, to Susan Helen, daughter of Benjamin Ellis. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1857. He was one of the editors of Lange's "Commentary" and published *Select Discourses from the French and German* with the Rev. Henry C. Fish (1858), and *The Epistles to the Corinthians* with the Rev. Conway P. Wing from the German of Lange (1868). He died in Newark, N. J., Oct. 11, 1897.

POOR, Enoch, soldier, was born in Andover, Mass., June 21, 1736. He attended school at Andover, and removed to Exeter, N. H., about 1765, where he was actively engaged in shipbuilding and mercantile pursuits until the outbreak of the Revolution, when he organized the troops furnished by the general assembly into three regiments, of one of which he was elected colonel, May 23, 1775. He was sent to New York after the evacuation of Boston by the British, was transferred to the 8th Continental infantry, Jan. 1, 1776. and joined Arnold's expedition into Canada. He was at Crown Point after the American army returned from Canada, and when General Schuyler determined to evacuate, Colonel Poor with other officers appealed to General Washing-

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ton. In his reply the commander-in-chief acknowledged the military judgment of the appellants, but declined to countermand the order. Colonel Poor was returned to the command of the 2d New Hampshire regiment, Nov. 8, 1776, and was promoted brigadier-general in the Continental army, Feb. 21, 1777. At the battle of Stillwater his command bore the brunt of the British attack and the greater part of the American loss, and at the battle of Saratoga he led the advance. He went to Pennsylvania after Burgoyne's surrender, joined Washington in the Jersey campaign, and was with him at Valley Forge, from which place he appealed for aid to the New Hampshire legislature. In the pursuit of the British across New Jersey he distinguished himself at Monmouth, where he fought under Lafayette; commanded his brigade in Sullivan's expedition in New York in 1779, and in August, 1780, was appointed to the command of a corps of light infantry. General Poor was a close personal friend of Generals Washington and Lafayette, and was toasted by the latter at a banquet in New Hampshire in 1824. He died at Hackensack, N.J., Sept. 8, 1780.

POORE, Benjamin Perley, editor, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 2, 1820; son of Benjamin and Mary Perley (Dodge) Poore; grandson of Daniel Noyes and Lydia (Merrill) Poore, and of Allen and Mary (Burroughs) Dodge, and a descendant of Samuel Poore, who emigrated from England in the ship *Bevis*, with his brother Daniel and sister Alice in 1638, and settled at Indian Hill, Newbury, Mass. Benjamin Perley Poore attended the public schools and Dummer academy; learned the printer's trade in Worcester, Mass., and owned and edited the *Southern Whig* at Athens, Ga., 1838–40. While attaché of the American legation at Brussels, 1841–44, he engaged as historical agent of Massachusetts in France, in gathering data of American colonial history from 1492 to 1780. He returned to the United States in 1848, and was editor of the *Boston Bee* and *Sunday Sentinel*, 1848–54, and Washington correspondent of the *Journal*, 1854–74. He was married, June 12, 1849, to Virginia, daughter of Francis and Mary (Thompson) Dodge of Georgetown, D.C. He was secretary of the U.S. Agricultural society and editor of its *Journal;* a clerk of various important congressional committees while in Washington, and in 1861 was appointed major of the 8th Massachusetts volunteers under the command of Col. B. F. Butler, rendering important service in keeping the way open through Maryland to Washington. In December, 1861, he returned to his journalistic work. He commanded the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company of Boston in 1874, and was its historian. He edited the Congressional Directory, 1867–87; made valuable indices to the "Congressional Record," and compiled a descriptive catalogue of government publications from 1774 to 1881, including the several treaties made with foreign governments, under the direction of the U.S. congress. He is the author of; *Campaign Life of Gen. Zachary Taylor* (1848); *Rise and Fall of Louis Philippe* (1848); *Early Life of Napoleon Bonaparte* (1851); *Agricultural History of Essex County, Mass.* (1865); *The Conspiracy Trial for the Murder of Abraham Lincoln* (1865); *Federal and State Charters* (2 vols., 1877); *The Political Register and Congressional Directory* (1878); *Life of Burnside* (1882); *Perley's Reminiscences of Sixty Years in the National Metropolis* (1886). He died in Washington, D.C., May 30, 1887.

POORE, Henry Rankin, artist, was born in Newark, N.J., March 21, 1859; son of the Rev. Daniel Warren and Susan Helen (Ellis) Poor. He became a special student at the University of Pennsylvania, 1881, and received a certificate of proficiency in June, 1883. He studied art in the Pennsylvania academy; the National Academy of Design, and with Peter Moran, and in Paris four years under Lumenais and Bougereau. He opened a studio in Philadelphia, Pa.; was an instructor in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; a teacher in the Chautauqua Art school, and received a grand prize of $2,000 from the American Art association, New York, for "The Night of the Nativity" (1889), and also the Halgarten prize from the National Academy of Design, New York, of which he was elected an associate in 1888. He received a bronze medal at the Pan American exhibition, Buffalo, 1901. He was especially successful in combining figures and animals in his paintings. He was married, June 30, 1896, to Katherine, daughter of Charles and Caroline (Caldwell) Stevens of Worcester, Mass. Among his more important works are: *Ulysses Feigning Madness* (1884); *Close of a City Day* (1886); *Plow-horses Frightened by a Passing Train* (1887); *Plowing of the Ephrata Brethren* (1897); *The Wounded Hound* (1898); *Backlog Reveries* (1900); *October Harvest* (1901).

POPE, Franklin Leonard, electrician, was born in Great Barrington, Mass., Dec. 2, 1840; son of Ebenezer and Electa Leonard (Wainwright) Pope; grandson of Ebenezer and Keziah

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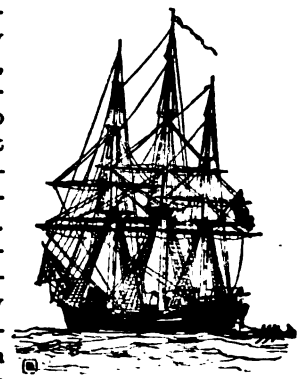
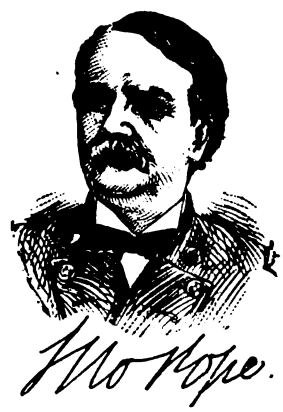
(Willard) Pope, and of William and Mary (Leonard) Wainwright, and a descendant of Thomas and Sarah (Jenney) Pope. Thomas Pope emigrated from England to Plymouth, Mass., about 1630, and in 1674 removed to Dartmouth, Mass. Franklin Pope attended the public schools, learned telegraphy in Great Barrington, and was an operator there, in Springfield, Mass., and in Providence, R.I., 1857–62. He assisted in building lines for the American telegraph company, 1862–64, and for the Russo-American telegraph company, from Washington Territory, by way of Behring Straits, to Siberia, 1864–67; the system, which had been partially completed, being abandoned in 1867. While surveying this work he made known to geographers the sources of the Skeena, Stickeen and Yukon rivers. He entered into partnership with Thomas A. Edison in 1867, and with him invented the "ticker," afterward so extensively used in Wall Street and on all stock exchanges in the United States. He also invented in 1872 the rail circuit for automatically controlling electric block signals, and made valuable improvements in telegraph instruments. He was married, Aug. 6, 1873, to Sarah Amelia, daughter of Marquis Fayette and Hannah (Williams) Dickinson of Amherst, Mass. He was patent-attorney for the Western Union telegraph company, and in 1885 was elected president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He edited the *Electrical Engineer*, 1884–95, and is the author of: *Modern Practice of the Electric Telegraph* (1871); *Life and Work of Joseph Henry* (1879). He was killed by a current of 3,000 volts, while superintending the construction of an electric plant at Great Barrington, Mass., Oct. 18, 1895.

POPE, John, senator, was born in Prince William county, Va., in 1770. His parents removed to Kentucky, where he was educated for the law, and he practised in Washington, Shelby and Fayette counties. He represented Shelby county in the Kentucky legislature in 1802, and Fayette county, 1806–07. He was a presidential elector in 1801, voting for Thomas Jefferson; was an Anti-Federalist U. S. senator from Kentucky, 1807–13, and president *pro tem* of the senate in 1811. He was appointed by President Jackson governor of Arkansas Territory in 1829, and held the office until 1835, when he resumed the practice of law in Springfield, Ky. He was a representative from the seventh district in the 25th, 26th and 27th congresses, 1837–43, and was defeated as the independent candidate for representative in the 28th congress. He died at Springfield, July 12, 1845.

POPE, John, naval officer, was born in Sandwich, Mass., Dec. 17, 1798. He was warranted midshipman, May 30, 1816; was commissioned lieutenant, April 28, 1826, and served on board the frigate *Constitution* in the Mediterranean squadron, 1827–28, and on the sloop *St. Louis* in the West India squadron, 1833–34. He was stationed at the U.S. navy yard, Boston, Mass., in 1837 and 1843; served on the razee of the *Independence* in the Brazil squadron in 1840, and was promoted commander, Feb. 15, 1843. He commanded the brig *Dolphin* on the coast of Africa, 1846–47; was commandant of the navy yard at Boston, Mass., in 1850, and commanded the sloop *Vandalia* in the East India squadron, 1853–56. He was promoted captain, Sept. 14, 1855; was commander of the Portsmouth, N.H., navy yard, 1858–60; commanded the steam sloop *Richmond* in the Gulf squadron in 1861, and on being detached was retired, Dec. 21, 1861. He was promoted to the rank of commodore on the retired list, July 16, 1862, and served on the board of prize commissioners in Boston, 1864–65, and as a light-house inspector, 1866–69. He died in Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 14, 1876.


VANDALIA

POPE, John, soldier, was born in Louisville, Ky., March 12, 1823; son of Judge Nathaniel Pope (1784–1850), a native of Louisville, Ky., a graduate of Transylvania college, lawyer in Missouri and Illinois, secretary of Illinois Territory, a delegate in congress from Illinois Territory, 1816–18, and U.S. judge for the district of Illinois, 1818–50. John Pope was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1842, and assigned to the topographical engineers. He served in Florida, 1842–44, and as assistant engineer on the survey of the northeast boundary line, 1845–46. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, May 9, 1846; was engaged in the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista; was brevetted 1st lieutenant, Sept. 23, 1846, and captain, Feb. 23, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Monterey, and Buena Vista respectively. He served on surveys and explorations in Minnesota, 1849–50; as chief topographical engineer



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of the department of New Mexico, 1851–53, and as chief of the survey of the Pacific railroad route, near the 32d parallel of latitude, 1853–59. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1853; captain, July 1, 1856, for fourteen years' continuous service, and was on light-house duty, 1859–61. He was court-martialed for criticising the President's policy early in 1861; was appointed by President Lincoln mustering officer at Chicago, Ill., serving from April to July, 1861; was made brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, May 17, 1861, and commanded the district of North Missouri, July to October, 1861, and the 2d division of the army in its successful campaign against General Price in Southwest Missouri, October to December, 1861, when he captured large stores of provisions and many prisoners. He commanded the district of Central Missouri, December, 1861, to February, 1862; the Army of the Mississippi in co-operation with the gunboat fleet under Flag-officer Foote in the capture of New Madrid, Mo., March 14, 1862, and the capture of Island No. 10, April 8, 1862. He was promoted major-general of volunteers, March 21, 1862, and in the Mississippi campaign advanced upon and besieged Corinth, April–May, 1862, after its capture pursuing the Confederate army to Baldwin. He was promoted brigadier-general in the regular army, July 14, 1862; was given command of the Army of Virginia, to which was added the Army of the Potomac, and with the combined army fought the disastrous battles of Cedar Mountain, Manassas and Chantilly, resigning his command after the army fell back on Washington. He was transferred to the command of the department of the Northwest, serving 1862–65; was commander of the military division of the Missouri, January to June, 1865, and of the department of the Missouri, June, 1865, to August, 1866. He was brevetted major-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for gallantry at Island No. 10, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866. He was on leave of absence, October, 1866, to April, 1867, and commanded the Third military district, comprising Georgia, Florida and Alabama, 1867–68; the department of the Lakes, 1868–70, and the department of the Missouri, 1870–83. He was promoted major-general, U.S.A., Oct. 26, 1882, and commanded the division of the Pacific and the department of California, 1883–86, when he was retired, being sixty-four years of age. He charged the failure of his operations in Virginia to the omission of Gen. Fitz-John Porter to obey his orders and caused that officer's court-martial. He is the author of: *Explorations from the Red River to the Rio Grande* (Pacific Railroad reports, vol. III.) and *The Campaign of Virginia, 1862* (1865). He died in Sandusky, Ohio, Sept. 23, 1892.

PORCHER Francis Peyre, botanist, was born in St. John's parish, Berkeley district, S.C., Dec. 14, 1824; son of Dr. William and Isabella S. (Peyre) Porcher; grandson of Thomas and Charlotte (Mazyck) Porcher, and of Francis and Mary (Walter) Peyre, and a descendant of Isaac and Claud (de Cherigny) Porcher. Isaac Porcher, a native of St. Severe, Berrie, France, and a Huguenot refugee, settled in South Carolina in 1685. Francis Peyre Porcher was graduated at South Carolina college in 1844, and at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina in 1847. He practised in Charleston, S.C.; was surgeon and physician to the Marine and City hospitals; surgeon in charge of the Confederate hospitals at Norfolk and Petersburg, Va., 1862–65; professor of materia medica, therapeutics and clinical medicine in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, and one of the editors of the *Charleston Medical Journal and Review* for several years. He was elected president of the South Carolina Medical society in 1872; was an associate fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and a corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. He was married first, April 25, 1855, to Virginia, daughter of the Hon. Benjamin Watkins and Julia (Wickham) Leigh of Richmond, Va; and secondly, March 9, 1877, to Margaret, daughter of Col. Joshua John and Johanna (Hasell) Ward of Waccamaw, S.C. He received the degree of LL.D. from the South Carolina college in 1891; was a member of the World's International Medical congress at Berlin, 1895, and a complimentary president of the section on general medicine at the Pan-American Medical congress. He devoted his leisure to the study of botany, and is the author of: *A Medico-Botanical Catalogue of the Plants and Ferns of St. John's, Berkeley, S.C.* (1847); *A Sketch of the Medical Botany of South Carolina* (1849); *The Medicinal, Poisonous and Dietetic Properties of the Cryptogamic Plants of the United States* (1854); *Illustrations of Disease with the Microscope, and Clinical Investigations aided by the Microscope and by Chemical Reagents* (1861), and *Resources of the Southern Fields and Forests, Medical, Economical and Agricultural*, published by order of the surgeon-general of the Confederate States (1863, rev. ed., 1869). He died in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 19, 1895.

PORTER, Albert Gallatin, governor of Indiana, was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., April 20, 1824; son of Thomas and Myra (Tousey) Porter, and grandson of Moses Tousey of Kentucky. His paternal grandfather removed from Pennsylvania to Belleview, an island in the Ohio river. He worked as a ferryman on the Ohio river; attended the preparatory department of Hanover college; was graduated at Indiana Asbury uni-

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versity, A.B., 1843, A.M., 1846; was admitted to the bar in 1845; served as city attorney, 1851–53; as reporter of the supreme court of Indiana, 1853–57, and as a member of the common council, 1857–59. He was a Republican representative in the 36th and 37th congresses, 1859–63, serving as a member of important committees; was a candidate for presidential elector on the Hayes and Wheeler ticket in 1876, and was appointed by President Hayes, March 5, 1878, first comptroller of the U.S. treasury, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of R. A. Taylor, serving until 1880.

He was governor of Indiana, 1881–84; a delegate at large from Indiana to the Republican national convention in 1888, and was appointed U.S. minister to Italy in 1889, resigning in September, 1892. He practised law in partnership with Benjamin Harrison for several years. He was married first in 1846, to Minerva Virginia Brown of Indianapolis, Ind., and secondly in January, 1881, to Cornelia Stone of Jamestown, N.Y. He received the degree of LL.D. from Indiana Asbury university in 1870. He devoted his last years to historical research, and published *Decisions of the Supreme Court of Indiana* (5 vols., 1853–56), and *A History of Indiana*. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., May 3, 1897.

PORTER, Alexander, senator, was born near Armagh, county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1786; son of an Irish Presbyterian clergyman and chemist, who was executed in 1798 as an insurgent spy and member of the Society of United Irishmen. He immigrated to the United States with an uncle in 1801; settled in Nashville, Tenn.; was admitted to the bar in 1807, and removed to St. Martinsville, La., in 1810. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1811; judge of the state supreme court, 1821–33, where he established a new system of jurisprudence, and in 1833 was elected to the U.S. senate to fill the unexpired term of Josiah Stoddard Johnston (q.v.) deceased, resigning Jan. 5, 1837, when Alexandre Mouton (q.v.) succeeded him. While in the senate he voted to censure President Jackson for his action in regard to the U.S. bank; opposed the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the specie bill introduced by Senator Benton, and advocated returning the surplus revenue to the respective states, and the recognition by the United States of the independence of the Republic of Texas. He was re-elected to the senate in 1843 as successor to Charles M. Conrad, who completed Alexandre Mouton's term, but he died before taking his seat, and Henry Johnson (q.v.) was elected his successor. He died at Attakapas, La., Jan. 13, 1844.

PORTER, Alexander James, educator, was born at Nashville, Tenn., June 14, 1822; son of James A. and Sarah N. (Murphy) Porter, and grandson of Alexander Porter, who emigrated from Ireland in 1793, and settled first in Wilmington, Del., and then in Nashville. He attended school at Jamaica Plain, Mass.; was graduated from the University of Nashville, A.B., 1841, and studied law under his uncle, Alexander Porter (q.v.), but never practised. He was twice married: first, in 1847, to Martha, daughter of J. W. Allison, and secondly, to Rebecca G., daughter of Andrew Allison. In 1861 he entered the Confederate service as adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. George Manly, and later was attached to the staffs of Gen. John C. Brown and Gen. Benjamin F. Cheatham. He was elected a member of the board of trustees of the University of Nashville in 1873; president of the board in 1884, and on the death of Eben S. Stearns in 1885, was made chancellor *pro tempore*, serving as such until his death. He was closely connected with the political life of the state, although he never held office. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. He died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 11, 1888.

PORTER, Andrew, soldier, was born in Worcester, Montgomery county, Pa., Sept. 24, 1743; son of Robert Porter, who emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1720, and settled in Londonderry, N. H. Andrew conducted an English and mathematical school in Philadelphia, 1767–76. He was appointed captain of marines, and stationed on the frigate *Effingham* in 1776; transferred to the 4th Pennsylvania artillery; promoted captain, major, March 13, 1782, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and was engaged in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown, being personally commended on the field by General Washington, for his conduct during the last named battle. He was sent to Philadelphia, Pa., to enlist men, and prepare for the siege of Yorktown. He accompanied Gen. John Sullivan's expedition against the Indians, and suggested to Gen. James Clinton the plan of raising the water of Otsego lake by means of a dam, thus allowing the passage of the troops by boat to Tioga point. He refused the chair of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania, and retired to his farm in 1783. He was a member of the Pennsylvania boundary commission, 1784–87, and gave his aid and advice in the completion of the western end of the Mason and Dixon line. He was commissioned brigadier-general of state militia in 1801, and major-general and surveyor-general, 1809–13. He declined the commission of brigadier-general, U.S.A., and the portfolio of war, tendered by President Monroe in 1812. He died in Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 16, 1813.

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PORTER, Andrew, soldier, was born in Lancaster, Pa., July 10, 1820; son of George Bryan Porter (q.v.). He attended the U.S. Military academy, 1836–37, and upon the outbreak of the war with Mexico, was appointed 1st lieutenant of mounted rifles. He was appointed captain, May 15, 1847, and was brevetted major for gallantry at Contreras and Cherubusco, and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Chapultepec, Sept. 13, 1847. He served in Texas and in the southwest, and in 1861 was ordered to Washington and given command of the 16th U.S. infantry. He commanded a brigade in the 2nd division, McDowell's army, at the battle of Bull Run, and on the disablement of Gen. David Hunter, succeeded to the command of the 2d division. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, May 17, 1861; was provost-marshal-general for the Army of the Potomac, 1861–62; organized troops at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1862, and in November, 1862, was assigned to a command in Pennsylvania. He was provost-marshal-general of Washington; was mustered out, April 4, 1864, and resigned his commission, April 20, 1864. He died in Paris, France, Jan. 3, 1872.

PORTER, Augustus Steele, U.S. senator, was born in Canandaigua, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1798. He was graduated from Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., in 1818, and practised law at Black Rock, N.Y. He removed to Detroit, Mich., about 1822; was mayor of the city, 1836–38, and was elected to the U.S. senate as a Whig, serving, 1839–45. He removed to Niagara Falls, N.Y., in 1848, where his father resided, and he lived in retirement, his only national service being that of delegate to the Union convention at Philadelphia, 1866. He died at Niagara Falls, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1872.

PORTER, Benjamin Curtis, artist, was born in Melrose, Mass.; son of Charles and Julia (Curtis) Porter. He studied art at an early age, and traveled extensively in America and Europe. For some years he gave his attention to figure painting, but finally devoted himself entirely to portraiture, establishing a studio in New York city. In 1876 he exhibited at the National Academy of Design, New York city, and was elected an associate in 1878, and an academician in 1880. He was married in 1887 to Mary Louise Clark of Connecticut. He was awarded a medal at the Paris exposition, 1900, and at the Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, 1901. His principal works include: *Henry V. and the Princess Kate* (1868); *The Mandolin Player* and *Cupid with Butterflies* (1874); *The Hour Glass* (1876); *Portrait of Lady with Dog* (1876); *Portrait of Boy with Dog* (1884), and numerous other portraits, among the subjects being Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

PORTER, Charlotte, author and editor, was born in Towanda, Pa., Jan. 6, 1859; daughter of Dr. Henry Clinton and Eliza Elinor (Betts) Porter; grand-daughter of Horace and Hannah Twitchell (Frisbie) Porter, Waterbury, Conn., and of Nathaniel Noble and Eliza Montague (Warner) Betts, Towanda, Pa., and a descendant of Daniel Porter, called "the bone-setter" in the Records of General Court at New Haven, Conn., who moved from Danvers, Mass., to Farmington, Conn., in 1635. She was a student at Wells college, Aurora, N.Y., 1873–75, graduating B.S. in the latter year, and while an undergraduate editing the *Wells College Chronicle*. In 1882 she removed to Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1883 visited Europe, contributing meanwhile to magazines. She edited *Shakespeariana*, 1886–88; the *Ethical Record*, 1888, and in January, 1889, with Helen Archibald Clarke, founded *Poet-Lore*. They removed to Boston in April, 1892, where they continued the magazine. She is the author of: *Dramatic Motive in Browning's Strafford* (1897). Her other works, prepared in collaboration with Miss Clarke, are as follows: *Poems of Robert Browning* (2 vols., 1896); *The Ring and the Book* (1897); *Clever Tales*, translated (1897); *Robert Browning's Complete Works*, Camberwell edition (12 vols., 1898); *The Works of Mrs. Browning*, Coxhoe edition (6 vols., 1900); *Browning Study Programmes* (1900); *Shakespeare Studies: Macbeth* (1902); *Shakespeare's Works, Elizabethan Edition, First Folio Text, with Critical Introductions and Notes:* two initial volumes, *Love's Labor's Lost* and *Midsummer Night's Dream* (1902–03).

PORTER, David, naval officer, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 1, 1780; son of Capt. David Porter, and grandson of Capt. Alexander Porter, who commanded merchant vessels sailing for New England ports, previous to the Revolutionary war. Capt. David Porter, Sr., commanded the sloop *Delight*, 1778–80, and the ship *Aurora* in 1780. He was captured and imprisoned in the prison-ship *Jersey*, New York harbor, where he found his brother Samuel in a dying condition, and remained with him till the end, when he succeeded in escaping from the ship in a water-cask. He continued to serve in the navy until the close of the war. He was appointed sailing-master in

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the new navy by President Washington, and had charge of the signal station on Federal Hill, Baltimore, Md. David Porter, Jr., accompanied his father to sea in the West India trading ship *Eliza* in 1796, and on his second voyage the crew of the brig were impressed on board a British frigate, where most of them, including young Porter, refused to perform duty and were put in irons. Porter, when brought to the mast to be whipped, broke away from his captors, jumped overboard and swam to a Danish brig, bound for Europe. He re-shipped on another foreign vessel bound for the United States, was again impressed on a British man-of-war, where he received brutal treatment, but finally escaped. He was warranted midshipman, April 16, 1789, and was ordered to the frigate *Constellation*, Capt. Thomas Truxton, on a cruise in the West Indies, Aug. 20, 1798. On Feb. 9, 1799, Truxton met and captured the French frigate *L'Insurgente*, Capt. Barreault, and the prize was brought to port by Lieut. John Rogers, with Midshipman Porter second in command. Porter was promoted lieutenant, Oct. 8, 1799, and transferred to the schooner *Experiment* of the West India squadron, which on Jan. 1, 1800, while convoying several merchantmen, was becalmed off Santo Domingo and attacked by ten picaroon barges. Porter, who worked the *Experiment* during the entire engagement and was severely wounded, effected the escape of the fleet. Subsequently, with a boat and four men, he took possession of the prize *Deux Amis*. The prisoners on this vessel numbered ten times as many as their captors, and Porter ordered them all forward, loaded one of his small guns, and threatened to shoot the first man that crossed a prescribed line. In this manner, for three nights and four days he managed his prize, finally bringing it into the harbor of St. Kitts. Upon the outbreak of the war with Tripoli in 1802, Porter was appointed first lieutenant on board the frigate *New York*, and in April, 1802, while off the coast of Tripoli, he volunteered to lead an assault in small boats into the harbor. He landed in the face of a largely superior force, set fire to the boats in the harbor and returned to the squadron, but not until he was again wounded. He was transferred to the *Philadelphia*, Capt. Bainbridge, and on Oct. 31, 1803, was on board that vessel in the harbor of Tripoli when she ran on a sunken reef and was captured, the officers and crew being taken prisoners and confined until peace was restored. He was commissioned master-commandant, April 22, 1806. On March 10, 1808, he was married to Evelina, daughter of William Anderson of Chester, Pa. He commanded the naval forces at New Orleans, and captured three French privateers anchored in the Mississippi river. In 1811 he was given command of the frigate *Essex*, and upon the outbreak of the war of 1812 was promoted captain, and succeeded in capturing several prizes, including a transport with 150 men, and the sloop-of-war *Alert*, the first English ship of the line captured in the war. On Dec. 11, 1812, he captured the British packet *Norton*, with specie amounting to $55,000, and on Dec. 29, 1812, the schooner *Elizabeth*. He entered the port of Valparaiso, S.A., where he learned that Peru had sent out cruisers against the Americans. After refitting his ship he set sail, and on March 25, 1812, captured the Peruvian privateer *Nereyda*, which had on board the crews of two American whalers, the *Barclay* and *Walker*. He cruised in the Pacific for ten months, capturing many British whalers, including the *Montezuma*, *Georgiana* and *Policy*, which were attached to the *Essex* and refitted. Porter now sailed with his fleet to the Marquesas Islands to refit, anchoring in the bay of Nukohwah, which he named Massachusetts Bay, and after subduing the natives of the island, he took possession in the name of the United States. On Feb. 3, 1814, in company with the *Essex, Jr.* (formerly the *Georgiana*), the *Essex* arrived at Valparaiso, and on Feb. 8, the British frigate *Phœbe*, Capt. James Hillyer, with her consort the *Cherub*, arrived and anchored near the *Essex*. The neutrality of the port was not violated, and on March 28, 1814, the *Essex* attempted to escape from the port. She was immediately attacked by the *Phœbe* and *Cherub*, and after an engagement that lasted for two hours and thirty minutes, the *Essex* was reduced to a wreck and Porter struck his colors, fifty-eight of his crew being killed and sixty-six wounded. Soon after the capture, Porter made an agreement with Hillyer to disarm the *Essex, Jr.*, if allowed to proceed with his surviving officers and crew to the United States. He sailed, April 27, 1814, arriving off Sandy Hook, N.Y., July 5, 1814, where he fell in with the British ship *Saturn*, Captain Nash, and was detained, Captain Nash doubting the authority of Captain Hillyer to issue papers of safe conduct. Porter escaped, July 6, 1814, and reached Babylon, L.I. The *Essex, Jr.*, was condemned and sold, and he was appointed commissioner of the navy, serving, 1815–23. In 1823, in charge of an expedition to suppress the West Indian pirates, he sailed to the Gulf and established a naval depot at Key West. In October, 1824, being informed of the robbery of an American mercantile house in St. Thomas, he dispatched the *Beagle*, Lieutenant Platt, to investigate the matter. Lieutenant Platt was badly treated by the civil authorities and Porter, considering it an insult to the American flag, made a land attack on Foxordo, secured an apology from the authorities and then removed

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his men. He was ordered home, court-martialed and suspended for six months on the ground that he had exceeded his authority. This action so displeased him that he resigned his commission and entered the Mexican service as commander-in-chief of the naval forces. In 1829 he returned to the United States, and was appointed by President Jackson consul-general at Algiers. He was transferred to Constantinople as chargé d'affaires, and in 1831 was made minister resident. He is the author of: *Journal of a Cruise made to the Pacific Ocean in the U.S. Frigate "Essex" in 1812–13* (2 vols., 1815), and *Constantinople and its Environs* (2 vols., 1835). Porter's name received six votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, in October, 1900. He died in Pera, a suburb of Constantinople, Turkey, March 28, 1843, and was buried at the naval asylum, Philadelphia, Pa.

PORTER, David Dixon, naval officer, was born in Chester, Delaware county, Pa., June 8, 1813; son of David and Evelina (Anderson) Porter. He attended Columbian college, Washington, D.C., and in 1825 accompanied his father, then in command of the West India squadron, on a cruise on the Spanish Main. He was appointed midshipman in the Mexican navy, and served under his cousin, David H. Porter, on the schooner *Esmeralda* in 1826, and later on the brig *Guerrero*, which was captured off the coast of Cuba by a Spanish frigate, his cousin being killed. He was appointed a midshipman in the U.S. navy, Feb. 2, 1829, and served in the Mediterranean squadron on the *Constellation*, *Congress* and *Delaware*. He was promoted passed midshipman, July 3, 1835, and lieutenant, Feb. 27, 1841; served in the Mediterranean and Brazilian squadrons, 1841–45; was appointed to the naval observatory, Washington, in 1845, and in 1846 was sent on a confidential mission to report on the condition of affairs at Santo Domingo. On his return he was given command of the steamer *Spitfire*, the flagship of the Mosquito fleet under Commodore Tattnall, and served in every action on the east coast. He returned to the coast survey at the close of the war, and was captain of the Pacific Mail steamers *Panama* and *Georgia*, 1849–53; commanded a store ship in the U.S. navy in 1853;

David D Porter

was on shore duty at the Portsmouth navy yard in 1858, and in 1861 was given command of the steamer *Powhatan* with troops for the relief of Fort Pickens. He was promoted commander, April 22, 1861, and remained in charge of the *Powhatan* in the Gulf blockading fleet until November, 1861, when he returned to Washington and endeavored to demonstrate to the navy department the advisability of an expedition to New Orleans. He joined the expedition under Farragut in March, 1862, having command of the mortar fleet consisting of twenty-one schooners and five steamers, and with the fleet bombarded Forts Jackson and St. Philip, compelling their surrender, April 28, 1862. He served under Farragut in all the operations between New Orleans and Vicksburg, supporting his advance when Farragut passed the Vicksburg batteries, and on Oct. 1, 1862, was given the rank of rear-admiral and ordered to relieve Admiral Davis in command of the Mississippi squadron. He organized and enlarged his fleet by casing river-steamboats with heavy iron plating and railroad iron, and adapting them to the narrow winding streams in which they were to operate. He co-operated with General Grant in the Vicksburg campaign and three times sent expeditions to force a passage for the fleet into the Yazoo delta. The third expedition, composed of five of his best iron-clads, he led in person, and after many difficulties reached the open country, where his progress was checked by the inhabitants, who blocked the stream with trees, obliging the fleet to retreat. He commanded the fleet that ran the fortifications of Vicksburg in April, 1863, and opened fire on the forts at Grand Gulf, April 29, 1863. During that night, the fleet having successfully ferried Grant's army across the river, he captured the forts at Haynes Bluff, and thus secured access to the Upper Yazoo. On July 4, 1863, Vicksburg surrendered, but Porter remained at the head of the Mississippi squadron until August, 1863. He was commissioned rear-admiral, July 4, 1863, and in the spring of 1864 commanded the naval force in the Red River expedition. After waiting to hear from General Banks, whose army was defeated at Mansfield, La., he withdrew his fleet, under a harassing fire from the troops on the river bank. On reaching the rapids above Alexandria, the *Eastport* was sunk by a hidden torpedo, and in order to pass the shallow rapids a dam was built by Lieut.-Col. Joseph Bailey (q.v.), from timber cut on the river bank. In October, 1864, Porter was transferred to the command of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, to conduct the movement against Wilmington. His fleet comprised five armored ships, including the *New Ironsides*, three of the great screw frigates, *Colorado*, *Minnesota* and *Wabash*, and the side-

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wheelers, *Powhatan* and *Susquehanna*, besides fifty corvettes, sloops of war and gunboats. On Jan. 13, 1864, the fleet, mounting six hundred and twenty guns, opened a fire (which lasted for three days) on Fort Fisher, while under cover of his guns eight thousand troops were landed, and on Jan. 15, 1865, the works were captured by a

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT FISHER

combined attack of soldiers, sailors and marines. For this enterprise Admiral Porter received a vote of thanks from congress. He succeeded David G. Farragut as vice-admiral of the navy, July 25, 1866, and was superintendent of the U.S. Naval academy, 1866–69. In March, 1869, he was assigned to duty at the navy department in Washington, and on Aug. 15, 1870, succeeded Farragut as admiral, which rank ceased to exist on his death, and was re-created in 1899 for George Dewey. In 1874, when war with Spain was threatened, he was selected to command the fleet. He was president of the board of inspection for several years. He is the author of: *Life of Commodore David Porter* (1875); *Allan Dare and Robert le Diable* (1888), which was dramatized and produced in New York city in 1887; *Incidents and Anecdotes of the Civil War* (1885); *Harry Marline* (1886), and *History of the Navy in the War of the Rebellion* (1887). He died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 16, 1891, and was buried with the highest military honors at the Arlington National cemetery.

PORTER, David Rittenhouse, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Norristown, Pa., Oct. 31, 1788; son of Gen. Andrew Porter (q.v). He attended the academy at Norristown, and became secretary to his father in the surveyor-general's office at Harrisburg in 1809. He removed to Huntingdon county; engaged in iron manufacturing and in agriculture, and was married in 1826 to Josephine, daughter of William McDermott. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1834–36; state senator, 1836–38; was elected governor of the state in 1838 by the Democratic party, and was re-elected for a second term in 1841. He advocated the completion of the main lines of canals and rivers across the state from east to west, endeavored to secure the payment of interest on the public debt and suppressed the Philadelphia riots of 1844. He returned to his iron business in 1844, and was subsequently interested with Gen. Sam Houston of Texas in the organization of a railroad through Texas to the Pacific coast, but the outbreak of the civil war ruined the project. He died in Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 6, 1867.

PORTER, Ebenezer, educator, was born in Cornwall, Conn., Oct. 5, 1772; son of Judge Thomas (1734–1833) and Abigail (Howe) Porter, and a descendant of Thomas Porter, who emigrated from England to America about 1640 and was a proprietor of Farmington, Conn. He was graduated at Dartmouth college, A.B., 1792, A.M., 1795; was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Sept. 6, 1796; was pastor at Washington, Conn., 1796–1812; professor of sacred rhetoric at Andover Theological seminary, 1812–32, and president of the seminary, 1827–34. He was married in May, 1797, to Lucy Pierce, daughter of the Rev. Noah Mervin. He declined the presidency of the University of Vermont in 1815, the chair of divinity at Yale in 1816, and the presidency of the University of Georgia in 1818. He was also consulted in regard to his possible acceptance of the presidency of Hamilton, Middlebury, South Carolina and Dartmouth colleges. He received the honorary degrees A.M. from Yale in 1795, D.D. from Dartmouth in 1814, and became a member of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1809. He is the author of: *The Young Preacher's Manual* (1819); *An Analysis of the Principles of Rhetorical Delivery* (1827); *Syllabus of Lectures* (1829); *Rhetorical Reader* (1831); *The Revivals of Religion* (1832); *The Cultivation of Spiritual Habits and Progress in Study* (1833); *Homiletics, Preaching and Public Prayer* (1834); *Eloquence and Style*, revised by Lyman Matthews (1836), and many sermons. See memoir by the Rev. Lyman Matthews (1836). He died in Andover, Mass., April 8, 1834.

PORTER, Elbert Stothoff, clergyman and editor, was born at Hillsborough, N.J., Oct. 23, 1820; son of John Warburton and Mary Bennett (McColm) Porter. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1839, A.M., 1842, and began the study of law which he abandoned for theology, graduating at the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch church at New Brunswick, N.J., in 1842. He joined the New Brunswick classis in 1842, and was pastor at Chatham, N.Y., 1843–49. He was married in 1845 to Eliza K., daughter of the Rev. Peter S. Wynkoop of Ghent, N.Y. He was pastor of the First Reformed Dutch church, Williamsburgh, L.I., N.Y., 1849–83, and during 1868–69, built a new church

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at a cost of $130,000. In 1883 he retired to his farm at Claverack, N.Y. He received the honorary degree D.D. from Rutgers college in 1854, and was president of the first general synod of the church held after the name was changed to Reformed Church of North America. He was editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*, the organ of the church, 1852–68, and subsequently contributed to other religious periodicals. He is the author of: *A History of the Reformed Dutch Church in the United States; The Pastor's Guide*, and hymns. He died at Claverack, N.Y., Feb. 26, 1888.

PORTER, Eliphalet, clergyman, was born in North Bridgewater, Mass., June 11, 1758; son of John and Mary (Huntington) Porter, and grandson of Samuel Porter. John Porter (1715–1802), Harvard, A.B., 1736, A.M., 1739, was a celebrated Calvinist clergyman. Eliphalet H. Porter was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1777, A.M., 1780. He was ordained, Oct. 2, 1782; was pastor of the Congregational church at Roxbury, Mass., 1782–1830, and had as his assistant, the Rev. George Putnam, 1830–33. He was married in October, 1801, to Martha, daughter of Major Nathaniel Ruggles of Roxbury. He received the degree S.T.D. from Harvard in 1807; was a fellow of Harvard, 1818–33; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; an original trustee of the Massachusetts Bible society, and a founder of the State Temperance society. He published sermons and a *Eulogy on Washington* (1800). He died at Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 7, 1833.

PORTER, Fitz-John, soldier, was born at Portsmouth, N.H., June 13, 1822; son of Capt. John and Eliza Chauncy (Clarke) Porter, and a nephew of Com. David Porter. He attended the school of Benjamin Hallowell, Alexandria, Va.; Phillips Exeter academy, and the school of Stephen M. Weld, Jamaica Plain, Mass., and was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, and assigned to the 4th artillery, July 1, 1845. He served at the military academy and in garrison at Fort Monroe, Va., 1845–46; was promoted 2d lieutenant, June 18, 1846, and in July, 1846, reported at Point Isabel, Texas, taking part in the battle of Buena Vista. He engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz; in the battle of Cerro Gordo; was promoted 1st lieutenant, May 29, 1847, and served at Contreras, where his company re-captured two of their guns taken at Buena Vista. He was brevetted captain, for gallant conduct at Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847, and major, for services at Chapultepec, Sept. 13, 1847. He was wounded in the assault and capture of the Belen Gate, Sept. 13, 1847; was in garrison at Fort Monroe in 1848; at Fort Pickens, Fla., 1848–49, and served as assistant instructor in natural and experimental philosophy at the Military academy, 1849–53; as assistant instructor in artillery, July–Sept., 1853, and as instructor in artillery and cavalry, 1854–55. He was brevetted captain of staff and assistant adjutant-general, June 27, 1856, and served under Gen. Persifor F. Smith at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., during the Kansas troubles of 1856. He was married, March 19, 1857, to Harriet Pierson, daughter of John and Hannah (Sanford) Cook of New York city. He was on the staff of Gen. A. S. Johnston in the Utah expedition, 1857–60, and was sent to Texas in 1861 to re-enforce the garrisons at Key West and Dry Tortugas. He commanded the troops engaged in protecting the railroad between Baltimore and Washington, immediately after the riot in Baltimore. He was assigned to the staff of Gen. Robert Patterson, of the Department of Pennsylvania; was promoted colonel, 15th infantry, May 14, 1861, and commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, May 17, 1861. He took part in the action of Falling Waters, Va., July 2, 1861; commanded a division in the defences of Washington, D.C., 1861–62; in the Virginia Peninsular campaign, March–May, 1862, and directed the siege of Yorktown, April 5–May 4, 1862. He commanded the 5th army corps, Army of the Potomac, May–Aug., 1862, in the battles of New Bridge, Hanover Court-House, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Turkey Bridge and Malvern Hill; was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., June 27, 1862, for gallant conduct at Chickahominy, Va.; commissioned major-general of volunteers, July 4, 1862; transferred to northern Virginia in August, 1862; took part in the battle of Manassas under Pope, Aug. 30–Sept. 2, 1862, and protected Washington by occupying the west bank of the Potomac, Sept. 2–13, 1862. He commanded the 5th army corps under McClellan at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, where his corps formed the centre of the line of battle, and with his corps alone, fought the battle of Shepherdstown, capturing four guns, Sept. 19, 1862. In November, 1862, he was relieved of his command and ordered to Washington to appear before a military commission to answer the charges preferred against him by Gen. John Pope. This order was revoked and a court-martial ordered. On Nov. 25, 1862, he was arrested, but it was not until Dec. 1, 1862, that the charges against him were made known. He was accused of disobedience to the

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order to join Pope at Bristoe on the morning of Aug. 28, 1862; to two other orders issued on Aug. 29, one to advance, the other to attack, and of violation of the 52d article of war. The court-martial found him guilty of the charges preferred against him and he was cashiered, Jan. 21, 1863, and "forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the government of the United States." On June 20, 1878, a a board of officers convened by order of President Hayes, completely vindicated him of all the charges. In their report they say "Porter's faithful, subordinate and intelligent conduct that afternoon (August 29) saved the Union army from the defeat which would otherwise have resulted that day from the enemy's more speedy concentration." The question of the restoration of his military rank on the finding of the military commission was brought before congress, where it was fought on purely party lines. In 1885 it passed both houses, but was vetoed by President Arthur, who held that congress was without constitutional authority to pass such a bill. Porter went to Colorado in the interest of a mining firm in 1864, but a bill was introduced in the legislature, expelling him from the territory. He returned to New York and engaged in business; was superintendent of the construction of the New Jersey insane asylum, 1872–75; commissioner of public works in the city of New York, 1875–77, filling an unexpired term; assistant receiver of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1877–82; police commissioner of New York city, 1884–88; fire commissioner, 1888–89, and cashier of the New York post office, 1893–97. In 1869 the Khedive of Egypt offered him the command of his army with the rank of major-general, which offer he declined, preferring to remain in the United States to secure his vindication. An act of congress was approved by Cleveland in July, 1886, by which Porter was reappointed colonel, U.S.A., his commission to date May 14, 1861. He died in Morristown, N.J., May 21, 1901.

PORTER, George Bryan, third territorial governor of Michigan, was born at Norristown, Pa., Feb. 9, 1791; son of General Andrew Porter (q.v.). He practised law at Lancaster, Pa., was attorney-general of the state; a representative in the state legislature, and on Aug. 6, 1831, he was appointed by President Andrew Jackson governor of the territory of Michigan, serving until his death. He took the field in the Black Hawk war, 1832–33, and during his administration Wisconsin was separated from Michigan and made a territory, many new townships were organized and new roads constructed. The territory also appealed to congress for admission into the Union, but this was postponed until Nov. 3, 1835. He died in Detroit, Mich., July 6, 1834.

PORTER, Horace, soldier and diplomatist, was born in Huntingdon, Pa., April 15, 1837; son of Gov. David Rittenhouse (q.v.) and Josephine (McDermett) Porter, and grandson of Gen. Andrew Porter. He attended the Harrisburg academy and prepared for college at Lawrenceville, N.J. He entered the scientific department of Harvard university in 1854; was appointed a cadet at the U.S. Military academy in 1855, and was graduated third in a class of forty-two members, brevet 2d lieutenant of ordnance, July 1, 1860. He was instructor in artillery at the academy, July–October, 1860; and was assistant ordnance officer at Watervliet arsenal, N.Y., 1860–61. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, April 22, 1861, and 1st lieutenant, June 7, 1861, and joined the expedition under Sherman and Dupont as assistant ordnance officer of the Port Royal expedition corps, 1861–62. He was stationed at Hilton Head Depôt, South Carolina, and engaged in erecting batteries of heavy artillery on the Savannah river and at Tybee Island, Ga., for the bombardment of Fort Pulaski. He was chief of ordnance and artillery at the reduction and capture of the fort, April 10–11, 1862, and was brevetted captain April 11, 1862, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the siege of Pulaski, and presented with a captured sword bearing a suitable inscription. He prepared the heavy artillery and ordnance stores for the James Island expedition, April 13–June 1, 1862; was wounded in the attack on Secessionville, S.C., June 16, 1862; was chief of ordnance of the Army of the Potomac under General McClellan, and superintended the transfer of the artillery from Harrison's Landing, Va., to Maryland, July 25–Sept. 19, 1862. He was chief of ordnance, Department of the Ohio, September, 1862–January, 1863, and of the Department and Army of the Cumberland, January–November, 1863. He was married Dec. 23, 1863, to Sophie King, daughter of John McHarg of Albany, N.Y. He was promoted captain March 3, 1863, and served in the Tennessee campaign with the Army of the Cumberland, June 24–Nov. 1, 1863, receiving a congressional medal of honor for a special act of gallantry at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863. He was detailed on special duty in the ordnance bureau, Washington, D.C., November,

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1863, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel of staff and aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, April 4, 1864. He took part in the Richmond campaign, April 30, 1864–April 9, 1865; was brevetted major, May 6, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness; lieutenant-colonel, Aug. 16, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Newmarket Heights, Va.; colonel of U.S. volunteers, Feb. 24, 1865, and colonel U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for meritorious services during the rebellion, and brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for gallant services in the field. He was promoted colonel of staff and aide-de-camp to the general-in-chief, July 25, 1866, and served with Grant at the army headquarters in Washington until 1869. He was assistant secretary of war, 1866, and executive secretary to President Grant, 1869–73. In 1873 he entered into business in New York as vice-president of the Pullman Palace Car company. He was the first president of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo railroad, president of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, and a director of several banks and railroads. In 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley U.S. ambassador to France, and was reappointed to the office by President Roosevelt. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, the American Geographical society; president-general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; president of the Union League club, commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, New York commandery; past commander of the G. A. R., and vice-president of the New York Chamber of Commerce. As president of the Grant Monument association he completed the monument, having during the months of April and May, 1892, raised $400,000 by popular subscription for the purpose. He was orator at the inauguration of Washington Arch, N.Y., May 4, 1895, and at the dedication of Grant's tomb, N.Y., April 27, 1897; and delivered the oration at the West Point Centennial celebration, June 11, 1902. He is the author of: *West Point Life* (1860); *Campaigning with Grant* (1897), and contributions to the leading magazines.

TOMB OF GRANT, RIVERSIDE, NEW YORK.

PORTER, James Davis, governor of Tennessee, was born in Paris, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1828; son of Dr. Thomas Kennedy and Geraldine (Horton) Porter; grandson of William and Hannah (Kennedy) Porter and of Josiah and Nancy (White) Horton, and a descendant of John Porter of Warwickshire, Eng., who settled in Massachusetts in 1628, and in Winsor, Conn., in 1639. James Davis Porter was graduated from the University of Nashville, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1849, studied law in the office of Gen. John H. Dunlap and at Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., and in 1851 settled in practice in Paris, Tenn., where he was married June 17, 1851, to Susanna, daughter of Gen. John H. and Marietta (Beauchamp) Dunlap. He served in the state legislature, 1859–61, where he was the author of the famous "Porter Resolutions" passed in 1861, pledging Tennessee to co-operate with the seceding states if force was resorted to by the Federal government. He served as adjutant-general to Gen. Gideon J. Pillow at Memphis for one month, and aided in organizing the provisional army of Tennessee. He then joined the staff of General Cheatham, and served as his chief of staff to the close of the war. He took part in the battles of Belmont, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, the siege of Atlanta, and the battles of Jonesboro, Franklin, Nashville, and Bentonville. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1870; judge of the 12th judicial circuit of Tennessee, 1870–74, and was elected governor of Tennessee by the Democratic party, serving two terms, 1875–79. He was president of the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis railroad company, 1880–1884; assistant secretary of state of the United States, 1885–87, and U.S. minister to Chili, 1893–95. He became first vice-president of the Tennessee Historical society, re-elected at the annual meeting in 1902; a trustee of the Peabody Education fund from 1883, and president of the board of trustees of the University of Nashville, 1890, having been a member of the board for many years before his election as president. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Nashville in 1877. He was chairman of the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic national convention of 1880 and 1892. He devoted the latter part of his life to farming, and was elected president of the Peabody College for Teachers and chancellor of the University of Nashville in 1901. He is the author of: *The Mili-*

Jas. D. Porter

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tary History of Tennessee, War of 1861–65, published under the direction of the Confederate Veterans' association.

PORTER, John Addison, chemist, was born in Catskill, N.Y., March 15, 1822. He was graduated from Yale college, A.B., 1842; A.M., 1845; was tutor in Delaware college, Newark, Del., 1844–45, and professor of rhetoric and modern languages there, 1845–47. He studied agricultural chemistry under Liebig at the University of Giessen, 1847–50; was assistant at the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard university, in 1850; was professor of chemistry and applied arts at Brown university, 1850–52; professor of analytical and agricultural chemistry at Yale, 1852–56, and professor of organic chemistry, 1856–64. He was married to Josephine Earl, daughter of Joseph E. Sheffield (q.v.), and was instrumental in securing from his father-in-law the generous donation that established the Sheffield Scientific school. He was a member of several scientific societies, and received the degree of M.D. from Yale in 1855. During the civil war he published the *Connecticut War Record*, a monthly. In 1842 he founded the Scroll and Key society of Yale, which established to his memory in 1871 the John A. Porter essay prize of $250. He is the author of: *Principles of Chemistry* (1856); *First Book of Chemistry and Allied Sciences* (1857); *Selections from the Kalerala, the Great Finnish Epic* (1868). He died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 25, 1866.

PORTER, John Addison, journalist, was born in New Haven, Conn., April 17, 1856; son of Prof. John Addison (q.v.) and Josephine Earl (Sheffield) Porter. He attended the Hopkins grammar school, and the General Russell military academy at New Haven, and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1878, A.M., 1881. He studied law in Cleveland, Ohio, but in 1880 joined the local staff of the Hartford *Courant*. In 1881 he was chosen literary editor of the New York *Observer*, and in 1882 was married to Amy E., daughter of Judge Samuel R. Betts of New York. He removed to Washington, D.C., where he renewed his newspaper connections, wrote frequently for the daily press, and in 1884 conducted a publishing business, and was appointed by Senator Thomas C. Platt, a clerk on the select committee on Indian affairs. He removed to Pomfret, Conn., in 1886, purchased a third interest in the Hartford *Evening Post*, and became managing editor and editor-in-chief. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1890; a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1892; candidate for governor of the state in 1894, retiring in favor of the successful candidate, and was the unsuccessful candidate in 1896 and 1898. He was largely instrumental in persuading the Connecticut delegates to the St. Louis convention to cast their votes for William McKinley; and was appointed ambassador to Italy, but declined in order to accept the position of private secretary to President McKinley. He is the author of: *The Corporation of Yale College* (1885); *Origin and Administration of the City of Washington* (1885), and *Sketches of Yale Life* (1886). He died at Pomfret, Conn., Dec. 15, 1900.

PORTER, John Kilham, jurist, was born in Waterford, N.Y., Jan. 12, 1819; son of Dr. Elijah and Mary (Lawrence) Porter; grandson of Moses and Sarah (Kilham) Porter, and of David and Abigail (Burch) Lawrence, and a descendant of John Porter, who settled in Windsor, Conn., about 1639. He was graduated at Union college in 1837; studied law in the office of Nicholas B. Doe and Richard B. Kimball (q.v.) at Waterford, N.Y., and settled in practice there in partnership with the former. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention of 1844, where his address gave him a national reputation, and was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1846. He became associated with Nicholas Hill, Jr., and Peter Cagger in the practice of law in Albany, N.Y., in 1848, and in 1859 assumed charge of the firm's cases in the court of appeals. Charles O'Conor (q.v.) employed him as his associate in conducting the Parrish will case; and Horace Greeley selected him as his counsel in the libel suit brought against the *Tribune* by De Witt C. Littlejohn. He was married, first, May 27, 1847, to Sophie R., daughter of Eli M. Todd of Waterford, N.Y., and secondly, Nov. 18, 1861, to Harriett Tibbetts, daughter of John Cramer of Waterford. He was judge of the court of appeals, 1864–68, the first year by appointment, and then by election for a term of eight years, and resigned in 1868, resuming practice in New York city. William M. Tweed unsuccessfully sought to secure his legal services in defending him against the charges brought by the Citizens' committee, and he was subsequently appointed to examine the accounts of the city comptroller. He was also counsel for the Erie Railway company; for General Babcock in the whiskey frauds trial; for Mrs. Tilton in the Beecher-Tilton trial, in 1875, and senior counsel for the people in the trial of the assassin Guiteau, 1882. He died in Waterford, N.Y., April 11, 1892.

PORTER, Joshua, jurist, was born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1730; son of Nathaniel Buell and Eunice (Horton) Porter, and a descendant of John Porter, who emigrated from Warwick, England, to New England in 1628, and settled in Windsor, Conn., in 1639. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1754, A.M., 1757, studied medicine, and practised in Salisbury, Conn. He was a member of the Connecticut legislature for more than forty sessions; a member of the com-

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mittee of the pay table; colonel of the state militia before the Revolution, and superintendent of the Connecticut iron works at Salisbury, where cannon and ammunition were manufactured. He commanded the 14th Connecticut regiment during the war, in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Monmouth and Saratoga, and at the close of the war served as judge of the court of common pleas for thirteen years, and of the court of probate for thirty-seven years. He was married first, to Abigail, daughter of Capt. Peter and Martha Huntington Grant Buell; secondly, to Jerusha, daughter of Colonel Burr, of Fairfield, Conn., and thirdly, to Lucy, daughter of Col. John Ashley of Sheffield, Mass., and widow of Samuel Dutcher. He died in Salisbury, Conn., Sept. 12, 1825.

PORTER, Noah, educator, was born in Farmington, Conn., Dec. 14, 1811; son of the Rev. Dr. Noah and Mehetable (Meigs) Porter. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1831, A.M., 1834; was master of the Hopkins grammar school, 1831–33, and tutor at Yale, 1833–35. He attended the Divinity school, 1833–36, was ordained April 27, 1836, and was married April 13, 1836, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel W. Taylor, professor of systematic theology at Yale, 1822–58. He was pastor of Congregational churches at New Milford, Conn., 1836–42; Springfield, Mass., 1843–46; professor of moral philosophy and metaphysics at Yale, 1846–92, and president of Yale, 1871–86, resigning in 1886 and being succeeded by Timothy Dwight. He received the degree D.D. from the University of the City of New York, 1858, and LL.D. from Western Reserve, 1870, from Trinity, 1871, and from the University of Edinburgh in 1886. He is said to have been one of the most scholarly metaphysicians in the United States; was the principal editor of the revised editions of Noah Webster's *Unabridged Dictionary* in 1864 and 1880, and is the author of: *Historical Discourse at Farmington, Nov. 4, 1840* (1841); *The Educational Systems of the Puritans and Jesuits Compared* (1851); *The Human Intellect*, used as a text book at Yale and elsewhere (1868); *Books and Reading* (1870); *American Colleges and the American Public* (1871); *Sciences of Nature versus the Science of Man* (1871); *Evangeline: the Place, the Story and the Poem* (1882); *Science and Sentiment* (1882); *The Elements of Moral Science* (1885); *Life of Bishop Berkeley* (1885); and *Kant's Ethics* (1886). He died in New Haven, Conn., March 4, 1892.

PORTER, Peter Buel, statesman, was born in Salisbury, Conn., Aug. 14, 1773; son of Col. Joshua (q.v.) and Abigail (Buell) Porter. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1791; attended the Litchfield law school, and opened an office in Canandaigua, N.Y., in 1793, and in Black Rock, in 1795. He was a Democratic representative from New York in the 11th and 12th congresses, 1809–13, and again for a part of the 14th congress, 1815–16, resigning in 1816. While in the House, he was chairman of the committee on foreign relations which favored war with England. He declined the commission of major-general in 1813, and became colonel of New York and Pennsylvania volunteers, including Indian troops, and led them against the British, under Colonel Bishop, at Black Rock, in 1813. He served under Gen. Alexander Smyth in his Canadian expedition, and performed gallant service at Chippewa, at the evacuation of Fort Erie by General Vincent, May 28, 1813, and at Lundy's Lane, under Gen. Winfield Scott, July 25, 1814. Congress and the state of New York rewarded him with a gold medal and a sword. He declined the appointment by President Madison of commander-in-chief of the army in 1815. He was a commissioner to determine the route of the Erie canal in 1815, and the Northwestern boundary in 1816, resulting in the final treaty of Oct. 20, 1818. He declined the secretaryship of the state of New York in 1816; was the unsuccessful candidate for governor of New York in 1817, and was appointed secretary of war by President Adams, May 28, 1828, serving until 1829. He was married in September, 1818, to Letitia, daughter of John and Mary Hopkins (Cabell) Breckinridge, of Kentucky. He died at Niagara Falls, N.Y., March 20, 1844.

PORTER, Rufus, inventor, was born in West Boxford, Mass., May 1, 1792; son of Tyler and Abigail (Johnson) Porter; grandson of Benjamin and Ruth (Foster) Porter, and a descendant of John Porter, who emigrated from England, and settled in Hingham, Mass., about 1635, and in Salem, Mass., in 1644. Rufus Porter made a living as shoemaker, fife-player and house-painter from 1807 until about 1815. He taught school for some time, and in 1820 invented a camera-obscura, which enabled him to produce a portrait in a short time. This invention encouraged his nomadic inclinations, and he supported himself by traveling throughout the country, making portraits, until landscape-painting attracted his attention, and this he abandoned in 1840 for journalism. He became editor of the *New York Mechanic*, later published in Boston as the *American Mechanic*, and started the *Scientific American* in 1845, editing it until 1846, when he became interested in electrotyping. After a few months he devoted himself exclusively to his inventions, which include: a revolving almanac,

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revolving rifle, horse-power flat boat, cord-making machine (1825); clock, corn-sheller, churn, washing-machine, signal telegraph, fire alarm, flying ship, trip-hammer, fog whistle, engine-lathe, balanced valve, rotary plough, reaction wind-wheel, portable house, thermo-engine and rotary engine. He died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 13, 1884.

PORTER, Sarah, educator, was born in Farmington, Conn., Aug. 17, 1813; daughter of Noah and Mehetable (Meigs) Porter, and sister of Noah Porter, president of Yale college. In 1845 she opened a day school for girls in Farmington, which subsequently developed into a large, well-equipped and successful seminary, with which she was actively connected for fifty-five years. In 1885 Miss Porter was presented with an art-building, the gift of her former students. On Oct. 28, 1902, the Sarah Porter Memorial Building, a parish house situated next to the old Puritan meeting house in Farmington, was dedicated to her memory. She died in Farmington, Conn., Feb. 18, 1900.

PORTER, Thomas Conrad, botanist, was born in Alexandria, Pa., Jan. 22, 1822; son of John and Maria (Buchu) Porter; grandson of Thomas and Jean (Montgomery) Porter and of John C. and Hannah (Mitinger) Buchu, and a descendant of the Rev. John Conrad Buchu, D.D., of Schaffhausen, Switzerland, and of Capt. Jacob Mitinger of the American army of the Revolution. He was graduated from Lafayette college in 1840 and from the Princeton Theological seminary in 1843. He was licensed to preach in 1844; was stated supply of a Presbyterian church at Monticello, Ga., 1846–47; was ordained by the classis of Lebanon, Nov. 14, 1848, and was pastor of the 2d German Reformed church, Reading, Pa., 1848–49. He was married, Dec. 25, 1850, to Susan, daughter of John and Katherine Kunkel, of Harrisburg, Pa. He was professor of natural sciences at Marshall college, Mercersburg, Pa., 1849–53, and removed with the college to Lancaster, Pa., in 1853, when it consolidated with Franklin college. He was secretary of the board of trustees of Franklin and Marshall college, 1853–66; professor of botany, zoölogy and general geology at Lafayette, 1866–91; pastor of the Third Street Reformed church of Easton, Pa., 1877–84, and a member of the committee that framed the order of worship for the German Reformed church in the United States in 1867. He received the degree D.D. from Rutgers in 1865 and that of LL.D. from Franklin and Marshall in 1880. He was the founder and first president of Linnæan society of Lancaster county, Pa., a member or fellow of the leading scientific organizations of America, and is the author of: a translation of *Herman and Dorothea* (1854); *Life of St. Augustine* (1854); *Life of Ulric Zwingli* (1858); *Flora of Colorado* (1874); *Flora in the United States* (1892); *Flora of Pennsylvania* (1902); contributions to Dr. Philip Schaff's *Christian Song* (1868), besides various verses, essays, articles in reviews and contributions to U.S. government botanical reports in Hayden and Wheeler's surveys. He died in Easton, Pa., April 27, 1901.

Thos. C. Porter

PORTER, William David, naval officer, was born in New Orleans, La., March 10, 1809; son of Com. David and Evelina (Anderson) Porter. He attended school in Philadelphia, Pa.; was appointed midshipman U.S.N., Jan. 1, 1823, was promoted lieutenant in 1833, and cruised in the Mediterranean squadron, 1833–43; was then transferred to the home squadron; commanded the storeship *Erie* in 1849, and the *Waterwitch* in 1851, and was placed on the reserved list, Sept. 13, 1855, but was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1859, and served in the Pacific squadron on the U.S. sloop *St. Mary's*. In 1861 he joined Commodore Foote in fitting out a gun-boat flotilla. He converted a ferry-boat into a powerful ironclad, which he named the *Essex*, in honor of his father's ship, and in command of this gunboat he accompanied the squadron up the Tennessee river, and engaged in the attack on Fort Henry, Feb. 6, 1862. He was badly scalded by the explosion of a boiler during the attack, but soon recovered and commanded the *Essex* at Fort Donelson, Feb. 14, 1862. In June, 1862, he passed the Mississippi batteries to join the fleet at Vicksburg, and on July 15, 1862, met and seriously injured the Confederate ram *Arkansas*, near Baton Rouge, La. He was promoted commodore, July 16, 1862; commanded the bombardment of Natchez, Miss., Sept. 2, 1862; attacked the batteries below Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and then proceeded to New Orleans. He was relieved of his command on account of failing health, and died in St. Luke's hospital, New York city, May 1, 1864.

PORTER, William Trotter, journalist, was born in Newbury, Vt., Dec. 24, 1809; son of Benjamin and Martha (Olcott) Porter; grandson of Gov. Peter Olcott of Norwich, Vt., and of Asa and Mehitable (Crocker) Porter, and a descendant of Samuel Porter, who emigrated from the west of England to Plymouth, Mass., in 1622. He did undergraduate work at Dartmouth college

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and in 1824 learned the printers' trade in Andover, Mass. He was editor of the *Farmers' Herald* at St. Johnsbury, Vt., 1829–30; associate editor of *The Enquirer* at Norwich, Conn., in 1830, and was foreman in a printing-office in New York city, 1830–32, Horace Greeley being one of his compositors. In 1831 he established and edited, with James How, *The Spirit of the Times*, the first American sporting publication, later combined with *The Traveler* as *The Traveler and the Spirit of the Times*, and again appearing in 1835 under its first title. In the meantime he was editor of the *New Yorker* and the *Constellation*, 1832, and of the *American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine*, 1839–44, when it ceased to be published. In 1856 he established, with George Wilkes, *Porter's Spirit of the Times*. He had in preparation a biography of Henry William Herbert (Frank Forester), and edited: "The Big Bear of Arkansas and Other Tales" (1835); "A Quarter Race in Kentucky and Other Sketches" (1846); and "Major T. B. Thorpe's Scenes in Arkansas and Other Sketches" (1859); all of which were first printed in his papers, and an American edition of Col. Peter Hawker's "Instructions to Young Sportsmen" (1846). See "Life of William T. Porter," by Francis Brinley (1860). He died in New York city, July 20, 1858.

PORTERFIELD, Charles, soldier, was born in Frederick county, Va., in 1750; son of William Porterfield, who emigrated from England and settled in Pennsylvania early in the eighteenth century. He enlisted in the first military company organized in 1775 in Frederick county to defend the patriot cause, Daniel Morgan being captain; joined Washington's army at Cambridge, Mass., and was with Colonel Arnold in the expedition against Quebec. In the disastrous assault on that city he was taken prisoner inside the fort Dec. 31, 1775, but was exchanged and again joined the army Feb. 3, 1777, serving as captain in Morgan's Rifles, 1777–78. He was made major, July 13, 1778, serving in Woodford's brigade; was transferred to the 7th Virginia regiment, Sept. 14, 1778, and resigned from the service, July 2, 1779. On Aug. 14, 1779, he was appointed by Governor Jefferson lieutenant-colonel of a Virginia state regiment organized largely through his own efforts, and proceeded to Charleston, S.C., in the spring of 1780. At the battle near Camden, S.C., Aug. 16, 1780, where he commanded a part of the advance guard of General Gates's army, he was severely wounded, taken prisoner, and after ten days, having meanwhile received no medical attention, submitted to the amputation of his leg, and was paroled. His death, resulting from the effects of his injury, occurred on the Santee river, S.C., in October, 1780.

PORTERFIELD, Robert, soldier, was born in Frederick county, Va., Feb. 22, 1752; brother of Charles Porterfield (q.v.). He was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 11th Virginia regiment, Dec. 24, 1776; served in Colonel Daniel Morgan's company through the campaigns of 1777–79; was promoted 1st lieutenant June 1, 1777; adjutant April 19, 1778; was transferred to the 7th Virginia regiment Sept. 14, 1778, and served as aide to General William Woodford, 1778–79, taking part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He was promoted captain-lieutenant, July 2, 1779; captain, Aug. 16, 1779, and in December, 1779, accompanied General William Woodford to Charleston, S.C., where he took part in the defence of that city, and on its fall surrendered as a prisoner of war, May 12, 1780. He was exchanged and transferred to the 2d Virginia regiment Feb. 12, 1781, where he served until the end of the war. He was married to Rebecca Farrer of Amelia county; removed to Augusta county, Va., in 1783, and settled on a farm which he called "Soldier's Retreat." He was a brigadier-general in the Virginia militia during the war of 1812. He was justice of the peace for half a century, and served as high sheriff for two terms. He died in Augusta county, Va., Feb. 13, 1843.

PORTIER, Michael, R.C. bishop, was born in Montbrison, France, Sept. 7, 1795. He was preparing for the priesthood in the Seminary of Lyons, when he was induced by Bishop Dubourg to come to the United States, and he landed at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 4, 1817. He finished his studies in St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, Md., and was ordained priest in St. Louis's cathedral by Bishop Dubourg in June, 1818. He established a school on the Lancasterian system; was made vicar-general of the diocese, and on the division of the diocese in 1825, vicar-apostolic of Alabama, Florida and Arkansas, being consecrated bishop of "Olena," *i.p.i.*, in St. Louis's cathedral, Nov. 5, 1826, by Bishop Rosati. One church in Pensacola and one in St. Augustine constituted his entire equipment; and three priests, his only assistants, were soon after taken from him, his poverty even depriving him of suitable vestments. He made his visitations to Pensacola, Tallahassee and St. Augustine on horseback, and through preaching and instruction, both in English and Spanish, built up the neglected parishes and induced Bishop England to give him a priest for the people in East Florida. He also visited Europe, where he obtained money, priests and students for service among his people. He was given the administration of the see of Mobile, Ala., created May 15, 1829, during his absence in Europe; organized parishes; built five churches in different cities, and in 1830 founded Spring

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Hill College and Theological Seminary in Mobile. He introduced the Nuns of the Visitation in 1832, built for them a convent and academy at Summerville, Ala., in 1833, and the cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, 1835–50. He welcomed members of the Society of Jesus; founded an asylum for those made orphans by the epidemics of yellow fever, and introduced a colony of Sisters of Charity to care for them. He also introduced the Brothers of Christian Instruction; established labor and parish schools, and a girls' school at St. Augustine, Fla. He visited Europe a second time in 1849, and after his return was prominent in the deliberations of the councils of his church, being for sometime previous to his death senior bishop of the American hierarchy. He died at the Providence Infirmary, Mobile, Ala., May 14, 1859.

POSEY, Thomas, senator and soldier, was born in Fairfax county, Va., July 9, 1750. He removed to the western frontier of Virginia in 1769; served in Lord Dunmore's Shawnee expedition in 1774, as quartermaster of General Andrew Lewis's division, and fought in the battle at Point Pleasant, Oct. 10, 1774. He was appointed a member of the committee of correspondence of Virginia in 1775; and raised and commanded a company which became a part of the 7th Virginia regiment, March 20, 1776. He fought at Gwynn's island, July 8, 1776; joined Washington's army at Middlebrook, N.J., in 1777, where his company was transferred to Morgan's riflemen, and took part in the engagement at Piscataway, N.J. He was sent to re-inforce General Gates in northern New York and fought at Bemis's Heights, Sept. 19, and Stillwater, Oct. 7, 1777. He was promoted major April 30, 1778; commanded the 2d Virginia regiment at Monmouth, June 28, 1778; was transferred to the 7th Virginia regiment, Sept. 14, and in October, 1778, led an expedition against the Indians after the massacre of Wyoming, July 5, 1778. He joined Washington's army at Middlebrook, N.J., in the spring of 1779, and commanded the 11th Virginia infantry, and shortly afterward a battalion of Colonel Febiger's regiment. In the assault on Stony Point, July 15, 1779, he received the arms of the British officers, General Wayne being severely wounded. He was sent south to reinforce General Greene, who had succeeded General Gates, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel Sept. 11, 1782; organized a new regiment, which he commanded in Georgia under General Wayne until the evacuation of Savannah by the British, July 11, 1782, and was retired March 10, 1783. He was married first in 1773, to Martha, daughter of Gen. Sampson Matthews of Augusta county, Va.; and secondly, Jan 22, 1784, to Mary, daughter of John and Lucy (Thornton) Alexander, and widow of Maj. George Thornton. He served in the army as brigadier-general from Feb. 14, 1793, to Feb. 28, 1794, and commanded a brigade under General Wayne in the Northwest. He removed to Kentucky in 1794; was state senator for several years and speaker of the senate, 1805–06. In 1809, when war was threatened, he was commissioned major-general and organized the Kentucky volunteers, and after the danger from war had ended, removed to Attakapas, La. In 1812 he raised and commanded a volunteer company. When Louisiana was admitted as a state, John Noel Destrehan and A. B. Magruder were elected U.S. senators, but Destrehan resigned before taking his seat, and General Posey was appointed to the vacancy, serving from Dec. 7, 1812, to Feb. 5, 1813, when James Brown was elected to complete the term. He was governor of Indiana Territory, 1813–16; the defeated candidate for governor of the new state in 1816, and U.S. Indian agent at Shawneetown, Ill., 1816–18, where he died March 19, 1818.

POST, Alfred Charles, surgeon, was born in New York city, Jan. 13, 1806; son of Joel and Elizabeth (Browne) Post; grandson of Jotham and Winifred (Wright) Post, and a descendant of Richard Post, who emigrated from Holland to Massachusetts with a party of Pilgrims, and settled on Long Island, about 1640, where he founded the town of Southampton, and became a New York merchant. Alfred Charles Post was graduated at Columbia, A.B., 1822; studied medicine under his uncle Dr. Wright Post (q.v.), and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in 1827. He continued his medical studies in the schools and hospitals of Paris, Berlin and Edinburgh, 1827–29, and in the latter year settled in practice in New York city, giving most of his attention to surgery. He was married, in 1832, to Harriet, daughter of Cyrenius Beers of New York. He was a demonstrator of anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1831–35; surgeon of the New York hospital, 1836–86; professor of opthalmic anatomy and surgery and of the principles and practice of surgery, in Castleton Medical college, Vermont, 1842–44; was influential in the establishment of the medical department of the University of the City of New York, in 1851; professor of surgery there, 1851–75, and emeritus professor, 1875–86. He was consulting surgeon of the Women's, St. Luke's and the Presbyterian hospitals; vice-president of the New York Academy of Medicine, 1861–66, and president, 1867–68. He was president of the Pathological society; the New York Medical Missionary association; a director of the Union Theological seminary, 1856–86; and a member of the Gynæcological Society of Boston, and of the county and state medical societies of

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New York. He performed many difficult and successful operations, several of them for the first time in the United States, and was the inventor of various surgical instruments of great value. He received the degree LL.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1872. He is the author of: *Strabismus*, with an *Appendix on Stammering* (1840), and of reports of operations. He died in New York city, Feb. 7, 1886.

POST, Charles Cyrel, author, was born in Shiawassee, Mich., May 16, 1846; son of Martin (1809–77) and Julia A. (Bancroft) Post; grandson of Stephen (1779–1863) and Hannah (Calkins) Post, great-grandson of Oliver (1746–1816) and Submit Post, and a descendant of Abraham, one of three sons of Stephen Post, who came from England and settled in Saybrook, Conn. He was a student at Hiram and Oberlin colleges, leaving to study law, and was admitted to the bar in 1874, but instead of practising, engaged in journalism in Indianapolis, Ind. He was secretary of the state grange of Indiana, and prominent in state politics. He was married first, in 1878, to Minnie, daughter of the Rev. J. K. Speer of North Carolina, and secondly, in 1884, to Helen, daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth Wilmans, of Fairfield, Ill., and founder of the school of mental science. He was publisher of the Chicago *Express*, 1883–85; removed in 1885 to Douglasville, Ga., where he became a leading member of the Peoples' party, founding and editing the organ of that party in Atlanta, and was chairman of the Georgia delegation to the Peoples' national convention at Omaha, July 2, 1892. In 1892 he removed to Sea Breeze, Fla., and in 1899 founded in Florida the School of Scientific, Philosophic and Psychic Research, to which he donated property estimated to be worth $200,000. His published works include: *Driven from Sea to Sea* (1883); *From Wabash to the Rio Grande* (1885); *Congressman Swanson* (1888); *Metaphysical Essays* (1896); *Men and Gods* (1898), and contributions to periodicals.

POST, George Edward, clergyman, and scientist, was born in New York city, Dec. 17, 1838; son of Dr. Alfred Charles (q.v.) and Harriet (Beers) Post; and grandson of Cyrenius Beers. He was graduated from the New York Free academy, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1857; from the University of the City of New York, M.D., 1860, and from Union Theological seminary, in 1861. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, June 5, 1861, and was chaplain in the U.S. army, 1861–63. He was married at Georgetown, D.C., Sept. 17, 1863, to Sarah, daughter of Robert and Frances (Davis) Read. He was sent by the American Board of Foreign Missions to Tripoli, Syria, 1863; was professor of surgery at the Syrian Protestant college, Beirut, from 1868, and surgeon to the Johanniter hospital, Beirut, from 1871. He devoted much attention to botany and ornithology, and was made a member or fellow of numerous foreign and American scientific societies. He was decorated with the Order of Othmaniyeh, by the Sultan of Turkey, with the Order of the Red Eagle, and that of the Ducal House of Saxony, Germany. His published works include: *Flora of Syria, Palestine and Egypt* (1880); *Text-Book of Botany* (1870); *Text-Book of Mammalia* (1871); *Butler's Physiology* (1872); *Text-Book of Birds* (1875); *Text-Book of Surgery* (1873); *Text-Book of Materia Medica* (1875); *Concordance to the Bible* (1878); *Dictionary of the Bible* (1899), all in Arabic, and the *Flora of Syria, Palestine and Siani*, in English (1896), besides contributions to religious publications.

POST, Louis Freeland, journalist, was born in Vienna, N.J., Nov. 15, 1849; son of Eugene Jerome and Elizabeth (Freeland) Post; grandson of David and Sarah (Vliet) Freeland and of Dr. Lewis and Theodosia (Steele) Post; and a descendant of Stephen Post who was born in England, immigrated to Cambridge, Mass., in 1634, removed to Hartford, Conn., in 1636, and in 1648 to Saybrook, Conn., where he died Aug. 16, 1659. Louis F. Post attended the public schools first in Vienna and Danville, N.J., and afterward in New York city; learned the printer's trade at Hackettstown, N.J.; studied law in New York city, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1870. He was in South Carolina, 1871–72, as stenographic and law clerk of David T. Corbin, U.S. attorney and state senator, and reported the Kuklux trials there with Benn Pitman. He practised law in New York city after March, 1873: was assistant U.S. attorney for the southern district of New York, 1874–75, under George Bliss, and was on the staff of the New York daily *Truth*, 1879–82. In 1881 he became a convert to Henry George's single tax theories; in 1882 was a candidate for representative in congress on the Labor and the Greenback tickets; in 1883 was Greenback candidate for attorney-general of New York, and again practised law, 1883–90. He edited the daily *Leader*, the campaign sheet of the Henry George mayoralty campaign, in 1886, and was the George candidate for district attorney of New York county in 1887. He was a contributor to *The Standard*, edited by Henry George, 1886–91; its editor, 1891–92, and associate editor and editor of the *Cleveland Recorder*, 1896–97. In 1898 he removed to Chicago, Ill., and founded *The Public*, a political and economic review, the general policy of which is directed by the principles of radical democracy and the single tax theory of public revenues and land tenure. He became somewhat widely known as a public lecturer on economic subjects. He was

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twice married, first, July 6, 1871, to Anna, daughter of George W. and Nancy A. Johnson of Hackettstown; she died Nov. 14, 1891, leaving one child, Charles J. Post, artist, of New York; and secondly, at Orange, N.J., Dec. 2, 1893, to Alice, daughter of Thomas and Katherine (Worcester) Thacher of New York city. He is the author of: an explanation, with diagrams, of *The Single Tax* (1894–99), and a history of *The George-Hewitt Mayoralty Campaign of 1886* (1887).

POST, Philip Sidney, representative, was born in Florida, Orange county, N.Y., March 19, 1833; son of Gen. Peter Schuyler and Mary D. (Coe) Post; grandson of Col. Garret and Martinche (Bertolf) Post, and of John D. Coe. He was graduated at Union college in 1855, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1856. He first practised in Galesburg, and in 1857 in Wyandotte, Kan., where he also published and edited the *Argus*. On the outbreak of the civil war he was made 2d lieutenant in the 59th Illinois volunteers; was promoted adjutant, July 21, 1861; major, Jan. 1, 1862; colonel, March 19, 1862, and was wounded at Pea Ridge, Ark., March 7, 1862. He subsequently commanded the 1st brigade, 1st division, 20th corps, the Army of the Cumberland, participating in the battle of Stone's River, and in the capture of Leetown; was transferred to the 2d brigade, 3d division, 4th army corps, commanding the division at Lovejoy's Station, Ga., and was seriously wounded in the hip at Nashville, Dec. 16, 1864, being brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on the same day for gallant services. He commanded the western district of Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio, 1865–66. He was married, May 24, 1866, to Cornelia Almira, daughter of William Townsend Post. He was at Vienna, 1866–74, as U.S. consul, and as U.S. consul-general, 1874–79. He was a member-at-large of the Illinois Republican state central committee, 1882–86, and a representative from the tenth Illinois district in the 50th, 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1887–95. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 6, 1895.

POST, Wright, was born at North Hempstead, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1766; son of Jotham and Winifred (Wright) Post and a descendant of Richard Post. He was privately educated; studied medicine under Dr. Richard Bailey (q.v.)., and in London under Dr. John Sheldon; began practice in New York city in 1786, and in 1787 lectured on anatomy in the New York hospital. He was married in 1790, to a daughter of Dr. Bailey; was associated with the latter in practice; and was appointed professor of surgery in the medical department of Columbia college in 1792. Under the auspices of the college he continued his medical studies abroad, made an exceptionally valuable collection of anatomical specimens, and on his return in 1793 became professor of anatomy. In 1813, when the medical department of Columbia was merged in the College of Physicians and Surgeons as the Medical School of New York, he became professor of anatomy and physiology, serving until 1826, when he also resigned the presidency of the college, to which he had been appointed in 1821. He received the honorary degree of M.D. from the University of the State of New York in 1814; visited Europe a third time in 1815, and was a trustee of Columbia college, 1816–28. He was surgeon or consulting surgeon to the New York hospital for many years, a member of the Literary and Philosophical society, and an officer in the New York County Medical society. He performed many remarkably successful surgical operations, and contributed to periodicals. He died at Throg's Neck, N.Y., June 14, 1828.

POTTER, Alonzo, third bishop of Pennsylvania and 48th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Beekman, Duchess county, N.Y., July 6, 1800; son of Joseph Potter, a member of the state assembly soon after the Revolution, and of Quaker descent. He attended the Po'keepsie academy, was graduated from Union, Schenectady, N.Y., in 1818; was a tutor there, 1819–22, and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1822–26. He studied theology under the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Turner, and was ordained deacon, May 1, 1822, and priest, Sept. 16, 1824. He was rector of St. Paul's church, Boston, Mass., 1826–31; professor of rhetoric and natural philosophy at Union college, 1831–45; vice-president of the college, 1838–45; honorary vice-president, 1841–65, and a trustee, 1847–63. He declined the professorship of ecclesiastical history in the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1835, and was chosen bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, May 23, 1845. He was consecrated, Sept. 23, 1845, in Christ church, Philadelphia, by Bishops Philander Chase, Brownell, and Hopkins, assisted by Bishops Doane, McCoskry, Whittingham, Alfred Lee and Freeman. During his episcopate, the Episcopal hospital was founded, and endowed with nearly half a million dollars: the Episcopal academy was re-established; the Philadelphia Divinity school was founded; thirty-five new churches were built in the city of Philadel-

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phia, and the diocese increased to such an extent that it was found advisable to divide it in 1865. He was married in 1824, to Maria, daughter of President Eliphalet Nott, of Union college. His six sons, Clarkson Nott (q.v.), Howard, Robert Brown (q.v.), Edward Tuckerman, Henry Codman (q.v.), and Eliphalet Nott (q.v.), filled important stations in life, and his only daughter was married to Launt Thompson, the sculptor. In 1846 Bishop Potter received the degree of D.D. from Harvard, and that of LL.D. from Union. He delivered lectures on the natural theology and Christian evidences, before the Lowell Institute, Boston, 1845–49; edited several important works, and is the author of: *Political Economy, its Objects, Uses, and Principles* (1840); *The Principles of Science, applied to the Domestic and Mechanic Arts* (1841); *The School and Schoolmaster* (1842); *Hand-book for Readers and Students* (1843); *Discourses, Charges, Addresses, Pastoral Letters, etc.* (1858), and *Religious Philosophy*. He made a voyage around Cape Horn for his health, in 1865, and died in the harbor of San Francisco on the day of his arrival, July 4, 1865.

POTTER, Charles Nelson, jurist, was born in Cooperstown, N.Y., Oct. 31, 1852; son of George Washington and Mary Jane (Marcellus) Potter, and grandson of Royal and Chloe (Priest) Potter, and of John and Elizabeth (Johnson) Marcellus. He attended the public schools of Grand Rapids, Mich., and was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1873. He was admitted to the bar in 1873; removed to Cheyenne, Wyoming, in 1876, and was married Aug. 22, 1877, to Bessie, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Slater) Ireland of Muskegon, Mich. He was city attorney, 1878–81 and 1888–91; prosecuting attorney of the county, 1881–83; a member of the state constitutional convention in 1889; attorney-general of Wyoming, 1891–95; a member of the board of education of Cheyenne, 1888–97 and associate justice of the supreme court of Wyoming, 1895–97, and on Dec. 8, 1897, became chief justice.

POTTER, Clarkson Nott, representative, was born in Schenectady, N.Y., April 25, 1825; son of the Rev. Alonzo and Maria (Nott) Potter. He was graduated from Union college in 1842; studied civil engineering at the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute; was a tutor at Union college, 1845–47; and obtained employment as a civil engineer in Milwaukee, Wis. He was admitted to the bar and established himself in practice in New York city in 1848. He was married in October, 1853, to Virginia, daughter of Matthew, and Louisa Ann (Mitchell) Pope. He was a Democratic representative from New York in the 41st, 42d and 43rd congresses, 1869–75, declining nomination to the 44th congress; was president of the Democratic state conventions of 1875 and 1877; and a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1872 and 1876. He was a representative in the 45th and 46th congresses, 1877–81, in the 45th congress, securing the passage in the house of a bill establishing the U.S. court of claims. He was the unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant governor of New York in 1879. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Columbia in 1874. He was a trustee of Union college, 1863–82, and president of the American Bar association at the time of his death, which occurred in New York city, Jan. 23, 1882.

POTTER, Edward Eells, naval officer, was born in Medina, N.Y., May 9, 1833. His parents removed to Rockford, Ill., from where he was appointed midshipman U.S.N., Feb. 5, 1850. He was promoted passed midshipman, June 20, 1856, and lieutenant July 9, 1858, serving on the *St. Lawrence* on the coast of Brazil, 1857–59. He was assigned to the Western Gulf squadron, May 9, 1860; serving as executive officer on the *Wissahickon* during the bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and the capture of New Orleans. He also passed the Vicksburg batteries twice; participated in the engagement with the ram *Arkansas*, and was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862. He was attached to the *De Soto* of the Eastern Gulf squadron, then to the *Wabash* of the North Atlantic squadron, and commanded the ironclad *Mahopac*, 1864. He commanded the *Chippewa* of the North Atlantic squadron in 1865; participated in the second engagement at Fort Fisher and the bombardment of Fort Anderson, and was executive officer of the *Rhode Island*, 1865–67, and of the *Franklin*, Admiral Farragut's flagship, 1867–68. He was promoted commander, June 3, 1869; commanded the *Shawmut* of the North Atlantic squadron, 1871–72, and with her ascended the Orinoco river to Angostura, Venezuela, recovering from the revolutionists two steamers belonging to an American company. He commanded the *Constellation*, carrying supplies to the sufferers in Ireland in 1880, and was promoted captain, July 11, 1880. He was at the Brooklyn navy yard, 1881–83; commanded the *Lancaster* from December, 1885, to September, 1886; the League Island navy yard, 1886; was governor of the U.S. Naval Home in Philadelphia, 1891, and 1893–95; commanded the receiving-ship *Minnesota*, 1891–93, and the Norfolk navy yard in 1893; was promoted to the rank of commodore, June 27, 1893, and was retired through age limit, May 9, 1895. He died at his home at Belvidere, Ill., Jan. 8, 1902.

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POTTER, Edward Elmer, soldier, was born in New York city, June 21, 1823; son of Ellis and Elizabeth (Elmer) Potter; grandson of Ellis and Agnes (Crowell) Potter and of Dr. Philemon Elmer, and a descendant of Marmaduke Potter, who immigrated to America from Stony Stratford, England, settled in Woodbridge, N.J., in the latter part of the 17th century, and from Edward Elmer, who emigrated from England long before the American Revolution. Edward Elmer Potter was graduated from Columbia college in 1842; and after studying law, he went to California, making his home in New Jersey after his return. He was appointed captain and commissary of subsistence in the Federal army in February, 1862, served in North Carolina, and in October, 1862, recruited and was commissioned colonel of a regiment of North Carolina volunteers. He took part in the operations in North and South Carolina and East Tennessee; was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers Nov. 29, 1862, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers March 13, 1865, for distinguished services and bravery. He resigned July 24, 1865, and resided in Madison, N.J. He never married. He died in New York city, June 1, 1889.

POTTER, Eliphalet Nott, educator, was born in Schenectady, N.Y., Sept. 20, 1836; son of the Rev. Alonzo and Maria (Nott) Potter. He was educated at the Protestant Episcopal academy of Philadelphia, Pa., and St. James's college, Md., and graduated from Union college in 1861. He attended the Berkeley divinity school, Middletown, Conn.; was admitted to the diaconate, June 22, 1862, at Troy, N.Y., appointed to missionary duty in the Lehigh valley, Pa., and in charge of the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, Pa., 1862–69. He served during the civil war as chaplain under his brother, General Robert B. Potter (q.v.); was ordained priest in the Church of the Holy Communion, New York city, March 19, 1865; and was secretary of the board of trustees and professor of ethics at Lehigh university, 1866–71, serving also as associate rector of St. Paul's church, Troy, N.Y., 1869–71. He married, April 28, 1870, Helen, daughter of Joseph Wiltsie and Mary (Wolf) Fuller, of Troy. He succeeded Charles A. Aiken as president of Union college in 1871, being inaugurated June 26, 1872, and under his presidency the college assumed organic relations with the Albany Law school, the Dudley observatory, and the Albany medical college, becoming Union university in 1873. He resigned the presidency of the university in 1884, being made its chancellor, and on June 25, 1884, was elected bishop of Nebraska, which office he declined, accepting a pending election as president of Hobart college, which position he filled, 1884–97. He was also president of the Cosmopolitan university (a correspondence university), 1892–1901. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Union college in 1869, and by Columbia in 1871; LL.D. by Williams college in 1880; D.C.L. by Trinity college, Toronto, and by the University of the South in 1889, and L.H.D. by St. Stephen's college, Annandale, N.Y., in 1895, having been a trustee of the latter college, 1872–86. He is the author of: *Three Witnesses to the Truth of Religion;* memoirs of Dr. Tayler Lewis and Dr. Isaac Jackson; and *Washington, a Model in his Library and Life.* He died in the city of Mexico, Feb. 6, 1901.

POTTER, Elisha Reynolds, representative, was born at Little Rest (South Kingston), R.I., Nov. 5, 1764; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Potter; grandson of Ichabod and Margaret (Potter) Potter, and of Elisha and Susanna (Potter) Reynolds, and a descendant of Nathaniel Potter, who settled in Portsmouth, R.I., where he died in 1644. Elisha Reynolds Potter learned the blacksmith's trade, and enlisted as a private in the Revolutionary army. He was educated in Plainfield academy, was admitted to the bar in 1789 and practised in South Kingston, R.I. He was a representative in the Rhode Island legislature, 1793–96, 1798–1808, and 1816–35, and speaker of the house five terms. He was a Federalist representative from Rhode Island in the 4th congress, completing the term of Benjamin Bourn, resigned, and in the 5th, 11th, 12th and 13th congresses, serving 1796–99 and 1809–15. He was defeated for governor of Rhode Island in 1818 by Nehemiah R. Knight, by 616 votes. He was married first to Mrs. Mary Perkins, widow of Joseph Perkins, and secondly, to Mary, daughter of Pardon Mawney of East Greenwich, R.I. He died at South Kingston, R.I., Sept. 26, 1835.

POTTER, Elisha Reynolds, jurist, was born in South Kingston, R.I., June 20, 1811; son of Elisha Reynolds (q.v.) and Mary (Mawney) Potter, and grandson of Pardon Mawney. He was graduated at Harvard in 1830; was admitted to the bar in 1832, and practised in South Kingston. He was a representative and state senator in the Rhode Island legislature for several years; was adjutant-general of the state, 1835–37, and was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1841–42. He was a Law and Order representative from the western district of Rhode Island in the 28th congress, 1843–45, and was defeated for re-election in 1844; was state commissioner of public schools, 1849–54, and was associate justice of the supreme court, 1868–

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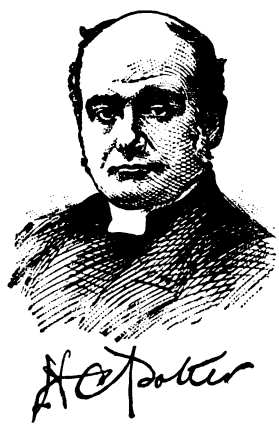
82. He was a member of the Rhode Island Historical society, and contributed to its Collections, *A Brief Account of the Emissions of Paper Money made by the Colony of Rhode Island* (1837), together with several addresses. He is also the author of: *Report on the Condition and Improvement of the Public Schools of Rhode Island* (1852); *The Bible and Prayer in Public Schools* (1854), and *Early History of Narragansett* (1835). He died in South Kingston, R.I., April 10, 1882.

POTTER, Henry, jurist, was born in Granville county, N.C., in 1765. He was educated for the law, and settled in Fayetteville, N.C., from which place he was appointed in 1801, by President Jefferson, judge of the U.S. circuit court for the 5th circuit, and in 1802, judge of the U.S. district court of North Carolina, succeeding John Sitgreaves, deceased, which office he held until his death. He charged the jury in the case of Lord Granville's heirs versus the governor of North Carolina in 1806, Chief Justice Marshall from personal considerations refusing to sit upon the trial. He was a commissioner to erect a governor's "palace" at Raleigh in 1813, and to sell lots belonging to the state for the purpose of enlarging the state house in 1819. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1799–1856; compiled, with John Louis Taylor of Craven county, and Bartlett Yancey of Caswell county, a revision of the "Law of the State of North Carolina" (2 vols., 1821), and is the author of: *Duties of a Justice of the Peace* (1816). He died in Fayetteville, N.C., Dec. 20, 1857.

POTTER, Henry Codman, sixth bishop of New York and 131st in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Schenectady, N.Y., May 25, 1834; fifth son of the Rev. Alonzo and Maria (Nott) Potter. He attended the Episcopal academy at Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated from the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1857. He was ordered deacon in 1857, and ordained priest in 1858. He was twice married: first, Oct. 8, 1857, to Eliza Rogers, daughter of Samuel O. and Clara (Boyd) Jacobs of Spring Grove, Pa., who died June 29, 1901; and secondly, Oct. 4, 1902, to Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark of Cooperstown, N.Y. In November, 1902, Mrs. Potter announced her gift of the East Side Community House, a philanthropic institution similar to



Hull House, Chicago, for the city of New York, to cost about half a million dollars. Mr. Potter was rector of Christ Church, Greensburg, Pa., 1857–58; of St. John's, Troy, N.Y., 1859–66; assistant, on the Greene Foundation, at Trinity church, Boston, Mass., 1866–68, and rector of Grace church, New York city, 1868–84. He refused the presidency of Kenyon college, Ohio, in 1863, and the office of bishop of Iowa in 1875. He was elected assistant bishop of New York in 1883, and was consecrated, Oct. 20, 1883, by Bishops Smith, Williams and Clark, assisted by Bishops Whipple, Stevens, Littlejohn, Doane, Huntington and McLaren. On the death of his uncle, Bishop Horatio Potter, Jan. 2, 1887, he succeeded to the bishopric. He became prominent in public reforms; was a friend of the laboring classes, and his services as an arbitrator to adjust differences between employer and employed were frequently sought. He was secretary of the house of bishops, 1866–83. Union college conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1863; D.D. in 1865, and LL.D. in 1877; the degree of D.D. was also given him by Trinity in 1884, by Harvard in 1890 and by Oxford, England, in 1892; that of D.C.L. by Bishop's university in 1894, and that of LL.D. by Cambridge, England, in 1888, and by the University of Pennsylvania and Yale in 1901. His published writings include: *Sisterhood and Deaconesses* (1871); *The Gates of the East* (1873); *Waymarks* (1892); *The Scholar and the State* (1897); *The East of To-day and To-morrow* (1902); *The Citizen in His Relation to the Industrial Situation* (1902), and numerous sermons and addresses.

POTTER, Horatio, fifth bishop of New York and 62d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Beekman, Duchess county, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1802; son of Joseph and Ann (Knight) Potter. He attended the academy at Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; was graduated from Union college in 1826; and ordained deacon, July 15, 1827, and priest, Dec. 14, 1828. He was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Washington (Trinity) college, Hartford, Conn., 1826–33, and declined the presidency of the college. He was rector of St. Peter's, Albany, N.Y., 1833–54, and upon the death of the Rt. Rev. Jonathan Wainwright, provisional bishop of New York, Sept. 21, 1854, Dr. Potter was chosen his successor, and consecrated in Trinity church, New York city, Nov. 22, 1854, by Bishops Brownell, Hopkins and Doane, assisted by Bishops McCoskry, Whittingham, Eastburn, Alonzo Potter, Williams, Whitehouse, Lee and Fulford (Montreal). The canon for the election of a provisional bishop was passed in 1850, as Bishop B. T. Onderdonk had been suspended in 1844, thus leaving the diocese without a bishop. Upon the death of Bishop Onderdonk

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in 1861, Dr. Potter was chosen fifth bishop of New York, the dioceses of Long Island and Albany being set apart during his episcopate. He was a member of the Lambeth conferences in England in 1867 and 1877, and of the general convention held at Philadelphia in 1865. On the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversity of his consecration, Nov. 29, 1879, at the Academy of Music, New York city, a testimonial was presented him, in the form of a casket of gold, silver and steel, modeled after the ancient Ark of the Covenant. In 1883 his health broke down, and his nephew, the Rev. Henry Codman Potter, was elected assistant bishop of New York. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Trinity in 1838, that of LL.D. by Hobart in 1856, and D.C.L. by Oxford, England, in 1860. He died in New York city, Jan 2, 1887, and his remains were interred in the cemetery at Poughkeepsie.

POTTER, James, soldier, was born in Tyrone, Ireland, in 1729; son of John Potter, who immigrated to America with his wife and children in the ship *Dunnegall*, landing at New Castle, Del., in 1741, and settled in 1746 in what became Cumberland county, Pa., in 1750, and was high sheriff of the county in 1750, 1754 and 1755. James Potter was commissioned ensign in Lieut.-Col. John Armstrong's battalion, Feb. 17, 1756, and was wounded in the expedition against Kittanning, Sept. 7, 1756. He was promoted lieutenant, 2d battalion, Oct. 23, 1757; captain, Feb. 17, 1759, and in 1764 commanded three companies on the northern frontier. He removed to Sunbury, Pa., in 1769; was appointed a justice of Northumberland county in 1772, removed to Union county, and settled in Penn's Valley in 1774. He was elected colonel of the upper battalion of Pennsylvania patriot militia, Jan. 24, 1776, and commanded a battalion in the battles of Trenton, Dec. 26, 1766, and Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777, being wounded at Princeton. He was promoted brigadier-general of Pennsylvania militia, April 5, 1777, and commanded a brigade at Brandywine and Germantown. He also served on the outposts of Washington's army at Valley Forge; during the summer of 1778 he assisted in repelling Indian invasion in Penn's Valley, and in July, 1779, he removed to Middle Creek, Pa. He was a member of the supreme executive council in 1780, vice-president of Pennsylvania in 1781, and was defeated as president by John Dickinson. He was appointed major-general of Pennsylvania militia, May 23, 1782, and was a member of the council of censors in 1784. He was married, first, to Elizabeth Cathcart; secondly, to Mrs. Mary (Patterson) Chambers. He died in Franklin county, Pa., in November, 1789.

POTTER, John Fox, representative, was born in Augusta, Maine, May 11, 1817; son of John and Caroline (Fox) Potter; grandson of the Rev. Isaiah and Elizabeth Edwards (Barrett) Potter of Lebanon, N.H., and of John Fox of Portland, Maine, and a descendant of William Potter, who emigrated from Lincoln, Eng., to New Haven, Conn., in 1637. He was educated at Phillips academy, Exeter, N.H., studied law in Augusta, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and removed to East Tracy, Wis., in 1838. He was married, Oct. 15, 1839, to Frances E. Lewis, daughter of George and Rebecca (Lewis) Fox of Portland, Maine, and secondly, to Sarah Fox. He was judge of Walworth county, Wis., 1842–46; a member of the assembly of Wisconsin in 1856, and a Republican representative from the first district of Wisconsin in the 35th–37th congresses, 1857–63. In 1860 a debate brought about by a speech of Representative Owen Lovejoy, announcing the death of his brother, Elisha P., caused Mr. Potter to be challenged by Representative Roger A. Pryor of Virginia, and in accepting the challenge, he named bowie-knives as the weapons; but on the objection of Mr. Pryor's seconds to the weapons as "barbarous," the challenge was withdrawn. He was a delegate to the Crittenden peace congress of 1861; chairman of the investigating committee appointed by the 37th congress for unearthing treason and disloyalty in government offices and departments; was defeated for election by James S. Brown in 1862; commanded a battery in the Wisconsin volunteer artillery in the civil war, and declined the governorship of Dakota Territory, offered him by President Lincoln in 1863, but accepted the appointment as U.S. consul-general at Montreal, serving, 1863–66. He was a delegate to the Whig national conventions of 1852, 1856, 1860 and 1864. He died in East Troy, Wis., May 18, 1899.

POTTER, Joseph Hayden, soldier, was born in Concord, N.H., Oct. 12, 1822; son of Thomas Drake and Eunice (Marden) Potter; grandson of Joseph and Nancy (Drake) Potter, and of John Marden of Chichester, N.H., and a descendant of Robert Potter, who came from Coventry, England, to Lynn, Mass., in 1630. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1843, served in the military occupation of Texas, 1845–46, and was promoted 2d lieutenant, 7th infantry, Oct. 21, 1845. He served during the Mexican war, being engaged in the defense of Fort Brown, and for gallantry at Monterey, where he was severely wounded while storming the enemy's works, he was brevetted 1st lieutenant, Sept. 23, 1846. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Oct. 30, 1847; captain, Jan. 9, 1856; served on the Utah expedition, 1858–60; at Fort Webster, New Mexico, in 1860; on court-martial duty at Fort Bliss, Tex., and on frontier duty, Fort McLane, New Mexico, 1860–61. He was captured by

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Texas insurgents at San Augustine Springs, Tex., July 27, 1861, and was not exchanged until Aug. 27, 1862. He was appointed colonel of the 12th New Hampshire volunteers, Sept. 27, 1862; was engaged in the Maryland campaign, Army of the Potomac, October–November, 1862; in the Rappahannock campaign, December, 1862, to May 1863, commanding a brigade in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, Va. At Chancellorsville he was severely wounded, captured and was held as a prisoner of war from May to October, 1863. He was promoted major and transferred to the 19th infantry, July 4, 1863; brevetted colonel, May 3, 1863, for Chancellorsville, and lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 13, for Fredricksburg; served on special duty five months, 1863–64, was assistant provost marshal-general of Ohio, 1864, and commanded a brigade in the 18th corps, Army of the James, September–December, 1864, taking part in the attack on Fort Harrison, Sept. 29, 1864. He commanded a brigade in the 24th army corps, Dec. 2, 1864, to Jan. 16, 1865, and was chief of staff of the 24th army corps, Jan. 16, to July 10, 1865, being engaged in the attack on Hatcher's Run, Va., and the pursuit of the Confederate army. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S. army, March 13, 1865; was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, May 1, 1865, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866. He was married in 1865, to Alice Kilburn of Columbus, Ohio. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 30th infantry, July 28, 1866; commanded a regiment in the department of the Platte in 1867; Fort Sedgwick, Colo., 1867–68, and Fort Sanders, Wy., 1868–69. He was transferred to the 4th infantry, March 15, 1869; promoted colonel and transferred to the 24th infantry, Dec. 11, 1873; commanded Fort Brown, Tex., 1874–76, and the District of the Rio Grande, 1875–76. He was governor of the Soldier's Home, Washington, D.C., 1877–81; in command of a regiment at Fort Supply, Indian Territory, 1881–86, and of the department of the Missouri, April to Oct. 12, 1886, when he was retired from active service, having been promoted brigadier-general, U.S.A., April 1, 1886. He died in Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1892.

POTTER, Margaret Horton, author, was born in Chicago, Ill., May 20, 1881; daughter of Orrin Woodard and Ellen (Owen) Potter; granddaughter of Abel and Cynthia (Woodard) Potter and of William and Abba (Potter) Owen, and a descendant of Martin Potter of Potter Hall, South Shields (1714), Yorkshire, Eng., and Owen Tudor of Wales (1485). She attended a preparatory school in Chicago, and pursued advanced studies under a private tutor. She was married to John Donald Black of Chicago, Jan. 1, 1902, but continued to write under her maiden name. Her published works include: *A Social Lion* (1899); *Uncanonized* (1900); *The House of De Mailly* (1901).

POTTER, Orlando Brunson, representative, was born at Charlemont, Mass., May 10, 1823; son of —— and Sophia (Rice) Potter, and a descendant of John Potter, who signed the covenant of New Haven in 1639. Orlando was a student at Williams college, 1841–42; taught school in Dennis, Mass.; attended the Harvard Law school; was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1848, and practised in Boston and at South Reading, Mass. In 1852, upon discovering the value of a patent for a sewing machine obtained by Mr. Brown, he organized the Grover and Baker Sewing Machine company, financed the concern, protected the patent in the courts, and as one-third owner of the stock acquired a large fortune. He withdrew from the company in 1873, and devoted himself to the management of real estate. On Aug. 14, 1861, he laid before Secretary Salmon P. Chase a plan to remedy the unequal and changeable values of the currency of the different states, which plan, with the modification of issuing United States notes as legal tender, which he did not approve, became the basis of the banking system of the United States in 1863. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for representative in the 46th congress in 1878 in the tenth district; was elected from the eleventh congressional district of New York, as Union Democratic representative in the 48th congress, 1883–85; declined renomination in 1884, and the Democratic candidacy for mayor of New York city in 1886. He was a member of the first Rapid Transit commission of New York city, a trustee of Cornell university, 1891–93, and president of the State Agricultural society. He maintained on his own farm a home for poor children, its occupants being cared for under his personal supervision. He was married first in October, 1850, to Martha G., daughter of B. B. Wiley of South Reading, Mass., and secondly, to a daughter of Dr. Jared Linsly of New York. He left an estate valued at $7,000,000. He died in New York city, Jan. 2, 1894.

POTTER, Platt, jurist, was born in Galway, N.Y., April 6, 1800; son of Restcome and Lucinda (Strong) Potter. He was graduated at Schenectady academy in 1820; studied law under Alonzo C. Paige; was admitted to the bar in 1824, and practised law in Minorville, N.Y., 1824–33. He was a member of the assembly from Montgomery and Hamilton counties in 1830, and engaged in practice in Schenectady with Alonzo C. Paige in 1834. He was married in 1836 to Antoinette, daughter of the Rev. Winslow Paige, D.D. He was master and examiner in chancery, 1838–47; district attorney of Schenectady county, 1839–47, and

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justice of the supreme court of New York and of the court of appeals, 1857–65. He was re-elected in 1865, and in 1870 caused the arrest of Henry Ray, a member of the New York assembly, for ignoring his court summons, and in consequence was himself tried for "high breach of privilege," but was vindicated on his own argument. He was a trustee of Union college, 1865–85, receiving the degree of LL.D. from there in 1867; was president of the state judicial convention in Rochester, N.Y., in 1870, and served as president of the Mohawk national bank at Schenectady for several years. In 1886 he presented the New York Historical society with six volumes of the "State Trials of England," published in 1742, and of great value, being originally the property of Sir William Johnson, Bart. He is the author of: *Potter's Dwarris* (1871); *Equity Jurisprudence*, compiled and enlarged from the work of John Willard (1875); *Potter on Corporations* (1879), and several pamphlets. He died in Schenectady, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1891.

POTTER, Robert Brown, soldier, was born in Schenectady, N.Y., July 16, 1829; son of Alonzo and Maria (Nott) Potter. He entered Union college in the class of 1849, but did not graduate; studied law, and practised in New York city. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 51st New York volunteer regiment in 1861, and was attached to Reno's brigade, Burnside's army. He led the assault at Roanoke Island, receiving a severe wound at New Berne; took part in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Manassas, Chantilly, Antietam (where he was wounded), and Fredericksburg. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 18, 1863, commanding a division at Vicksburg and in the siege of Knoxville, Tenn.; was brevetted major-general of volunteers in August, 1864; was severely wounded during the final assault on Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and on his recovery was given command of the Connecticut and Rhode Island district of the department of the east. He was married, Sept. 20, 1865, to Abby, daughter of John Austin Stevens, and on the same date was commissioned major-general of volunteers. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1866, and was receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, 1866–69. He died in Newport, R.I., Feb. 19, 1887.

POTTER, Samuel John, senator, was born in South Kingstown, R.I., about 1751; son of John and Elizabeth (Hazard) Potter; grandson of John and Mercy (Robinson) Potter and of Stephen and Mary (Robinson) Hazard, and a descendant of Nathaniel Potter of Portsmouth, R.I. He married in 1765, Nancy Seager, and had ten children. He was deputy governor of Rhode Island from May, 1790, to February, 1799; lieutenant governor, February to May, 1799, and again, 1800–03, and U.S. senator from Rhode Island from March 4, 1803, until his death, being succeeded by Benjamin Howland (q.v.). He was a presidential elector, voting for Washington in 1792, and for John Adams in 1796. He died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 26, 1804.

POTTER, William, diplomatist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 17, 1852; son of Thomas and Adaline Coleman (Bower) Potter. His great-grandfather, Gen. Jacob Bower, was an officer in the Continental army, and an original member of the Philadelphia Society of the Cincinnati, and his great-great-grandfather, Col. Joseph Wood, served in the colonial army during the French and Indian war. He attended the University of Pennsylvania in 1870, and engaged in business with his father, becoming vice-president of the corporation of Thomas Potter, Sons & Co. He was twice married: first, on April 25, 1878, to Jane Kennedy Vanuxem of Philadelphia, and secondly, May 16, 1899, to Hetty Vanuxem, who died, Aug. 12, 1901. He was appointed by President Harrison, special commissioner to negotiate a system of sea post offices with London, Paris and Berlin; was a delegate to the fourth congress of the Universal Postal union at Vienna in 1891, and was U.S. minister to Italy, 1892–94. He was a relief commissioner to Porto Rico during the Spanish-American war, and in 1902 became president of Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia.

POTTER, William Bleeker, mining engineer, was born in Schenectady, N.Y., March 23, 1846; son of the Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter. He was graduated from Columbia college, A.B. in 1866, M.E., 1869; was assistant in geology there, 1869–71; assistant on the geological survey of Ohio, under Prof. John D. Newberry, and was appointed professor of mining and metallurgy at Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., in 1871. He was elected president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1888, and was a member of the leading scientific societies of the United States and Europe.

POTTER, William James, author, was born in North Dartmouth, Mass., Feb. 1, 1830; son of William and Anna (Aiken) Potter; grandson of William H. and Patience (Thurston) Potter, and of Ebenezer and Chloe (Hathaway) Aiken, and a descendant of Nathaniel Potter, Aquidneck, R.I., 1638. He attended the Friends school, Providence, R.I.; was graduated at the State Normal school, Bridgewater, Mass., and at Harvard in 1854, and studied in Germany, 1857–58. He was an usher in Bristol academy, Taunton, Mass., 1849–50; instructor in the high school, Cambridge, Mass., 1854–56, and a student at the Harvard Divinity school, 1856–57. He was ordained

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pastor of the First Congregational (Unitarian) society, New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 28, 1859, and was its pastor continuously, 1859–93. He was married, Nov. 26, 1863, to Elizabeth Claghorn, daughter of Spooner and Lydia (Delano) Babcock of New Bedford, Mass. He was drafted into the army in 1863; was hospital chaplain at Alexandria, Va., and was detailed for special service under the secretary of war, to inspect hospitals in and near Washington and Alexandria. After serving for a year in this capacity and in the sanitary commission, he returned to his parish in New Bedford. In 1867 he aided in establishing the American Free Religious association, and was its secretary, 1867–82, and its president, 1882–93. He also organized the Union for Good Works in New Bedford, in 1870. In addition to his work in his pastorate, he delivered many lectures and addresses, mostly under the auspices of the Free Religious association, in Boston and elsewhere, and the first six months of 1893 he spent in California, preaching and lecturing. He edited *The Index*, 1880–87; contributed to the *Radical* and other periodicals, and is the author of: *Four Discourses Suggested by the Life and Tragic Death of Abraham Lincoln* (1865); *Twenty-five Sermons of Twenty-five Years* (1885); *The First Congregational Society in New Bedford. Its History as Illustrative of Ecclesiastical Evolution* (1889); *Lectures and Sermons: With a Biographical Sketch by Francis Ellingwood Abbot* (1893), and a number of other printed sermons. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 21, 1893.

POTTS, David, representative, was born at Warwick Furnace, Chester county, Pa., Nov. 27, 1794; son of David and Martha (Potts) Potts; grandson of Samuel and Joanna (Holland) Potts, and of David and Anna (Potts) Potts, and a descendant of Thomas and Martha (Keurlis) Potts. Thomas Potts emigrated from Wales to America with his uncle Thomas, of Coventry, England, in 1690, and settled near Philadelphia, Pa. He was well educated; served in the war of 1812 with his brother Thomas, and at an early age was placed in charge of Warwick Furnace, and his ancestral home, carrying on the furnace most successfully for half a century, and making many improvements in the estate. He was married, March 4, 1819, to Anna Nutt, daughter of Robert and Ruth (Potts) May of Coventry, Pa. He represented Chester county in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1823–25, and was a Whig and anti-Mason representative in the 22d–25th congresses, 1831–39. He gave liberally towards the raising of regiments and for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Federal army during the civil war. He was at one time a candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, on the Free Soil ticket. He died at Warwick, Pa., June 1, 1863.

POTTS, Jonathan, surgeon, was born in Popodickon, Berks county, Pa., April 11, 1745; son of John and Ruth (Savage) Potts, and grandson of Thomas, the immigrant, and Martha (Keurlis) Potts, and of Samuel and Ann (Rutter) Savage. His father founded Pottstown, Pa. Jonathan attended school at Ephrata and Philadelphia; was a medical student in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1766–68, and was graduated at the College of Philadelphia, B.M., in 1768, his class being the first to be graduated from the medical school. He was married, May 5, 1767, to Grace Richardson. He practised medicine in Reading, Pa.; was a delegate to the provincial meeting of deputies at Philadelphia in July, 1774, and a member of the Provincial congress at Philadelphia in January, 1775. He was active in raising men and in organizing the forces of Berks county in 1776, and was appointed physician and surgeon in the Continental army, operating in Northern New York, June 6, 1776. He was placed in charge of the hospital at Fort George, and when Gates joined Washington in Philadelphia, Surgeon Potts made his headquarters in Market Street, where General Putnam ordered all officers in charge of the sick to report. He was present at the battle of Princeton, and was appointed medical director-general of the Northern department, April 11, 1777. He was on leave of absence from November, 1777, until Jan. 22, 1778, when he was transferred from the army at Albany, N.Y., to the hospitals of the middle department, and served at Valley Forge, until prostrated by illness. He was elected surgeon of the Philadelphia city troop, May 17, 1779, and in that year assisted in defending from a mob the home of James Wilson, the signer. He resigned from the Continental army, Oct. 6, 1780, and died in Reading, Pa., in October, 1781.

POTTS, Richard, delegate and senator, was born in Upper Marlborough, Prince George county, Md., in July, 1753. He practised law in Frederick county, where he was a member and clerk of the committee of observation in 1776; clerk of the court, 1777–79, and a member of the Maryland house of delegates, 1779–80 and 1787–88. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1781–82; became state attorney for the counties of Frederick, Montgomery and Washington, in 1784, and was a member of the state convention that ratified the Federal constitution in 1788. He was appointed U.S. attorney for Maryland by President Washington in 1789; became chief judge of the fifth district of Maryland in 1791; was elected to the U.S. senate from Maryland to complete the term of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, in 1793, serving 1793–96, and was associate justice of the Maryland court of appeals, 1801–04. He was married, first, to Elizabeth, sister of Capt. John

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Hughes, who bandaged the eyes of Major André at the time of his execution; secondly, Dec. 19, 1799, to Eleanor Murdock. He received the degree LL.D. from the College of New Jersey, 1805. He died in Frederick county, Md., Nov. 26, 1808.

POTTS, William, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1838; son of Joseph Kirkbride and Sidney (Bonsall) Potts; grandson of Joseph Potts, and a descendant of Thomas Potts of Coventry, Eng. He studied law for a brief period, removed to New York in 1863, and engaged in the insurance business and in banking. He was secretary of the Brooklyn Civil Service Reform association, 1880–94, save while in the public service; of the New York and the National Civil Service Reform associations, 1881–94, with the same exception; was chief examiner of the Civil Service commission for New York state in 1887, and vice-president of the National Civil Service Reform league, 1894–96. He was also a member of numerous social and scientific organizations, and active in movements for improvement in political methods, and in social settlement work. His published works include: *Noblesse Oblige* (1880); *Evolution of Vegetable Life* (1889); *Evolution and Social Reform—the Socialistic Method* (1890); *Form and Color in Nature* (1891); *The Monetary Problem* (1892); *From a New England Hillside* (1895), and *Statistics of Societies* (compiled, 1899).

POTTS, William Stevens, educator, was born at Fishing Creek, Northumberland county, Pa., Oct. 13, 1802; son of William and Mary (Gardner) Potts. His father was a Quaker, and his mother of Scotch descent. He removed with his parents to Trenton, N.J., in 1810; was educated in the public schools; in 1818 went to Philadelphia to learn the printer's trade, and while there, in 1822, studied theology under the Rev. Ezra S. Ely. He attended Princeton Theological seminary, 1825–27; was licensed by the presbytery of Philadelphia, November, 1827; became a missionary in New Jersey and the south, 1827–28, and was ordained by the presbytery of Missouri, Oct. 26, 1828. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church of St. Louis, Mo., 1828–35; president of Marion college, Mo., 1835–39, and founder and pastor (1839–52) of the Second Presbyterian church of St. Louis. He received the degree D.D. from Marion college in 1841. He was married to Ann, daughter of Samuel Benton. He died in St. Louis, Mo., March 27, 1852.

POU, Edward William, representative, was born in Tuskegee, Macon county, Ala., Sept. 9, 1863; son of Edward William and Anna Maria (Smith) Pou; grandson of Joseph and Eliza M. (Felder) Pou, and of James H. and Nancy (Bryan) Smith; and a descendant of Gavin Pou of South Carolina. He was educated at the school of John L. Davis at Smithfield, N.C., and at the University of North Carolina, 1881–84; taught school, 1884–85; studied law under his father; was admitted to the bar in October, 1885, and began practice in Smithfield in partnership with his brother, James H. Pou, and subsequently with Furnifold M. Simmons (q.v.). He was chairman of the executive committee of Johnston county in 1886, and under his administration the county became permanently Democratic. He was married Oct. 18, 1887, to Carrie, daughter of Ross and Mary Ann (Houghton) Ihrie of Pittsboro, N.C. He was a Democratic presidential elector, 1888; and was solicitor of the fourth North Carolina judicial district in 1890, 1894 and 1898. In 1896 he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for representative from the fourth North Carolina district to the 55th congress, and was elected to the 57th and 58th congresses, 1901–05, serving on the committees on reform in the civil service and expenditures in the treasury dedartment.

POULSSON, Anne Emilie, author, was born at Cedar Grove, Essex county, N.J., Sept. 8, 1853; daughter of Halvor and Ruth Ann (Mitchell) Poulsson; grand-daughter of Paul and Ingeborg Mathea (Moe) Poulsson of Norway, and of Samuel and Hannah (Thornton) Mitchell of England. She attended the public schools of Newark, N.J., and was graduated from the Kindergarten Normal school of Misses Garland and Weston, Boston, Mass., in 1881. Her eyesight had been impaired from infancy, and fearing possible blindness she became a student in the Perkins Institution for the Blind in South Boston, where she afterward taught, 1879–82. Subsequently she entered into private teaching and study and gained a reputation as a lecturer and writer. She became joint editor of the *Kindergarten Review* in 1897. Her published works include: *Nursery Finger Plays* (1889); *In the Child's World* (1893); *Through the Farmyard Gate* (1896); *Child Stories and Rhymes* (1898); *Kinderwelt*, selections from *In the Child's World* (1898); *Love and Law in Child Training* (1899); *El Mundo de Niño*, selections from *In the Child's World* (1900); *Holiday Songs* (1901), and numerous articles contributed to periodicals.

POURTALES, Louis Francois de, naturalist, was born in Neuchatel, Switzerland, March 4, 1824. He was descended from a noble family, and was himself a count. He adopted the profession of engineer, but early became a student of natural history, and accompanied Louis Agassiz, who was his instructor in the science, on his glacial explorations among the Alps in 1840, coming with him to the United States in 1847. He was connected with the U.S. coast survey, 1848–73, and while engaged in work on the Florida reef in 1851, was led to study the ocean

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bed through the medium of numerous gephyreans and holothurians which he collected, and by specimens accumulated by different hydrographic expeditions, publishing the result of his study in Peterman's *Mittheilungen*. He was assigned to the field and office work of the tidal department of the coast survey in 1854, and thus was the pioneer and chief director of deep-sea dredging on both coasts of the United States, 1854–73. In 1873 he became assistant at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Harvard university, and succeeded Louis Agassiz in December, 1873, as its keeper, until relieved in 1875 by Alexander Agassiz. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and of other scientific societies, and received the honorary degree A.M. from Harvard in 1880. His valuable collections of marine zoölogical specimens were placed in the Agassiz museum at Cambridge, and thence distributed to specialists in the United States and Europe, which resulted in special reports upon the different forms of deep-sea life by the most eminent investigators. The Pourtalesia, a genus of sea-urchins, were named in his honor. He contributed to the *Proceedings* of scientific societies, and published reports under the direction of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. He died at Beverly Farms, Mass., July 17, 1880.

POWDERLY, Terence Vincent, knight of labor, was born in Carbondale, Pa., Jan. 22, 1849; son of Terence and Margery (Welsh) Powderly, who emigrated from Ireland to the United States in 1826, and settled in the Lackawanna Valley, Pa. He was educated in the public schools until 1862; was switch tender for the Delaware and Hudson railroad, 1862–64; car inspector in 1864, and a brakeman in 1865. He served an apprenticeship in the machine shops of the Delaware and Hudson company, 1866–69; removed to Scranton, Pa., in 1869, where he was employed in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad shops, 1869–73, and in the Dickson Locomotive works, 1873–77. He was married, Sept. 19, 1872, to Hannah, daughter of John and Anne Dever of Scranton, Pa. He joined the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' union in 1870, removed to Oil City during the panic of 1873, and joined Assembly No. 88, Knights of Labor, in 1874. He was a delegate to the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' union convention at Louisville, Ky., in 1874, where he succeeded in inducing the union to join the Knights of Labor as Assembly No. 222, and was general master. In 1877 he formed a district assembly in Lackawanna county, of which he was secretary, 1877–86. In the strike of 1877 he persuaded 5,000 discharged Knights of Labor to emigrate to various points in the west, where they formed new assemblies. He directed the first general assembly of the order held in Reading, Pa., in 1878, and in St. Louis in 1879, when he was elected Grand Worthy Foreman. At their third general assembly at Chicago in 1879, he became General Master-Workman, and served, by re-election, 1879–93. He was mayor of Scranton, 1878–84; studied law in the office of Judge P. P. Smith at Scranton, 1893–94; was admitted to the bar in September, 1894; settled in practice in Scranton, and in the same year canvassed the state for Governor Hastings. He was prominent in the presidential campaigns of 1896 and 1900, speaking for McKinley and Hobart, and for McKinley and Roosevelt. He was U.S. commissioner-general of immigration by appointment of President McKinley, 1897–1902. He was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the United States in 1901. He is the author of: *Thirty Years of Labor, a History of the Organization of Labor since 1860* (1891); *History of Labor Day;* contributions on economics to the *Journal of United Labor*, and to the leading general magazines.

POWELL, Aaron Macy, reformer, was born in Clinton, N.Y., March 26, 1832; son of Townsend and Catharine (Macy) Powell; grandson of James and Martha (Townsend) Powell and of Abraham and Elizabeth (Coleman) Macy, and a descendant of Thomas Powell of Westbury, Long Island, whose will is dated 1mo 3rd, 1719. On his mother's side the first ancestor in this country is John Howland of the *Mayflower*, 1620. His parents were members of the Society of Friends and active abolitionists. He attended the New York State Normal school, but did not graduate, as he was urged to accept the position of lecturer for the American Anti-Slavery society, and served as such, 1852–65, and as secretary of the society, 1866–70. He edited the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, 1865–72; the *National Temperance Advocate*, 1872–99, and the *Philanthropist*, 1886–99. He was assistant secretary of the National Temperance society, 1873–94; and was president of the National Purity alliance. He was a delegate to the International Prison congress in London in 1872, and to the congress for the abolition of the state regulation of vice, in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1877, the Hague in 1883, and in London in 1886. He is the author of: *State Regulation of Vice* (1878); *The Beer Question* (1881); *The National Government and the Liquor Traffic* (1882), and *Personal Reminiscences of Anti-Slavery and Other Reforms* (1900). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 13, 1899.

POWELL, Edward Payson, clergyman and author, was born in Clinton, N.Y., in 1833; son of John and Mary (Johnson) Powell, and descended from the Powells of Washington, Conn., and from the Johnsons of Windsor, Vt. He was graduated from Hamilton college in 1853, and from Union Theological seminary, 1858, having

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been tutor at Hamilton college, 1856–57. He was stated supply at Deansboro, N.Y., 1858–61; was ordained, Oct. 29, 1861; was pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, Adrian, Mich., 1861–71; of Mayflower church, St. Louis, Mo., 1871–73; editor of the *Globe-Democrat*, St. Louis, 1873–74, and pastor of the Third Unitarian church, Chicago, Ill., 1874–77. After 1877 he resided in Clinton, N.Y., where he engaged in literary as well as horticultural pursuits, besides preaching in Utica, N.Y., 1880–86. He was elected a member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences; the American Arbitration congress, Washington, 1896; the American Historical society; vice-president of the Congress of Religion, and member of the committee of one hundred to establish a National University at Washington. His published writings include: *Our Heredity from God* (1886; Berlin, 1889); *Liberty and Life* (1890); *Nullification and Secession in the United States* (1896); *Windbreaks, Hedges and Shelters* (1900); *Old Home Days* (1901). In 1903 he was editor of the *Independent*, and a frequent contributor to periodicals.

POWELL, John Wesley, geologist, was born in Mount Morris, N.Y., March 24, 1834. His father, a Methodist clergyman, emigrated from England to New York city; removed to Jackson, Ohio, in 1841; to Walworth county, Wis., in 1846,

where he continued to preach, leaving the entire care of the farm to his son; to Boone county, Ill., in 1851, and finally to Wheaton, where he was a trustee of the college. John Wesley Powell had few educational advantages beyond attending Wheaton and Illinois colleges irregularly to hear lectures, and in the meantime earned money by teaching and lecturing in geography to prosecute his studies further. He took a special two years' course at Oberlin, and having at an early age developed an inclination toward natural science, made an extensive collection of shells, plants and minerals from various western states, and in 1859 was elected secretary of the Illinois Natural History society. He was married in 1861 to Emma Dean of Detroit, Mich. He enlisted as a private in the 20th Illinois volunteers in 1861; was promoted lieutenant in the 2d Illinois artillery, and at the battle of Shiloh lost his right arm. He declined the colonelcy of a colored regiment; was promoted major and became chief of artillery of the 17th army corps, and later of the Department of Tennessee, serving until the end of the war. He was professor of geology and curator of the museum at the Illinois Wesleyan university, 1865–68; in the summer of 1867 organized a party of students for the purpose of making a geographical study of Colorado, ascending Pike's Peak and Mount Lincoln, and in 1868, under the auspices of General Grant and of several educational institutions, especially the Smithsonian Institution, explored the Colorado cañons, reaching the Grand cañon, Aug. 13, 1869. As

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a result of his success in this expedition, and through his efforts, congress created in 1870 the topographical and geological survey of the Colorado river, of which Major Powell was placed in charge. In 1879 he was made a member of the public lands commission, and after the consolidation of the different surveys, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, into one national survey in 1879, he was chosen director of the bureau of ethnology, and succeeded Clarence King (q.v.) as director of the U.S. geological survey in 1881, resigning in May, 1894, on account of ill health. In 1900, accompanied by Prof. W. H. Holmes, anthropologist of the National museum, he conducted an exploring expedition in Cuba to study the remains of the pre-historic inhabitants, and brought back a valuable and interesting collection of human bones and specimens pertaining to the life of the Arawaks and Caribs. He received the degrees A.M. and Ph.D., upon examination, from Illinois Wesleyan university in 1877; the honorary degree of A.M. from Oberlin college, 1882; LL.D. from Columbian, 1882; Harvard, 1886; Illinois college, 1889; Ph.D. from Heidelburg, 1886, and was awarded the famous Cuvier prize by the French Academy in 1891. He was a lecturer on primitive medicine at Columbian university in 1881, and a trustee, 1881–1902. He became a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1875, vice-president in 1879, and president in 1887; was president of the Anthropological society of Washington, 1879–88; became a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1880, and of the American Philosophical society; a fellow of the American Academy, and organized a social club of scientific men in Washington, D.C. He is the author of: *Exploration of the Colorado River of the West and its Tributaries, Explored in 1869–72* (1875); *Sketch of the Ancient Province*

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of Tusayan (1875); *Geology of the Eastern Portion of the Uinta Mountains and a Region of Country Adjacent Thereto* (1876); *The Lands of the Arid Region of the United States* (1879); *Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages* (1880); *Studies in Sociology*; *The Cañons of the Colorado* (1895) and several pamphlets. He died at Haven, Maine, Sept. 23, 1902.

POWELL, Lazarus Whitehead, senator, was born in Henderson county, Ky., Oct. 6, 1812. He was graduated from St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, Ky., in 1833; studied law at Transylvania university, 1833–35, and began to practise in Henderson county in 1835. He was a Democratic representative in the state legislature in 1836; a candidate for presidential elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket in 1844, and was defeated for governor of Kentucky by John J. Crittenden in 1848. He was governor of Kentucky, 1851–55; a peace commissioner to Utah in 1857, and U.S. senator from Kentucky, 1859–65. His colleague, Garret Davis, introduced a resolution in the senate for his expulsion in 1862 on the ground of disloyalty, which was defeated, and thereupon Senator Davis retracted the charge. He was a delegate to the Union convention at Philadelphia in 1866. He died in Henderson county, Ky., July 3, 1867.

POWELL, Levin Minn, naval officer, was born at Winchester, Va., April 21, 1803; son of Alfred Harrison and Sidney (Thruston) Powell; grandson of Col. Levin and Sarah (Harrison) Powell; great-grandson of William and Eleanor (Peyton) Powell, and a descendant of Capt. William Powell, who came from England to Virginia, 1611, and was a member of the first house of burgesses, 1619. His grandfather, Levin (1737–1810), raised and equipped the 16th Virginia regiment; served through the Valley Forge campaign, and was a Federalist representative in the 6th U.S. congress, 1749–1801. Levin Minn Powell was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy, March 1, 1817; assigned to the *Franklin*, and was engaged in suppressing piracy in the Mediterranean and China seas, the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies. He was promoted lieutenant, April 28, 1826; commanded several expeditions against the Indians in the Seminole war; was wounded in a fight with them on the Jupiter river in January, 1837; received the thanks of the navy department for his services in Florida, and commanded two surveying expeditions on the eastern coasts and harbors of the Gulf of Mexico. He was promoted commander, June 24, 1843; was made assistant inspector of ordnance in October, 1843, and continued on ordnance duty until 1849. He commanded the sloop *John Adams* on the coast of South America and Africa, 1849–50; served as executive officer of the U.S. navy yard at Washington, D.C., 1851–54, and commanded the flag-ship *Potomac* on a cruise in the North Atlantic and West Indies, 1854–56. He was promoted captain, Sept. 14, 1855; served as inspector of contract steamers in 1858, and as captain of the frigate *Potomac*, in the Gulf squadron, 1861–62, having been retired Dec. 21, 1861, six months before he left his ship. He was promoted commodore on the retired list, July 16, 1862; served as inspector of the third light-house district, 1862–66; on special service, 1867–72, and was promoted rear-admiral on the retired list, May 13, 1869. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 15, 1885.

POWELL, William Henry, artist, was born in New York city, Feb. 14, 1823. He began to study art under Henry Inman in New York city, 1843, and continued his studies in Paris and Florence. He first exhibited at the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1838; was elected an associate in 1839, and a second time in 1854. His "De Soto Discovering the Mississippi" was painted for the capitol at Washington, D.C. 1848–53, and "Perry's Victory on Lake Erie" for the state of Ohio in 1863, and on a larger canvas for the state capitol in 1873. He also painted: *Siege of Vera Cruz*; *Battle of Buena Vista*; *Landing of the Pilgrims*; *Scott's Entry into the City of Mexico*; *Washington at Valley Forge*; *and Christopher Columbus before the Court of Salamanca.* His portraits include the prominent public men of the day, notably: *Albert Gallatin* (1843); *Peter Cooper* (1855), and *Washington Irving.* He died in New York city, Oct. 6, 1879.

POWELL, William Henry, soldier, was born in Monmouthshire, South Wales, May 10, 1825. In 1830 he came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Nashville, Tenn., in 1833, removing to Wheeling, Va., in 1843. He was married first, Dec. 24, 1847, to Sarah Gilchrist of Wheeling, Va.; and secondly, April 29, 1879, to E. P. (West) Weaver of Belleville, Ill. He conducted the erection of the Virginia Iron and Nail works at Benwood, Va., 1852–53; the Star Nail works at Ironton, Ohio, 1853–54, and was general manager of the Lawrence Iron works at Ironton, Ohio, 1857–61. He entered the Federal army in August, 1861; recruited a company for the 2d regiment of West Virginia cavalry in Southern Ohio; was commissioned captain in October, 1861; major and lieutenant-colonel in 1862; colonel, May 18, 1863; was wounded while leading his regiment in a charge at Wytheville, Va., July 18, 1863, taken prisoner by the Confederates, and confined in Libby prison until Jan. 29, 1864. He was exchanged for General

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W. H. F. Lee, February, 1864, and commanded the 2d division, Sheridan's cavalry corps, in the Shenandoah Valley, 1864–65, being promoted brigadier-general of volunteers in October, 1864, and brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865. He declined a nomination for representative from the eleventh district of Ohio to the 40th congress in 1866. He superintended the building and was the general manager of the Clifton Nail works in Mason county, W. Va., 1867–70; declined the Republican nomination as representative from the third district of West Virginia to the 41st congress in 1868, and was made a Grant and Colfax elector the same year. He was general manager of the Belleville Nail company, Belleville, Ill., 1876–80, and in 1882 organized the Western Nail company of Belleville, of which he was made president and general manager. He was department commander of the G.A.R. of Illinois in 1895–96, and in 1898 was appointed internal revenue collector for the 13th revenue district of Illinois.

POWER, Thomas Charles, senator, was born on a farm near Dubuque, Iowa, May 22, 1839. He attended the public school, studied civil engineering at Sinsiniwa college, Wis., 1854–57, and engaged in his profession and in that of teaching school, 1857–60. He was employed on a survey in Dakota in 1860, engaged in trade on the Missouri river in 1861, and in 1867 settled at Fort Benton, Mont., where he served as president of a line of steamers and of the Power Mercantile company. He was also interested in the development of mines and in cattle raising, and removed to Helena, Mont., in 1876. He was a member of the first constitutional convention held in Montana in 1883, a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1889, and in the first state election was defeated for governor, Oct. 1, 1889, by Joseph K. Toole, Democrat, by 576 votes. He was elected to the U.S. senate, Jan. 2, 1890, by the Republican members of the legislature, the Democrats not joining in the election, but holding a separate session, and electing Martin Maginnis, Jan. 7, 1890. He took his seat April 16, 1890, and although it was contested by Mr. Maginnis he completed the term, March 3, 1895.

POWERS, Hiram, sculptor, was born in Woodstock, Vt., July 29, 1805; son of Stephen and Sarah (Perry) Powers; grandson of Dr. Stephen and Lydia (Drew) Powers, and a descendant of Walter Powers of Littleton, Mass. He was brought up on his father's farm, and in 1819 removed with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his brother Benjamin edited a newspaper, and where he engaged first as a clerk, and subsequently as foreman in Watson's clock factory, 1823–29. His first professional work was in Dorfeuille's museum modeling wax figures, 1829–35. In 1832 he saw Canova's marble bust of Washington, the first work of the kind he had ever seen. He was married, May 1, 1832, to Elizabeth, daughter of James Gibson of Cincinnati. He received some instruction in modeling from a German sculptor in Cincinnati, 1832–35; removed to Washington, D.C., in 1835, where he modeled busts of President Jackson, John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster and others, and constructed a *jet d'eau* for the capitol grounds. Through the financial assistance of William C. Preston and Nicholas Longworth, he went to Florence, Italy, in 1837, where he continued to reside permanently. Among his most noted works are his statues, *Eve Tempted*, in 1838, and *The Greek Slave*, in 1843, for the original of which he received $7,000. He invented several useful devices, among them a process of modeling in plaster, without the use of a clay model. In addition to the statues mentioned he executed: *The Fisher-Boy* (1846); *America* (1854), designed for the top of the capitol at Washington and destroyed by fire in 1866; *Il' Penseroso* (1856); *California* (1858); *Eve Disconsolate* (1869) *The Last of the Tribe* (1872); *General Washington*, for Louisiana; *Webster*,

BIRTHPLACE OF HIRAM POWERS

for Massachusetts; *Calhoun*, for South Carolina (1850); *Franklin* (1862), and *Jefferson* for the Capitol at Washington (1863). His portrait busts include those of several distinguished men, and among his ideal busts are: *Ginevra* (1840. 1865); *Proserpine* (1845); *Psyche* (1849); *Diana* (1852); *Christ* (1866); *Faith* (1867); *Clytie* (1868); *Hope*

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(1869); *Charity* (1871). In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great America, New York university, October, 1900, his name in Class K, Musicians, Painters and Sculptors, received thirty-five votes, the next highest to Gilbert Stuart, who received fifty-two votes, and secured a place. He died in Florence, Italy, June 27, 1873.

POWERS, Horace Henry, representative, was born in Morristown, Vt., May 29, 1835; son of Dr. Horace and Love E. (Gilman) Powers; grandson of Urias and Lucy (Wakefield) Powers, and of Samuel and Mary Gilman, and a descendant of Walter and Trial (Shepard) Powers. Walter Powers emigrated, probably from Essex, England, to Salem, Mass., in 1654, and settled in Littleton, Mass., where he died in 1708. Horace Henry Powers was graduated from the University of Vermont, A.B., 1855, A.M., 1858; and taught school in Huntingdon, Canada East and Hyde Park, Vt. He was married, Oct. 11, 1858, to Caroline E., daughter of Vernon W. and Adeline (Cady) Waterman of Morristown, Vt. He studied law, 1858–58; was admitted to the bar in 1858, and practised law in Hyde Park, 1858–62, and at Morrisville, Vt., 1862–74. He was a representative in the Vermont legislature in 1858; was prosecuting attorney of Lamoille county, 1861–62; a member of the council of censors in 1869; of the state constitutional convention of 1870; of the state senate, 1872–73; speaker of the state house of representatives in 1874, and judge of the state supreme court, 1875–90. He was Republican representative from the first Vermont district in the 52d–56th congresses, 1891–1901; was chairman of the Vermont delegation to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis in 1892, and chairman of the committee on Pacific railroads in the 55th congress. He was elected a trustee of the University of Vermont in 1883. In 1900 he declined nomination for representative in the 57th congress, and was succeeded by David J. Foster.

POWERS, James Knox, educator, was born in Lauderdale county, Ala., Aug. 15, 1851; son of William and Rosanna (Reeder) Powers; grandson of Wesley and Mary Powers, and of Jacob and Elizabeth (Wesson) Reeder, and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He attended the preparatory and collegiate departments of Wesleyan university, Florence, Ala.; was tutor there, 1870–71, and was graduated from the University of Alabama with highest honors, A.M., 1873. He was professor of mathematics in the State Normal college at Florence (formerly Wesleyan university), 1873–97; president of the college, 1888–97, and the eleventh president of the University of Alabama, 1897–1901. He was married, Jan. 31, 1879, to Louisa, daughter of Calvin A. and Elizabeth (Abernethy) Reynolds of Pulaski, Tenn., and of their children, Reynolds James, born Dec. 6, 1879, graduated from the University of Alabama, B.S., 1899 and from the U.S. Military academy, 1903, and Lula Knox, born April 4, 1881, also graduated from the University of Alabama, B.A., 1901. James K. Powers was grand dictator of the Knights of Honor of Alabama, 1884–86; received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Alabama in 1897, and was made a member of the National Geographic society in 1899. He is the author of numerous addresses and educational reports. In 1901 he resigned the presidency of the University of Alabama to become connected with a publishing house.

POWERS, Llewellyn, governor of Maine, was born in Pittsfield, Maine, in December, 1836; son of Arbra and Naomi (Mathews) Powers; grandson of Phillip and Lucy (Hood) Powers, and a descendant of Walter and Trial (Shepard) Powers. He was a student at Colby university, but did not graduate; was graduated LL.B. at Albany Law school in 1860, and practised in Houlton, Maine. He was married in 1863 to Jennie Hewes. He was prosecuting attorney of Aroostook county, 1865–71; U.S. collector of customs, 1868–72; a representative in the Maine legislature, 1874–76; Republican representative from the fourth Maine district in the 45th congress, 1877–79; again a representative in the state legislature, and speaker, 1895, and governor of Maine, 1897–1901. In 1901 he was elected a representative from the fourth Maine district in the 57th congress as successor to Charles A. Boutelle, resigned, and was re-elected to the 58th congress, serving 1901–05. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Colby university in 1870.

POWERS, Orlando Woodworth, jurist, was born at Pultneyville, N.Y., June 16, 1851; son of Josiah Woodworth and Julia (Stoddard) Powers; grandson of Capt. Peter Powers of Croyden, N.H., great-grandson of David Powers of Croyden, a soldier in the Revolution, and a descendant of Walter Power, who landed at Salem, Mass., in 1654, and settled in Middlesex county, Mass. He was a student at the Collegiate institute, Marion, N.Y., and at the Sodus academy, N.Y., and was graduated from the University of Michigan, LL.B., 1871. He was admitted to the bar, 1873, and settled in practice at Kalamazoo, Mich., where he was city attorney, 1876 and 1885. He was the defeated Democratic candidate for representative from the fourth district of Michigan in the 47th congress in 1880; was a delegate-at-large to the

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Democratic national convention of 1884, from Michigan; was appointed by President Cleveland, associate justice of the supreme court of Utah Territory in May, 1885, and in August, 1886, resigned and settled in practice in Salt Lake city. He was married, Oct. 26, 1887, to Anna W., daughter of George and Isabelle (Drew) Whipple of Burlington, Iowa. He became prominent as chairman of the Gentile party of Salt Lake city in the great campaign against the Mormons in 1889–90, when Salt Lake city was first carried by the Gentiles; was elected as Gentile Democratic representative to the Democratic national convention of 1892; was a member of the Utah territorial legislature, 1893–94; chairman of the Democratic state committee of Utah, 1895–96, and a delegate from Utah to the Democratic national convention of 1896, where he placed in nomination Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia for Vice-President. He took a prominent part in the campaign of 1896, speaking in all the western and northwestern states. His name was presented as a candidate for U.S. senator in 1897 and 1899, and the legislature failing to elect in 1899, he was appointed U.S. senator in 1900 by Acting-Governor Nebeker to fill the vacancy, but declined, preferring to continue as a practising attorney at Salt Lake city. He is the author of: *Chancery Pleadings and Practice*, (1882), and *Practice in the Supreme Court of Michigan* (1884).

POWERS, Preston, sculptor, was born in Florence, Italy, April 3, 1843; son of Hiram (q.v.) and Elizabeth (Gibson) Powers. He learned the art of modeling from his father, devoting himself principally to busts and statues, 1867–73. He was married, April 16, 1872, to Henrietta Winslow, daughter of Alford and Ann (Rebecca) Dyer of Portland, Maine. He executed the statue of Jacob Collamer in 1875, placed in Statuary Hall, Washington, D.C., and that of Reuben Springer in 1881, placed in Music Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio. He also made portrait busts of Louis Agassiz (1874), in the museum, Cambridge, Mass.; John G. Whittier (1874), in the library at Haverhill, Mass., and a replica in the Boston public library; Charles Sumner (1874), in Bowdoin college; Ulysses S. Grant (1874), in the war department at Washington, D.C.; Emanuel Swedenborg (1876), and Langdon Cheves (1876). His ideal works include: *Maud Müller* (1876); busts of *Evangeline* (1876) and *Peasant Girl* (1878); *Bison and Indian* (bronze, 1892), and *Romola* (1893). His *Bison and Indian*, which was placed in the Capitol grounds at Denvor, Col., was the subject of Whittier's poem "A Closing Era." Mr. Powers was the originator of the intaglio portrait medallions (1896) for which he received from King Humbert of Italy the cross of the Knights of Italy, *motu proprio*.

POWERS, Ridgley Ceylon, governor of Mississippi, was born in Mecca, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1836; son of Milo and Lucy (Dickenson) Powers; grandson of Jacob and Nancy (Pumfryy) Powers and of Samuel and Elizabeth (Ensign) Dickenson; and a descendant of the New Jersey branch of the Powers family dating back to Solomon Powers of the *Mayflower*, and of the Dickensons, early settlers in Connecticut. He was educated at Western Reserve seminary, taught school in Illinois, attended the University of Michigan, 1859–62, and was graduated from Union college, A.B., 1862, with highest honors, receiving the 1st Blatchford prize; A.M., 1865. He studied law, and at the opening of the civil war entered the Federal army; was promoted captain in the 125th Ohio infantry, and lieutenant-colonel by brevet, and later assistant adjutant-general, 2d division, 4th army corps. At the close of the war he settled in Mississippi; entered politics, became lieutenant-governor of Mississippi in 1870 and was governor of the state, 1872–74. He lived in Macon, Miss., in 1875, and in 1879 became a resident of Prescott, Ariz. He was married first, May 5, 1875, to Louisa, daughter of Charles P. and Alice Bohn of Cleveland, Ohio; and secondly, Oct. 27, 1892, to Mary J., daughter of Thomas and Anna (Reid) Wilson of Cleveland, Ohio.

POWERS, Samuel Leland, representative, was born in Cornish, N.H., Oct. 26, 1848; son of Larned and Ruby M. Powers. He attended Kimball Union academy and Phillips Exeter academy, N.H., and was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1874, receiving the Lockwood prizes for oratory and composition. He taught school in Cape Cod; studied law in the University of the City of New York, and in the law office of Verry and Gaskell, Worcester, Mass.; was admitted to the Worcester county bar in November, 1875, and began practice in Boston, January, 1876, subsequently acting as the legal representative of the New England Telephone and Telegraph company, 1876. He was a delegate to the International Treaty convention at Paris in 1878. He was married in June, 1878, to Eva C. Crowell of Dennis, Mass., and in 1882 made his home in Newton, Mass., where he was president of the common council, and member of the school board. In 1886 he served as chairman of the Republican committee in the ninth congressional district; was Republican representative from the eleventh district to the 57th congress, 1901–03, and was re-elected from the twelfth district in 1902 to the 58th congress, for the term expiring March 3, 1905. He founded a scholarship at Dartmouth, and the Dartmouth Educational

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association; was president of the Kimball Union Alumni Association of Massachusetts and of the Dartmouth club of Boston; a member of the Pierce Light Guards and First Corps Cadets, and a life-member of the Veteran Cadet Corps, Massachusetts militia. He is the author of several Memorial Day orations.

POYDRAS DE LALANDE, Julien, delegate, was born in Nantes, France, April 3, 1746. The young Protestant Frenchman went to Santo Domingo, and thence to Louisiana about 1761, and was disappointed when in 1762 the territory was transferred to Spain. He had sufficient capital to stock a pedlar's pack with salable goods, and he traveled through the outlying parishes of New Orleans, disposing of his wares. It was not long before his possessions became numerous and his home a hospitable mansion where he entertained lavishly, numbering among his distinguished guests, the Duke of Orleans in 1798. He was delegate from the territory of Orleans to the 11th and 12th congresses, having succeeded Daniel Clark, and served from May 31, 1809, to the admission of the state of Louisiana, April 30, 1812. His benefactions were princely for his time. He founded an asylum for orphan boys; bequeathed $40,000 to the Charity Hospital, New Orleans; gave $30,000 to establish a college for orphan boys in his parish of Pointe Coupee; $30,000 to the parish of Baton Rouge, and $30,000 to the parish of Pointe Coupee, the annual interest to be given to young girls of the respective parishes without fortune, who should marry within the year. Before he died he made a fruitless effort to give freedom to his slaves. He is the author of: *A Defence of the Right of the Public to the Batture of New Orleans* (1809); *Further Observations in Support of the Right of the Public to the Batture of New Orleans* (1809), and an *Address to the Legislature* on the same subject. He died at his home in the parish of Pointe Coupee, La., June 25, 1824.

POYNTER, William Amos, governor of Nebraska, was born in Eureka, Ill., May 29, 1848; son of the Rev. William Chapman and Huldah Jane (Watkins) Poynter; grandson of John and Martha Poynter and of Warren and Nancy Watkins, and a descendant of English ancestors. He was graduated from Eureka college in 1867, and engaged in farming and stock growing in Albion, Neb. He was married, Oct. 12, 1869, to Maria, daughter of Joseph and Cynthia McCorkle of Eureka, Ill. He was a representative in the Nebraska legislature, 1885; a state senator and president *pro tempore* of that body, 1891; the Independent candidate from the third congressional district of Nebraska for representative in the 53d congress in 1893, and was defeated by George D. Meiklejohn, Republican; a member of the Nebraska state commission for the Trans-Mississippi exposition, 1898; governor of Nebraska, 1899–1901, and on Jan. 1, 1901, was elected supreme commander of the American Order of Protection.

PRANG, Louis, art publisher, was born in Breslau, Germany, March 12, 1824; son of Louis Nicholas and Rosina (Scherman) Prang. He was educated in the public schools of Breslau, 1829–38, and in the latter year entered a factory, where he fitted to superintend the manufacture of print cloth. He was married Nov. 1, 1841, to Rosa Gerber of Berne, Switzerland. During 1844–48 he traveled through the manufacturing districts of Europe to study the varying methods of dyeing and calico printing, with a view to establishing a factory in Bohemia. He took part in the Revolutionary movement in Germany in 1848, and in consequence was forced to leave the country. In April, 1850, he settled in Boston, Mass., where, failing to obtain employment in his previous calling, he established himself first as publisher of monumental drawings, and in 1851 as a wood engraver. In 1856 he opened a lithographic establishment under the firm name of Prang and Mayer, and in 1860 became the sole owner of the business, making a specialty of color printing and becoming prominent as the publisher of Christmas cards and other art publications. He inaugurated the offering of prizes for original designs, and wielded a considerable influence in directing the public taste of America toward things artistic. He began the publication of drawing books for the public schools in 1874, and organized the Prang Educational company of Boston in 1881, to which this branch of his business was transferred. Mr. Prang made a lifelong study of color in relation to printing and to the arts in general. Probably his most important work in color printing was the making of the color plates illustrating Mr. W. T. Walters' Collection of Oriental Porcelains, published under the title: "Walters' Collection" (of Oriental pottery) (1899). In 1899 he retired from business, consolidating his lithographic establishment with another publishing house under the name of the Taber Prang Art company. He was married, secondly, April 15, 1900, to Mrs. Mary (Dana) Hicks of Boston, Mass. He is the author of: *The Prang Standard of Color* (1898), and the joint author of *Suggestions for Color Instruction* (1893).

PRANG, Mary (Dana) Hicks, art educator, was born in Syracuse, N.Y., Oct. 7, 1836; daughter of Major and Agnes Amelia (Johnson) Dana; granddaughter of Major and Mary (Nood) Dana

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and of Benjamin and Lydia (Stearns) Johnson, and a descendant of Richard Dana, who came to Cambridge, Mass., in 1640. She was graduated from Allen seminary, Rochester, N.Y., in 1852, and later pursued special studies at Harvard and at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. She was married in Syracuse, N.Y., Oct. 7, 1856, to Charles Spencer Hicks, who died in 1858. She was president of the Social Art club, Syracuse, 1875–80; director of the Prang Normal Art classes, 1877–1900, and was married secondly, April 15, 1900, to Louis Prang (q.v.) of Boston, Mass. She was president of the Massachusetts Floral Emblem society, 1898–1901, and a member of numerous philanthropic, progressive, educational and social clubs. Her published works include: *The Use of Models* (with John S. Clark, 1886); *Form Study without Clay* (1887); *The Prang Two Courses in Form Study and Drawing* and an *Elementary Course in Art Instruction* (with John S. Clark and Walter S. Perry (1886–1900); *Suggestions for Color Instruction* (with John S. Clark and Louis Prang, 1893); *Art Instruction for Children in Primary Schools* (2 vols., 1900), and many contributions to educational and art periodicals.

PRATT, Calvin Edward, soldier and jurist, was born in Princeton, Mass., Jan. 23, 1828; son of Eben (or Edward) A. and Miriaime (Stratton) Pratt; grandson of Capt. Joshua Pratt of Shrewsbury, Mass., and of Samuel Stratton of Princeton, who settled in Plymouth, Mass., about 1622. He attended Wilbraham and Worcester academies; taught school in Uxbridge, Sutton and Worcester, Mass., studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He was married to Miss Ruggles of Rochester, Mass.; practised in Worcester, 1852–59, and in Brooklyn, N.Y., 1859–61, and studied forensic medicine. He was a member of the Massachusetts Democratic Central committee and a delegate from Massachusetts to the Democratic National convention at Cincinnati, June 2, 1856. He belonged to the Massachusetts infantry, and at the opening of the civil war organized the 31st N.Y. volunteers, led them in the battle of Bull Run and was promoted colonel. He was wounded in the face by a bullet at the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862; was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 10, 1862; commanded a brigade at Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and resigned from service, July 1, 1863. He was a lawyer in Brooklyn, N.Y., 1859–61, 1863–69 and 1891–95: collector of internal revenue, 1865–66; judge of the supreme court of New York, 1869–91; associate judge of the appellate division of the supreme court, 1895–96. He died in Rochester, Mass., Aug. 3, 1896.

PRATT, Charles, philanthropist, was born at Watertown, Mass., Oct. 2, 1830; son of Asa and Eliza (Stone) Pratt; grandson of Jacob Pratt of Malden, Mass., and a descendant of Richard Pratt, who, emigrated from Essex, England, to America and settled at Malden, Mass. He attended the academy at Wilbraham, Mass., one year; in 1849 engaged as a clerk in a paint and oil store in Boston, and afterward became a member of the firm of Reynolds, Devoe and Pratt in New York city. He was twice married; first, in 1854, to Lydia Ann, daughter of Thomas Richardson of Belmont, Mass., and had one son, Charles Millard (q.v.), and one daughter, Lydia Richardson. His first wife died in 1861, and he married in 1863, her sister, Mary Helen Richardson, by whom he had five sons and one daughter. He purchased the oil part of the business, subsequently built a petroleum refinery at Greenpoint, N.Y., where he manufactured Pratt's Astral Oil under the firm name of Charles Pratt & Co., which later became the Pratt Manufacturing company and was finally absorbed by the Standard Oil company, in which he was a director and officer. He was a trustee of Adelphi academy, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1867–91; president of the board, 1879–91, and in 1886 contributed $160,000 for a new building. He founded the Pratt Institute at Brooklyn in 1887, established as an industrial, manual and training school; built the tenement known as the "Astral," its income to be used for the benefit of the Institute, and left an endowment of $2,000,000, at his death. The administration of the institute was continued by his sons, Charles Millard Pratt, George D. Pratt, Herbert L. Pratt, John T. Pratt and Frederic B. Pratt, who constituted a board of trustees. In an address made on Founder's day 1891, he said: "The giving that counts is the giving of one's self." His many charities included the establishment of the Asa Pratt fund for a free reading room in Watertown, Mass., in memory of his father, and his large contribution to the erection of the Emmanuel Baptist church of Brooklyn, of which he was a member. He died in New York city, May 4, 1891.

PRATT, Charles Millard, educationist, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 2, 1855; son of Charles (q.v.) and Lydia Ann (Richardson) Pratt. He was graduated at Adelphi academy in 1875 and at Amherst in 1879. He entered his father's business, and on May 8, 1884, married Mary Seymour, daughter of Governor Luzon B. Morris (q.v.). He became a director and secretary of the Standard Oil company, of the Long Island railroad and of the Boston and Maine railroad, and director of Mechanics' National bank and of the Brooklyn Trust Co. In 1891, on the death of his father, he was elected president of the board of trustees of Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, N.Y., his brother, Frederic B. Pratt, serving as secretary and treasurer. He served as a trustee of Amherst college and of Vassar college.

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PRATT, Daniel Darwin, senator, was born in Palermo, Maine, Oct. 26, 1813. His parents removed to New York state during his childhood, and he was graduated from Hamilton college in 1831. He taught school in Indiana, 1832; was employed in the office of the secretary of state at Indianapolis; studied law, 1834–36, and practised in Logansport, Ind. He was a member of the state legislature in 1851 and 1853; a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1860, where he acted as chief secretary, and was elected a Republican representative from the eighth Indiana district to the 41st congress, but before the congress met he was elected U.S. senator to succeed Thomas A. Hendricks. He served in the senate, 1869–75, and was commissioner of internal revenue, 1875–76, resigning, July, 1876. He received the honorary degree LL.D. from Hamilton college in 1872. He died at Logansport, Ind., June 17, 1877.

PRATT, Enoch, philanthropist, was born in North Middleborough, Mass., Sept. 10, 1808; son of Isaac and Naomi (Keith) Pratt, and a descendant of Phinehas Pratt, who was born in England, 1590; came to this country in the ship *Sparrow*, landing at Plymouth, Mass., 1621, and died in Charlestown, Mass., April 19, 1680. Enoch Pratt was graduated at Bridgewater academy in 1823; entered business in Boston, and in 1831 removed to Baltimore, Md., where he engaged first as a commission merchant and subsequently in the iron business. He was married, Aug. 1, 1837, to Maria Louisa Hyde of Baltimore. He was president of the Farmers' and Planters' bank, Baltimore, Md., for many years, and through his wholesale iron business and other enterprises he acquired an estate of about $5,000,000. He gave a farm of 750 acres at Cheltenham, Md., as a site for a house of reformation and instruction for colored children and endowed an academy at Middleborough, Mass., with $30,000. He served as finance commissioner of Baltimore, and as president of the board of directors of the Maryland School for the Deaf, at Frederick city. Besides many other generous gifts, he gave Baltimore a central public library building, and an endowment of $833,333.33 for the maintenance of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of the City of Baltimore. The building and endowment, costing the donor in all $1,148,000 were conveyed to the city, July 2, 1883, the library being formally opened to the public, Jan. 4, 1886. Mr. Pratt bequeathed $100,000 to Meadville (Pa.) Theological school; $10,000 to the Boys' Home in Baltimore, and on condition of its adopting the name "Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital," he left his residuary estate to the Sheppard asylum, Baltimore. He was a prominent member of the Unitarian church. He died at Tivoli, Md., Sept. 17, 1896.

Enoch Pratt

PRATT, John, educator, was born in Thompson, Conn., Oct. 12, 1800. He was brought up on a farm, worked in a mill and fitted himself for a school teacher. He was prepared for college at Amherst (Mass.) academy, 1820–21; spent over three years at Columbia college, Washington, D.C., 1821–24, and was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1827, A.M., 1830. He was a student at Newton Theological institution for twenty months, 1827–31; was an instructor in languages at Transylvania college, Kentucky, 1828–29; was ordained to the Baptist ministry, May 12, 1830, and was pastor of First church, New Haven, Conn., 1829–30; principal of the academy at South Reading, Mass., for six months, 1830–31, and in 1831 was elected president of the Granville (Ohio) Literary and Theological institute, incorporated in 1833 as Denison university. He rescued the school from bankruptcy and was its president, 1831–37, meantime serving as professor of theology, 1835–37. On resigning the presidency in 1837, he accepted the chair of Greek and Latin and resigned that chair in 1859. He received the degree D.D. from Denison university, Ohio, in 1878. He was married first, in 1830, to Mary Glover Cory of Rhode Island, and secondly, in 1855, to Susan C. Wheeler of Licking county, Ohio. He died on his farm near Granville, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1882.

PRATT, Orson, Mormon leader, was born in Hartford, N.Y., Sept. 19, 1811; son of Jared and Charity (Dickinson) Pratt; grandson of Obadiah and Jemima (Tolls) Pratt, and a descendant of Lieut. William Pratt, the immigrant. He was liberally educated; joined the Mormon church, Sept. 19, 1830; was ordained elder by Joseph Smith in the same month, and high priest in 1832. He traveled in the United States, Canada and Great Britain, and was chosen one of the twelve apostles of the church in 1835, being tenth in order of the quorum. He was married, July 4, 1836, to Sarah Marinda, daughter of Cyrus Bates of Henderson, N.Y. He preceded the main body of pioneers into Salt Lake Valley in 1847, and was president of all the churches of the Latter-day Saints in Great Britain and the adjacent countries, 1848–50, the number of church members being increased from 18,000 to 36,000 during his administration. He edited *The Millenial Star*

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at Manchester, Eng.; returned to Utah in 1851, and was a representative in the territorial legislature for several years, serving repeatedly as speaker. While on a mission to Washington, D.C., in 1852–53 he edited and published eighteen issues of a monthly entitled *The Seer*. He was president of the churches in the United States and in the British Province east of the Rocky Mountains. In 1854 he published his discovery of the law of planetary rotation, namely, that the cubic roots of the densities of planets vary as the square roots of their periods of rotation. He went on an unsuccessful mission to Austria in 1865; was appointed professor of mathematics in Deseret university, Utah, in 1869, and church historian and general church recorder in 1874. He held a notable discussion on polygamy with Dr. John P. Newman in 1870. He is the author of: *The Prophetic Almanac* (1845); *Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormons* (6 parts); *Series of Pamphlets on Mormonism, with Two Discussions* (1851); *Patriarchal Order, or Plurality of Wives* (1853); *Cubic and Biquadratic Equations* (1866); *Key to the Universe* (1879); *The Great First Cause; The Absurdities of Immaterialism*, and many religious pamphlets. He left in MS. *Lectures on Astronomy* and *Differential Calculus*, and at the time of his death was engaged in a work entitled *A New System of the Universe*. He died in Salt Lake city, Utah, Oct. 3, 1881.

PRATT, Parley Parker, Mormon leader, was born in Burlington, N.Y., April 12, 1807; son of Jared and Charity (Dickinson) Pratt. He received a common school education, and was married, Sept. 9, 1827, to Thankful (Halsey) Halsey of Canaan, N.Y. He became a Baptist preacher, but was converted to Mormonism in 1830. He was chosen one of the first quorum of the twelve apostles in 1835, and traveled widely in the United States in his efforts to make converts, numbering among them John Taylor (q.v.) in 1836. He was imprisoned by the local authorities in Far West, Mo., for seven months in 1839; finally escaped and joined the sect at Quincy, Ill., and visited England on a mission in 1840 and 1846, during the former year establishing and editing *The Millenial Star* at Manchester. He was one of the first to explore the Great Salt Lake Valley in 1847 and 1849, Parley's Cañon and Parley's Peak being named in his honor. He served in the territorial legislature of Utah and assisted in forming a constitution for the provisional government of Deseret. He made a proselyting tour to the Pacific coast in 1851 and 1854, and while on a like mission eastward in 1856, was assassinated. He translated the Book of Mormon into Spanish, preparatory to a second visit to South America; published several pamphlets, and is the author of: *The Voice of Warning and Instruction to all People, or an Introduction to the Faith and Doctrine of the Latter Day Saints* (1837); *History of the Persecutions in Missouri* (1839); *Key to the Science of Theology* (1854). He was killed near Van Buren, Ark., May 13, 1857.

PRATT, Robert M., portrait painter, was born at Binghamton, N.Y., March 21, 1811; son of Zenas and Sally (Sabin) Pratt; grandson of Elias and Patience (Clark) Pratt, and a descendant of Lieut. William Pratt. He studied art under Samuel F. B. Morse and Charles C. Ingham, and established himself in New York city as a portrait and flower painter. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1849 and an academician in 1851. His portraits include; *Aaron D. Shattuck* (1859), and *George H. Smillie* (1865), both owned by the National Academy. He died in New York city, Aug. 31, 1880.

PRATT, Samuel Wheeler, author, was born in Livonia, N.Y., Sept. 9, 1838; son of George Franklin and Sarah Ann (Wilcox) Pratt; grandson of George and Charlotte (Risdon) Pratt and of Abner and Sally (Horton) Wilcox, and a descendant of Lieut. William Pratt, who came to Cambridge, Mass., in 1633 and removed to Hartford, Conn., in 1636. He was graduated from Geneseo academy, 1856, from Williams college in 1860, and from Auburn Theological seminary in 1863; and was ordained by the presbytery of St. Lawrence in July, 1863. He was married, Aug. 12, 1863, to Lucillia Bates, daughter of Alfred and Ann (Beals) Field of Canandaigua, N.Y. He was pastor at Brasher Falls, N.Y., 1863–1867; at Hammonton, N.J., 1867–71; at Prattsburg, N.Y., 1872–77, and at Campbell, N.Y., 1877–83; at Monroe, Mich., 1883–89; moderator of the Synod of Geneva, 1878, and vice-moderator of the Synod of Michigan, 1889. He was married secondly, Feb. 25, 1880, to Sarah Margaret, daughter of James Stuart and Hester McKay of Campbell, N.Y. He served as a commissioner of Auburn Theological seminary, 1875–83 and 1893–99, as a synodical examiner of Elmira college, 1877–83 and after 1892; as correspondent and editor of the Christian Endeavor department of the New York *Evangelist*, 1890–98, and correspondent under the pen names "Steuben" and "Wheeler" after 1873. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Williams college in 1902. He is the author of: *A Summer at Peace Cottage* (1880); *The Gospel of the Holy Spirit* (1888); *Life and Epistles of St. Paul Harmonized and Arranged in Chronological Order* (1895), and *The Household of Timothy* (MS., 1903).

PRATT, Thomas George, governor of Maryland, was born in Georgetown, D.C., Feb. 18, 1804; a descendant of Thomas and Eleanor (Magruder) Pratt of Prince George county, Md. He was educated at Georgetown college, and

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opened an office for the practice of law in Upper Marlborough, Md., in 1823. He was married to Adelaide, daughter of Governor Joseph Kent of Maryland. He was a representative from Prince George county in the Maryland legislature, 1832–35; a Harrison elector for the eighth district of Maryland in the electoral college of 1837; president of the last executive council of Maryland in 1837, and a state senator, 1838–44. He was governor of Maryland, 1844–47, and during his term of office established the financial standing of the state. He resumed the practice of law in Annapolis, Md., in 1848, and was elected U.S. senator to succeed D. Stewart, appointed administrator to complete the term of Reverdy Johnson (q.v.), resigned. Senator Pratt was re-elected for a full term, 1851–57. He supported the Confederacy during the civil war and was confined for a few weeks in Fort Monroe. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, 1864, and the Union convention, Philadelphia, 1866. He died in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 9, 1869.

PRATT, Waldo Selden, musician and educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 10, 1857; son of the Rev. Dr. Lewellyn and Sarah Putnam (Gulliver) Pratt; grandson of Selden Mather and Rebecca Clark (Nott) Pratt and of John and Sarah (Putnam) Gulliver, and a descendant of Lieut. William Pratt of Saybrook, Conn.; Serg. John Nott of Wethersfield, Conn.; Alice Southworth (second wife of Governor Bradford), and Lemuel Gulliver, Milton, Mass. He graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1878, A.M., 1881; was a student at Johns Hopkins university, 1878–80, and fellow in æsthetics and the history of art there, 1879–80; was assistant director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, 1880–82, and in the latter year removed to Hartford, Conn., to become professor of ecclesiastical music and hymnology at the Hartford Theological seminary. He was also organist of the Asylum Hill Congregational church, and conductor of the Hosmer Hall Choral union, Hartford, 1882–91; was conductor of the St. Cecilia club, 1884–88; registrar of Hartford Theological seminary, 1888–95; in 1891 became instructor in elocution, Trinity college, Hartford; in 1895 lecturer on musical history and science at Smith college, Northampton, Mass., and was lecturer at Mt. Holyoke college, 1896–99. He was married, July 5, 1887, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mary (Richmond) Smyly of New York city. He was elected a member of the Music Teachers' National association and of the International Society of Musicians, and honorary vice-president of the American Guild of Organists. In 1898 he received the degree of Mus.D., *honoris causa*, from Syracuse university. He edited: *St. Nicholas Songs* (1885); *Songs of Worship* (1887); was musical editor of *Aids to Common Worship* (1887), and of the *Century Dictionary* (1892); is the author of: *Musical Ministries in the Church* (1901), and contributions to cyclopedias and periodicals.

PRATT, Zadock, representative, was born in Stephenstown, Rensselaer county, N.Y., Oct. 3, 1790; son of Zadock and Hannah (Pickett) Pratt; grandson of Zephaniah and Abigail Pratt, and of Benjamin Pickett of New Milford, Conn., and a descendant of Lieut. William Pratt, the immigrant 1633. He assisted his father who, besides being a tanner and shoemaker, carried on a small farm, and in 1810 he invented a pump, which came into general use in the tanning business. He became an independent saddler and harness-maker in 1813; was called to join the forces raised by Governor Tompkins for the defence of New York in 1814, and in 1815, in partnership with his brothers, conducted a tannery in Lexington, which was removed in 1824 to Scohariekill, Greene county, and became the nucleus of the town of Prattsville. He was actively influential in establishing other tanneries throughout the state, and received the first silver medal awarded by the New York Institute for hemlock sole-leather in 1837. He retired from business in 1845 and engaged in farming the following year. He was colonel of the 116th New York infantry, 1823–26; a state senator in 1830; a presidential elector on the Van Buren and Johnson ticket in 1836, and a Democratic representative from the eighth New York district in the 25th and 28th congresses, 1837–39 and 1843–45. He was an advocate of cheap postage and of the gratuitous distribution of foreign seeds to the farmers of the United States; submitted the plans and estimates for the new general post-office in Washington, which were adopted, and organized the national bureau of statistics. He established and was president of the bank at Prattsville in 1843, was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1852, and a presidential elector on the Pierce and King ticket in 1852. He was an extensive traveler, a lecturer, president of several industrial institutions and a liberal contributor to religious and

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charitable organizations. He was married first, Oct. 6, 1817, to Beda Dickerman; secondly, Oct. 2, 1821, to Esther Dickerman; thirdly, Jan. 12, 1838, to Abigail P., daughter of Wheeler Watson of South Kingston, R.I., and fourthly, March 16, 1835, to Mary E. Watson. His son, George Watson (born April 18, 1830, a graduate of the University of Erlangen, Bavaria, Ph.D., colonel 20th regiment New York state militia, promoted brigadier-general) was killed at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. Zadock Pratt died at Bergen, N.J., April 6, 1871.

PRAY, Isaac Clark, actor and playwright, was born in Boston, Mass., May 15, 1813. He matriculated at Harvard and was graduated at Amherst, A.B., 1833, A.M., 1836, meanwhile writing extensively for the press. He was editor in Boston of the *Pearl*, 1834–35, and of the *Herald*, 1835–36, being also for a time associated with the New York *Journal of Commerce*, while manager of the National theatre, New York city, 1836. His tragedy "Guiletta Gordoni" was produced there with Sarah Hildreth, whom he subsequently aided in her professional training, in the leading rôle. He also directed the stage training of Charlotte Cushman and other theatrical celebrities. He dramatized the farce, "The Old Clock, or Here She Goes, There She Goes," based upon his original story published in the *Sunday Morning News*, which journal, together with the *Dramatic Guardian* and the *Ladies' Companion*, he edited. In 1846, while on a tour in England, he replaced William Betty in "Alexander the Great" at the Queen's theatre, London, and soon after was engaged to open the Theatre Royal in Liverpool, where he appeared successively as Othello, Hamlet, Romeo, Sir Giles Overreach, Macbeth and Claude Melnotte. He was manager for several months of the Theatre Royal, and returned to the United States in May, 1847. He wrote the first and fifth acts of "The Corsican Brothers" as played at the Astor Place opera house, and was manager of the Beach Street museum, Boston, 1849–50. He accepted an editorial position on the New York *Herald*, 1850, acting also as musical and dramatic critic; became stage manager for Laura Keene in 1854; conducted the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, 1859–60, and just previous to his death managed the Bateman companies of French artists. He is the author of: *Prose and Verse* (1835); *Poems* (1837); *Book of the Drama* (1851); *Memoirs of James Gordon Bennett* (1855); and the plays: *Pactus Caccina* (1847); *The Hermit of Malta* (1856), and *The Female Forty Thieves*. He died in New York city, Nov. 28, 1869.

PREBLE, Edward, naval officer, was born in Portland, Maine, Aug. 15, 1761; son of Gen. Jedediah and Mehitable (Bangs) Preble; grandson of Benjamin and Mary (Baston) Preble and of Capt. Joshua Bangs, and great-grandson of Abraham Preble, who emigrated to old Plymouth colony from Kent, England, in 1636, and after marriage to Judith Tilden removed to York (then called Gorgiana or Agamenticus), Maine, where he was the first mayor of the city, one of the magistrates and a judge of the court; for several years commissioner for York county, then embracing the whole territory of Maine; county treasurer, and took an active part in favor of the assumption of jurisdiction over Maine on the part of Massachusetts, being appointed to the office of judge under the authority of Massachusetts. Edward Preble was sent to school, but to prevent his running away, his father, a zealous patriot, obtained for him a midshipman's warrant in the Massachusetts State Marine, sent out to prevent the depredations of British privateers on the coast of New England. He was promoted midshipman in 1779, and was on board the *Protector*, Captain Williams, when that vessel caused the *Admiral Duff* to strike her colors. In his second cruise with the *Protector*, the ship was captured by a British frigate and the officers were carried to England and impressed at Plymouth, but young Preble was taken to New York, released and returned to his home. He reported the disaster to the Massachusetts provincial congress and was promoted first lieutenant, and when Lieut. George Little of the *Protector* escaped in 1781, and was given command of the *Winthrop*, Preble was made his second officer. He was entrusted with the daring exploit of boarding a British ship in the harbor at Castine, Maine, and with fourteen men captured the ship and carried her out of Penobscot harbor in spite of the rigorous cannonade of the land batteries, returning with his prize to Boston harbor. Peace was declared in 1783, and Lieutenant Preble returned to the merchant service. On the formation of the American navy in 1798, he was made lieutenant, April 9, 1798, was given command of the U.S. brig *Pickering*, January, 1799, and took part in protecting American merchantmen from French picaroons. He was commissioned captain, May 15, 1799, and commanded the U.S. frigate *Essex*, 36 guns, on a cruise to the East Indies and China to protect American trade.

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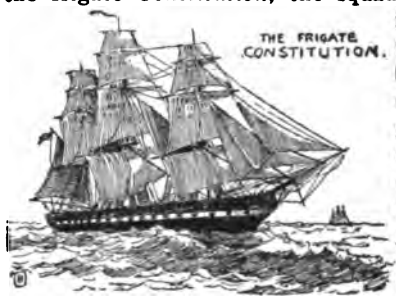
He was married in 1801 to Mary Deering. He was promoted commodore of the Mediterranean squadron in June, 1803, as successor to Commodore Rodgers, and hoisted his broad pennant on the frigate *Constitution*, the squadron including, besides the flagship, the *Philadelphia*, *Argus*, *Syren*, *Vixen*, *Nautilus* and *Enterprise*. He entered the Mediterranean, Sept. 12, 1803, and on Oct. 5, 1803, was joined in the bay of Tangiers by the frigates *New York* and *John Adams*, under Commodore Rodgers. The *Constitution* was accompanied only by the brig *Nautilus*. On October 10, after giving directions in case of accident or destruction, he went on shore with U.S. Consul Simpson, his secretary, Charles Morris, and two midshipmen, and in an audience with the Emperor of Morocco, he secured the release of all the captured American vessels and renewed the treaty of 1786. This was the first time the Emperor had been compelled to respect the American republic, and it resulted in the removal of all obstructions to American commerce with the Moors. While Preble was thus engaged, the frigate *Philadelphia*, Captain Bainbridge, was boarded, and the officers and crew carried on shore and imprisoned in the castle, and when Preble arrived off the place, Dec. 17, 1803, he received letters from her imprisoned commander, Bainbridge, who suggested that the *Philadelphia* be destroyed. Preble dispatched Decatur and other volunteers on the dangerous expedition, and they boarded and fired the *Philadelphia* at night, accomplishing her destruction. Preble then formed his squadron in two divisions, with Lieutenant Somers in command of the first and Captain Decatur of the second, and bombarded the port of Tripoli with the hope of securing the release of the prisoners. The first attack was made, Aug. 3, 1804, after which the bashaw offered terms of peace which Preble rejected. On Aug. 7, a second attack was made, after which the terms for ransom for the prisoners were lowered from $1,000 to $500, which Preble also declined. He offered, however, the sum of $80,000, and $10,000 in presents, on the condition that the bashaw would enter into a perpetual treaty with the American government never again to demand tribute as the price of peace. This the bashaw refused. A third attack was made, Aug. 27, with such effect as to induce the bashaw to renew negotiations for peace, but nothing definite was effected. A fourth attack, Sept. 3, resulted in the great injury of the bashaw's batteries, castle and city. In the evening of September 4, the ketch *Intrepid*, converted into a fire ship and commanded by Captain Somers, was sent into the midst of the enemy's galleys and gunboats to complete their destruction, but the adventure ended in death to all the Americans engaged in the expedition. It is supposed that the *Intrepid* was blown up by her commander to prevent her capture by the enemy. On Sept. 9, 1804, Commodore Preble was relieved by Commodore Barron, who followed out the plans of his predecessor and received the prisoners, while Commodore Preble returned to the United States. His health was greatly broken, and rapidly declined after reaching his home. Congress voted him the thanks of the nation and an appropriate gold medal presented at the hands



of President Jefferson. He arranged the naval system for the marine force of the United States and refused the portfolio of the navy in President Jefferson's cabinet in 1806. He died at Portland, Maine, Aug. 25, 1807.

PREBLE, George Henry, naval officer, was born in Portland, Maine, Feb. 25, 1816; son of Capt. Enoch and Sally (Cross) Preble, and great-grandson of Abraham Preble, who came from Kent, England, in 1636, and whose grandson Jedediah commanded the Massachusetts troops at Louisbourg; was with Wolfe at the siege of Quebec, and left five sons by his second marriage: Ebenezer, Joshua, Enoch, Henry and Edward. George Henry Preble attended the public schools of Portland, and was employed in a book store and in his father's West India and grocery house, 1829–35. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy, Oct. 10, 1835; was warranted a passed midshipman, June 22, 1841, and served in the Florida expedition under Lieut.-Com. J. S. McLaughlin as acting lieutenant and navigating officer on board the schooner *Madison* and the brigantine *Jefferson*, also participating in several canoe expeditions into the Everglades. The exposure of the service so crippled him that he was compelled to return to Norfolk in 1842. He was promoted acting master of the sloop of war *St. Louis*, sailed for the East Indies, May 23, 1843,

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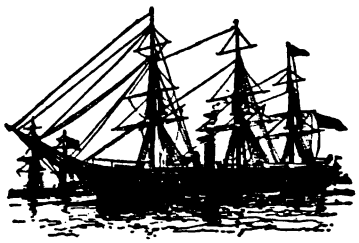
and served as acting lieutenant, 1843–45. The squadron, of which the *St. Louis* formed a part, was intended to support the negotiations of the Hon. Caleb Cushing, and in the midst of negotiations Lieutenant Preble was sent to Canton in charge of a party of marines and sailors, to protect the U.S. consulate and the American residents. This was the first armed American force landed in China. Upon his return to Norfolk in 1845, he was married, Nov. 18, 1845, to Susan Zabiah, daughter of John and Thankful Harris Gore (Cox) of Portland, Maine. On May 30, 1846, he joined the gunboat *Petrel* as acting master and executive officer, and engaged in the war with Mexico, but his health again breaking down he returned home, May 31, 1847. He was promoted master in the line of promotion, July 15, 1847; was commissioned lieutenant, Feb. 5, 1848; served in the Gulf, 1848–49, but was obliged to remove entirely from the southern climate. He was attached to the steamer *Legree* of the U.S. coast survey as executive officer, April 30, 1849, and continued on coast survey duty until by his own request he was ordered to the frigate *St. Lawrence*, Commander Joshua Sands, which conveyed the American contributions to the World's Fair of 1851, and which also made an unsuccessful search for the remains of John Paul Jones. He served on the *Macedonian* in the Japan expedition under Commodore Perry, 1853, participating in the treaty negotiated at Yokohama, assisting in the surveys of Yeddo and Hakodate bays, and making a chart of the harbor of Kilung. Upon the return of the *Macedonian* to China, Lieutenant Preble was given command of the *Queen*, and engaged in the extermination of the pirates in Chinese waters. He returned to Boston, Mass., Aug. 6, 1856; succeeded Lieut. William B. Franklin, U.S.A., as inspector of the first lighthouse district, 1856–57; was on duty at Charlestown navy yard, 1857–59; was attached to the U.S. steam sloop *Narragansett*, 1859–61; commanded the steam gunboat *Katahdin*, and participated in the surrender of New Orleans and in all the river operations as far up as Vicksburg. Being ordered to command the steam sloop *Oneida*, Aug. 4, 1862, he returned to Baton Rouge and was promoted commander, July 16, 1862, joining the blockading fleet off Mobile bay. On Sept. 4, 1862, while he was in charge of the blockade, a sail was sighted, steam was made and chase was given, after some delay caused by repairs to the boilers. The stranger, the Confederate sloop *Oreto* (which had been renamed the *Florida*), Commander J. N. Maffitt, sailed into shallow water, where the *Oneida* could not follow. When Preble's first dispatch, announcing that the *Florida* had successfully run the blockade and safely entered Mobile harbor, reached Washington, he was dismissed from the naval service, Sept. 20, 1862, but upon further investigation the naval committee unanimously restored him to his old rank. He left New York, April 9, 1863, for Lisbon, Portugal, where he assumed command of the sailing sloop-of-war, *St. Louis*. He was in command of the fleet brigade, designed to co-operate with General Sherman in his march to the sea, 1864–65; was transferred to the steamer *State of Georgia*, and was at the Boston navy yard as inspector of supplies, 1865–67; was promoted captain by seniority, March 16, 1867 and chief-of-staff to Rear-Admiral Craven in 1868; commanded the U.S. flagship *Pensacola*, 1868–70; was commissioned as commodore, Nov. 2, 1871; was commandant at the U.S. navy yard at Philadelphia, Pa., 1874–75; was promoted rear-admiral, Sept. 30, 1876; commanded the South Pacific squadron, 1876–79, and was retired Feb. 25, 1878. After retirement he was ordered as president of the board which recommended rebuilding on modern lines and armament the double-turretted monitor of the *Amphitrite* class. He was a member and vice-president of the Naval Library and Institute at Charlestown; a member of the Portland Natural History society, 1852–57, and its vice-president 1856–57; a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society, 1866–85, and a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical society. He was a member of the American Antiquarian society; the historical societies of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York and Wisconsin, and president of the Massachusetts order of the Loyal Legion. He made a collection of naval registers, tracts and other U.S. naval publications of great rarity and value, which were placed in the navy department at Washington. He is the author of: *Chase of the Rebel Steamer of War 'Oreto'* (1862); *The Preble Family in America* (1868); *First Cruise of the U.S. Frigate 'Essex'* (1870); *History of the American Flag* (1872); and *Steam Navigation* (1883). He died in Brookline, Mass., March 1, 1885.


U.S.S. "PENSACOLA" - 1858.

PREBLE, William Pitt, jurist, was born at York, Maine, Nov. 27, 1783; son of Esaias and Lydia (Ingraham) Preble; grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Muchmore) Preble, and of Edward and Lydia (Holt) Ingraham, and a descendant of Abraham and Judith Preble. Abraham Preble emigrated from Kent, England, to Scituate, Mass., about 1637, and settled in York, Maine, in 1642.

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William P. Preble was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1806, A.M., 1809, and remained as tutor in mathematics, 1809–11. He was admitted to the Maine bar; practised law in York and Alfred, 1812, in Saco, 1813–18, and in Portland, 1818–57. He was U.S. district attorney for Maine, 1814–18; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1819; judge of the supreme court of Maine, 1820–28; U.S. minister to the Netherlands, 1829–31, and represented the United States in the northeastern boundary dispute. He was a trustee of Bowdoin college, 1821–42, and received the degree LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1829. He was married first, Sept. 7, 1810, to Nancy Gale, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Stone) Tucker of York, and secondly, to Sarah A., daughter of Thomas Forsaith of Portland. He died at Portland, Me., Oct. 11, 1857.

PRENDERGAST, Edmund Francis, R.C. bishop, was born at Clonmel, county Tipperary, Ireland, May 3, 1843. He came to the United States in 1859; was educated at the College of St. Charles Borromeo, Philadelphia, Pa.; was ordained priest, Nov. 17, 1865, by Bishop Wood; served as assistant pastor of St. Paul's, Philadelphia, and of St. John's, Susquehanna; was rector of St. Mark's, Bristol, Pa., of the Immaculate Conception at Allentown, Pa., and of St. Malachy's, Philadelphia, in 1874. He was a member of the

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board of diocesan consultors of Philadelphia; was made vicar-general of the arch-diocese in 1895; was appointed auxiliary bishop of Philadelphia, and consecrated titular bishop of "Scillio," Feb. 24, 1897, by Archbishop Ryan, assisted by Bishops Horstman of Cleveland and Hoban of Scranton, Cardinal Gibbons and Bishops O'Hara, McGovern, Northrop and Allen being present.

PRENTICE, George Denison, journalist, was born in Preston, Conn., Dec. 18, 1802; son of Rufus and Sarah (Stanton) Prentice; grandson of Eleazer and Sarah (Stanton) Prentice, and a descendant of Valentine Prentise, who emigrated from England to Roxbury, Mass., with his wife Alice and son John in 1631. He taught school as early as 1817; was graduated at Brown university, A.B., 1823, A.M., 1826, and was admitted to the bar in 1829, but did not enter the legal profession. He edited the *Connecticut Mirror*, 1825–28; the *Haverhill Gazette*, and the *New England Weekly Review*, Hartford, Conn., 1828–30, and in 1830 was succeeded by John Greenleaf Whittier, and removed to Kentucky to collect historical data for a life of Henry Clay. He was married in 1835 to Henrietta, daughter of Joseph Benham of Louisville, Ky. He was editor of the Louisville *Journal*, a Whig publication, 1830–60; remained a contributor to its columns until 1868, when it became known as the *Courier-Journal*, and was also a regular contributor to the New York *Ledger*. These contributions established his reputation as a humorous writer. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Trinity college in 1828. He is the author of: *Life of Henry Clay* (1831); *Prenticeana; or Wit and Humor in Paragraphs* (1859, 2d ed., with biography by Gilderoy W. Griffin, 1870), and a volume of poems, collected after his death, and published with a biography by John James Piatt (1875). He died in Louisville, Ky., Jan. 22, 1870.

PRENTISS, Albert Nelson, educator, was born in Cazenovia, N.Y., May 22, 1836. He studied in Cazenovia seminary, and was graduated from Michigan Agricultural college, A.B., 1861, A.M., 1864. He served as a private under Gen. John C. Frémont in Missouri, 1861–62; was associate principal of the high school at Kalamazoo, Mich., 1863–65; instructor and professor of botany and horticulture in Michigan Agricultural college, 1865–68, and professor of botany, horticulture and arboriculture at Cornell university, N.Y., 1868–96. He conducted the Cornell expedition to Brazil in 1870, and studied in Kew Gardens, England, and in the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, in 1872. He earned a world-wide reputation as a botanist, and in 1872 received the Walker prize of the Boston Society of Natural History for his essay on the "Natural Distribution" of plants. He published several botanical papers, a monograph on the hemlock, and contributions to scientific periodicals. He died in Ithaca, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1896.

PRENTISS, Benjamin Maybury, soldier, was born in Belleville, Va., Nov. 23, 1819; son of Henry L. Prentiss, a farmer. He removed to Missouri in 1835, and to Quincy, Ill., in 1841, where he conducted a rope-walk. He was 1st lieutenant of the Quincy Rifles, raised to drive the Mormons from Hancock, Ill., 1844; was under Colonel Hardin in the Mexican war as captain and adjutant of the 1st Illinois volunteers, receiving honorable mention at Buena Vista, and on returning to Quincy engaged as a commission merchant. He was the unsuccessful Republican candidate from the fifth Illinois district for representative to the 37th congress in 1860, and

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in 1861 reorganized and was elected colonel of his old company, which joined the 7th Illinois volunteers. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, May 17, 1861; commanded Cairo for three months; conducted the expedition that raided southern Missouri from Pilot Knob, and on Dec. 28, 1861, routed a force of Confederates at Mount Zion, Mo. He was relieved by Gen. U. S. Grant at Cape Girardeau, and ordered to northern Missouri. He joined General Grant at Pittsburg Landing, April 3, 1862, where he commanded the 6th division, and in the first day's fight, April 6, 1862, he was taken prisoner with most of his command, while stubbornly holding his position. He was released in October, 1862; promoted major-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862; served on the court-martial of Fitz John Porter (q.v.) in November, 1862, and commanded Helena, Ark., in 1863, where he repulsed the attack of Generals Price and Holmes on July 3. He resigned his commission Oct. 28, 1863, and engaged in the practice of law in Bethany, Mo., where he died, Feb. 8, 1901.

PRENTISS, Charles, author, was born in Reading, Mass., Oct. 8, 1774; son of the Rev. Caleb and Pamela (Mellen) Prentiss; grandson of Caleb and Lydia (Whittemore) Prentiss, and of the Rev. John and Rebecca (Prentiss) Mellen, and a descendant of Valentine Prentise. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1795, A.M., 1798, and was married, Nov. 19, 1795, to Sophia, daughter of the Rev. Francis Gardner of Leominster, Mass. He edited the *Rural Repository*, published at Leominster, Mass., in 1795; the *Political Focus*, afterward known as the *Washington Federalist*, Richmond, Va., 1800–04; the *Virginia Gazette*, Richmond, in 1805; the *Anti-Democrat* and *The Child of Pallas* in Baltimore, Md., 1806–08, and *The Thistle*, a theatrical paper, in Boston, Mass., in 1809; he was a congressional reporter and also editor of the *Independent American*, Washington, D.C., in 1810, and settled in Brimfield, Mass., in 1811. He is the author of: *A Collection of Fugitive Essays in Prose and Verse* (1797); *Life of Robert Treat Paine* (1812); *Life of Gen. William Eaton* (1813); *Poems* (1813); *History of the United States* (1819); and *The Trial of Calvin and Hopkins* (1819). He died in Brimfield, Mass., Oct. 19, 1820.

PRENTISS, Elizabeth Payson, author, was born in Portland, Maine, Oct. 26, 1818; daughter of the Rev. Edward and Ann Louisa (Shipman) Payson. She attended schools in Portland, Maine, and Ipswich, Mass.. and was a teacher in Portland and Richmond, Maine, 1840–43. She was married, Apr. 22, 1845, to George Lewis Prentiss (q.v.). Her many published volumes include: *Little Susy Series* (1853–56); *The Flower of the Family* and *Only a Dandelion* (1854); *Henry and Bessie; Little Threads; Fred, Maria and Me* (1868), *Urban and his Friends; Hymns and Songs of the Christian Life; Stepping Heavenward* (1869) *The Percys* (1870); *Religious Poems* (1873); *The Home at Greylock* (1876); *Pemaquid* (1877) *Avis Benson* (1879) and *Life and Letters* (1882). She died at Dorset, Vt., Aug. 13, 1878.

PRENTISS, George Lewis, educator, was born in Gorham, Maine, May 12, 1816, son of Capt. William and Abigail (Lewis) Prentiss and grandson of Maj. George Lewis and of Samuel and Rebecca (Cook) Prentiss. He was graduated from Bowdoin college, A.B., 1835, A.M., 1838; was assistant at Gorham academy, 1835–36; attended the universities of Halle and Berlin, 1839–41, and was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1845. He was married in 1845 to Elizabeth Payson (q.v.). He was pastor of the South Trinitarian church, New Bedford, Mass., 1845–50; of the Mercer Street Presbyterian church, New York city, 1851–58; of the Church of the Covenant, New York city, 1862–73; professor of pastoral theology, church polity, and mission work at Union Theological seminary, 1873–97 and was made professor emeritus in 1897. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Bowdoin college in 1854. He is the author of: *Our National Bane* (1877); *The Life and Letters of Elizabeth Prentiss* (1882); *Sixty Years of Union Seminary* (1889); *The Agreement Between Union Seminary and the General Assembly* (1891); *The Problem of the Veto Power* (1892); *Another Decade of Union Seminary* (1899); and memoirs of Sergeant S. Prentiss (1855), and Thomas Harvey Skinner (1871).

PRENTISS, Samuel, jurist, was born in Stonington, Conn., March 31, 1782; son of Dr. Samuel and Lucretia (Holmes) Prentiss; grandson of Col. Samuel and Phœbe (Billings) Prentice and of Capt. John Holmes, and a descendant of Valentine Prentise.

He was educated in the public schools of Northfield, Mass., and under a private tutor; was admitted to the bar in 1802; settled in practice in Montpelier, Vt., in 1803, and was married, Oct. 3, 1804, to Lucretia, daughter of Edward Houghton of Northfield. He declined a judgeship of the supreme court of Vermont in 1822; was a representative in the state legislature, 1824–25; an assistant justice of the supreme court, 1825–29, and chief justice, 1829–30. He was a whig U.S.

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senator from Vermont, 1831–42, resigning April 11, 1842, to become judge of the U.S. district court of Vermont, Samuel C. Crofts completing his term. During his term of office he introduced the resolution which led to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and also introduced a series of resolutions against the annexation of Texas; and originated and successfully carried through the law to suppress duelling in the District of Columbia. He was a trustee of Dartmouth college, 1820–27, and received from Dartmouth the honorary degree of A.M. in 1820, and LL.D. in 1832. He died in Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 15, 1857.

PRENTISS, Sergeant Smith, orator, was born in Portland, Maine, Sept. 30, 1808; son of Capt. William and Abigail (Lewis) Prentiss. He was dependent upon the use of crutches until nine years of age and remained a cripple throughout his life. He was prepared for college at Gorham, Maine, academy; was graduated at Bowdoin, A.B., 1826, A.M., 1829; studied law under Josiah Pierce in Gorham, 1826–27, and under Judge Jacob Burnet (q.v.) in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1827; removed to Natchez, Miss., where he was tutor in a private family and subsequently practised law in partnership with Gen. Felix Houston in 1829. He was a Whig representative in the Mississippi territorial legislature in 1835, and claimed election as a representative to the 25th congress Oct. 3, 1837, but the certificate of election was given to J. F. H. Claiborne. Prentiss contested the election, supporting his claim in a three days' speech, and the election was set aside and the seat declared vacant, Jan. 31, 1838, the speaker, James K. Polk, casting the deciding vote. A new election was ordered and Prentiss was chosen and took his seat, May 30, 1838, his term expiring March 3, 1839. He ably defended Judge Wilkinson of Kentucky, charged with murder in 1839, and canvassed the state of Mississippi as a Whig candidate for presidential elector in 1840. He labored to defend the honor of the state and prevent the repudiation of its bonded debt, 1840–44. He was married March 3, 1842, to Mary Jane, daughter of James C. Williams of Natchez, Miss. He removed to New Orleans, La., in 1845, where he practised until a short time before his death. He made a speech at the dinner given Daniel Webster in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass., in July, 1838, which was declared by Gov. Edward Everett to be a "most wonderful specimen of sententious fluency." A contemporary says: "His power of originating forcible and beautiful natural images of abstract truths was marvelous, and he was quite as distinguished at the bar for vigorous logic and sense as for splendid rhetoric." See "Memoir of S. S. Prentiss," by G. L. Prentiss (q.v.). He died at Longwood, near Natchez, Miss., July 1, 1850.

PRESCOTT, Albert Benjamin, chemist, was born in Hastings, N.Y., Dec. 12, 1832; son of Benjamin and Experience (Huntley) Prescott; grandson of James and Lydia (Calkins) Huntley and of Oliver and Keziah (Howard) Prescott, and a descendant of John and Mary (Platts) Prescott. John Prescott, a native of Lancashire, England, immigrated to Barbadoes in 1638 and settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1640. Albert B. Prescott was graduated from the University of Michigan, M.D., 1864; was appointed assistant surgeon, U.S.V., July 3, 1864, and was surgeon-in-charge of a hospital in Louisville, Ky., and later one in Jeffersonville, Ind. He was brevetted captain and mustered out Aug. 22, 1865, and was married Dec. 25, 1866, to Abigail, daughter of Robert William and Nancy (Spear) Freeburn of Oakland county, Mich. He was assistant in chemistry, 1863–64; assistant professor of chemistry and lecturer on organic chemistry and metallurgy in the University of Michigan, 1865–70; professor of organic and applied chemistry and of pharmacy there from 1870, dean of the school of pharmacy from 1876, and a director of the chemical laboratory from 1884. He was elected a fellow of the London Chemical society in 1876; president of the American Chemical society in 1886; vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1887, president of that association in 1891, president of the American Pharmaceutical association in 1900, and a member of other scientific societies. He received the degree LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1896. He helped to revise the *U.S. Pharmacopœia* in 1880, contributed articles on his researches in analytical, organic and pharmaceutical chemistry to scientific publications, and is the author of: *Qualitative Chemical Analysis* (with Silas H. Douglas, 1874; 5th edition, with Otis C. Johnson, 1901); *Outlines of Proximate Organic Analysis* (1875); *Chemical Examination of Alcoholic Liquors* (1875); *First Book in Qualitative Chemistry* (1879; 11th ed. with Eugene G. Sullivan, 1902); and *Organic Analysis: a Manual of the Descriptive and Analytical Chemistry of Certain Carbon Compounds in Common Use* (1887).

PRESCOTT, Benjamin Franklin, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Epping, N.H., Feb. 26, 1833; son of Nathan G. and Betsey H. (Richards) Prescott; grandson of Asa and Polly (Clark) Prescott, and of Benjamin and Mehitable (Hills) Richards, of Nottingham, N.H.; and a descendant of James Prescott, who emigrated from Dryby, Lincolnshire, England, to Hampton, Norfolk county, Mass., in 1665, and Mary Boulter, his wife. He was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter academy, graduated at Dartmouth in 1856, and taught school in Epping, 1856–57. He

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was admitted to the bar in 1859, and practised in Concord, 1859–61. He was associate editor of the *Independent Democrat* at Concord, 1861–66, and special agent for New England, of the U.S. treasury department, 1865–67 and 1869. He was married, June 10, 1869, to Mary Little, daughter of Jefferson and Nancy (Peart) Noyes of Concord.

He was secretary of the state of New Hampshire, 1872–73 and 1875–76; secretary of the Republican state central committee, 1859–74; governor, 1877–79; secretary of the state college of electors, 1861, 1865, 1869, 1873, 1877 and 1881, and a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention of 1880. He retired to his farm at Epping in 1880. He was president of the Bennington, Vt., Battle Monument association, and of the Provident Mutual Relief association; vice-president of the New Hampshire Historical society; fellow of the Royal Historical society of Great Britain, and an honorary member of the Marshfield club of Boston. He was also a trustee of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, 1874–95, and of Dartmouth college, 1878–95. He died in Epping, N.H., Feb. 22, 1895.

PRESCOTT, George Bartlett, electrician, was born in Kingston, N.H., Sept. 16, 1830; son of Mark Hollis and Priscilla (Bartlett) Prescott; grandson of Mark and Polly (Bean) Prescott, and of David Bartlett, and a descendant of James, the immigrant, and Mary (Boulter) Prescott. He received a private school education in Portland, Me., made a special study of electricity and telegraphy, and was connected with several telegraph offices in Connecticut and Massachusetts, 1847–58. He was married, Dec. 9, 1857, to Eliza Curtis, daughter of Israel M. Parsons of Springfield, Mass. He was superintendent of the American telegraph company, 1858–66; of the Western Union telegraph company, 1866–69, and electrician of the latter in 1869. He was associated with Thomas A. Edison in the duplex and quadruplex telegraphic inventions; introduced them in 1870 and 1874; invented an improvement in telegraph insulators in 1872, and in the quadruplex telegraph in 1876. He was electrician of the International Ocean telegraph company, 1873–83; and in 1883 was sent to Europe by the Western Union telegraph company to study foreign methods of telegraphy. On his return he introduced many improvements, among them the pneumatic tube system, which was adopted in New York city in 1876. He was vice-president, director and member of the executive and finance committees of the Gold and Stock telegraph company, 1873–81; one of the incorporators and directors of the Metropolitan telephone and telegraph company, 1879–82; president of the Manhattan telegraph company and of the American Speaking telephone company, 1879–82, and a director and member of the executive committee of the Bell telephone company of Philadelphia. He published an account of his discovery of the electrical origin of the Aurora Borealis, and his experiments thereon in the Boston *Journal*, February, 1852, and in the *Atlantic Monthly*, 1859, and is the author of: *History, Theory and Practice of the Electric Telegraph* (1860); *The Proposed Union of the Telegraph and Postal Systems* (1869); *The Government and the Telegraph* (1872); *Electricity and the Electric Telegraph* (1877); *The Speaking Telephone, Talking Phonograph and Other Novelties* (1878); *The Speaking Telephone, Electric Light, and other Recent Electrical Inventions* (1879); *Dynamo-Electricity; its Generation, Application, Transmission, Storage and Measurement* (1884); *Bell's Electric Speaking Telephone; its Invention, Construction, Application, Modification and History* (1884), and *The Electric Telephone* (1890). He died in New York city, Jan. 18, 1894.

PRESCOTT, William, soldier, was born in Groton, Mass., Feb. 20, 1726; son of Judge Benjamin Prescott; and great-grandson of John and Mary (Platts) Prescott of Lincolnshire, England, who immigrated at an early date to Lancaster, Mass. William Prescott removed to an unsettled tract of country not far from his native town, and there established a settlement, which he subsequently caused to be made into a township, and which he named in honor of Sir William Pepperrell, continuing to hold his estate under the original Indian title. He served as a lieutenant in the colonial army, under Gen. John Winslow, in the expedition against Cape Breton, 1754, and against Acadia, 1755, and was promoted captain. In recognition of his gallantry he was offered a commission in the regular army, but declined, returned to Pepperrell, and was married to Abigail Hale. Their son, William Prescott (1762–1844), Harvard, 1783, was a member of the governors' council for many years, judge of the court of common pleas, Suffolk county, 1818–20, a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1820, a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the father of William Hickling Prescott, the historian. In August, 1774, Captain Prescott was active in stimulating the resistance of his townsmen to royal authority, and soon after was appointed colonel of a regiment of minute men, his commission being signed by Gen. Joseph Warren. He proceeded to Lexington, April 19, 1775, but General Pitcairn having retreated before his arrival, he continued his march to Cambridge, where he joined the pro-

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vincial army, the larger part of his regiment volunteering to serve with him. On June 16, 1775, in command of three regiments he was ordered to construct entrenchments on Bunker Hill, but instead selected Breed's Hill, in the immediate vicinity. In the attack by Gen. William Howe, June 17, according to Bancroft, Colonel Prescott appeared to have the entire command, displaying great skill and bravery, and was among the last to submit to the enforced retreat. In 1777 he resigned his commisson in the army, returning to Pepperrell, but later in the same year enlisted as a volunteer in the northern army under General Gates, in the campaign against Burgoyne. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature for several years. He is the author of: *A Letter from a Veteran to the Officers of the Army Encamped at Boston* (1774). A statue was erected to his memory on Bunker Hill in 1881. He died in Pepperrell, Mass., Oct. 18, 1795.

PRESCOTT, William Hickling, historian, was born in Salem, Mass., May 4, 1796; son of William and Catharine G. (Hickling) Prescott; grandson of Col. William and Abigail (Hale) Prescott, and of Thomas Hickling of Boston, Mass., and a descendant of John and Mary (Platts) Prescott. He was graduated at Harvard A.B. 1814, A.M. 1817, and entered his father's office to study law, but owing to the accidental loss of one eye, which seriously impaired the sight of the other, was obliged to seek medical advice in Europe. He visited England, France and Italy, and on his return to Boston, Mass., determined to devote himself to historical writing, and to accomplish this employed an assistant who served as a secretary, amanuensis and reader, and in writing used an ingenious instrument for the blind, called the poctograph. He was married, May 4, 1820, to Susan, daughter of Thomas C. and Hannah (Linzee) Amory. He made a study of Italian and Spanish literature to prepare himself for his first special work, *History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella*, which cost him ten years of difficult labor. The leading learned societies of the United States and Europe honored him by making him a member or fellow. He received the degree LL.D. from Columbia, 1840; William and Mary, 1841; South Carolina college, 1841; and Harvard, 1843; and that of

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D.C.L. from Oxford university, England, in 1850, while on a visit to that country. He is the author of: *Life of Charles Brockden Brown* (1834); *History of Ferdinand and Isabella* (4 vols. 1838), translated into French, German, Spanish, Italian and Russian; *The Conquest of Mexico* (3 vols. 1843); *The Conquest of Peru* (2 vols. 1847), translated into several languages; *Biographical and Critical Miscellanies* (1845); *The Reign of Philip II., King of Spain* (2 vols. 1855; vol. 3, 1858; vol. 4, left incomplete, 1859); a supplement entitled *The Life of Charles V., After his Abdication*, to a new edition of Robertson's "History of the Reign of Charles V." (1858); contributions to the *North American Review;* memoirs of John Pickering and Abbott Lawrence, and several essays. See "Life of Prescott, the Historian," by George Ticknor (1864). His name in the "Class A, Authors and Editors" received thirty-two votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900, only nine names in the class receiving more votes. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 28, 1859.

PRESTON, Ann, educator, was born in West Grove, Pa., Dec. 1, 1813; daughter of Amos and Margaret (Smith) Preston; grand-daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Bills) Preston, and of Joseph Smith, and a descendant of William Preston, a Quaker, came from Huthersfield, England, to America, in 1718, and settled in Buckingham, Bucks county, Pa. She was educated in the public schools and at a boarding school in West Chester, Pa.; and joined the Clarkson Anti-slavery society previous to 1833. She entered the Woman's Medical college of Philadelphia when it opened in 1850; received her degree of M.D. in 1852; was professor of physiology and hygiene there, 1853–72, and studied in the Maternité hospital of Paris in 1854. She was one of the founders of the Woman's hospital in Philadelphia and a member of the board of managers, serving also as corresponding secretary and consulting physician. She was dean of the faculty of the Woman's Medical college of Philadelphia, 1866–72, and a member of the board of incorporators, 1867–72. She also controlled an extensive practice and was successful in overcoming the

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opposition made against women physicians by the Philadelphia County Medical society in 1867. She is the author of several essays on the education of women as physicians, and of a volume of juvenile poems entitled: *Cousin Ann's Stories for Children* (1848). She died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 18, 1872.

PRESTON, Francis, representative, was born in Greenfield, Botetourt county, Va., Aug. 2, 1765; son of Col. William and Susanna (Smith) Preston and grandson of John and Elizabeth (Patton) Preston, and of Francis and Elizabeth (Waddy) Smith. John Preston came from Londonderry, Ireland, to America in 1740, and settled at Spring Hill, Augusta county, Va. His son, William Preston, born in 1729, was a surveyor under Washington, a member of the house of burgesses, commissioner to treat with the Indians, and was appointed colonel in 1775. He commanded a regiment at the battle of Guilford Court House, S.C., in 1783, and there received injuries that resulted in his death the same year. Francis Preston was graduated at the College of William and Mary, 1783; studied law under George Wythe, the signer; actively engaged in his profession in Montgomery and Washington counties, Va., and was a member of the Virginia house of delegates and a state senator. He was married in 1792 to Sarah, daughter of Gen. William Campbell. He was a representative from Virginia in the 3d and 4th congresses, 1793–97, and declined re-election in 1796. He resided in Abingdon, Va., after 1798. He was appointed colonel of volunteers in the war of 1812, and subsequently served in the state militia, reaching the rank of major-general. He died in Columbia, S.C., while on a visit to his son, William C. Preston (q.v.), May 25, 1835.

PRESTON, Harriet Waters, author, was born in Danvers, Mass., 1843. She was educated under private tutors, traveled in France and England until 1865, and later became a translator from the French, and an authority on Provençal literature. She wrote a series of papers on Mistral's "Calendau," "Theodore Aubauet," "Jacques Jasmin," "Songs of the Troubadours," and "Arthuriad." Her translations include: *The Life of Madame Swetchine* (1865); and *The Writings of Madame Swetchine*, edited by Count de Falloux (1869); *Memoirs of Madame Desbordes Valmore* by C. A. Sainte-Beuve (1872); Mistral's *Mirèio*, Provençal poem (1872); *Biography of Alfred de Musset* by Paul de Musset (1877); and *The Georgics of Virgil* (1881). She is the author of *Aspendale* (1871); *Love in the Nineteenth Century* (1873); *Troubadours and Trouvères* (1876); *Is That All?* in "No Name" series (1876); *A Year in Eden* (1887), and *The Guardians* (written in collaboration with Miss L. Dodge, 1888).

PRESTON, James Patton, governor of Virginia, was born in Smithfield, Va., June 21, 1774; son of Col. William (1729–1783) and Susanna (Smith) Preston. He was graduated from William and Mary college in 1795, was a farmer in Montgomery county; state senator; lieutenant-colonel of the 12th U.S. infantry, commissioned March 19, 1812; was promoted colonel for gallantry Aug. 15, 1813; commanded the 23d infantry, and was wounded in the battle of Chrystler's Field, Nov. 11, 1813, becoming permanently crippled. He was governor of Virginia, 1816–19, state senator for a second term, and was for many years post-master of Richmond. Preston county, Va., was named in his honor. He married Ann, daughter of Robert Taylor of Norfolk, Va., and had sons: William Ballard (q.v.), Robert T., and James Patton, Jr.. Confederate officers in the civil war. He died at Smithfield, Va., May 4, 1843.

PRESTON, John Smith, soldier, was born at the Salt Works, near Abingdon, Va., April 20, 1809; son of Francis and Sarah (Campbell) Preston. He was graduated from Hampden-Sidney college, Va., A.B., 1824; did postgraduate work at the University of Virginia, 1825–26, and attended the Harvard law school. He was married in 1830 to Caroline, a sister of Gen. Wade Hampton of South Carolina. He afterward moved to Columbia, S.C., and thence to Louisiana, where he worked his sugar-plantations. He became prominent as an orator in the South and delivered many famous addresses, among them the one at the laying of the corner stone of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., in 1857. He was chairman of the South Carolina committee to the Democratic convention at Charleston in May, 1860; was a commissioner to Virginia, and in February, 1861, advocated the secession of Virginia. He was on the staff of General Beauregard in the first battle of Bull Run, 1861, was promoted brigadier-general and served in the conscript department, 1865. He was then in Europe for a number of years and subsequently returned to South Carolina. He delivered his last public address at the unveiling of the Confederate monument at Columbia, S.C. He made a collection of painting and sculpture, and was a helpful friend to Hiram Powers and other rising artists. He died in Columbia, S.C., May 1, 1881.

PRESTON, John Thomas Lewis, educator, was born in Lexington, Va., April 25, 1811; son of Thomas Lewis and Edmonia (Randolph) Preston; grandson of Col. William (1729–1783) and Susanna (Smith) Preston of Smithfield, and great-grandson of John Preston, the immigrant. His

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father was a major in the war of 1812, lawyer, and member of the Virginia legislature. In 1836 Mr. Preston conceived the idea of substituting for the company of soldiers who guarded the arsenal, a company of cadets, who, in addition to the duties of an armed guard, should pursue a course of scientific and military studies. This idea materialized, March, 1839, in the Military Institute of Virginia, of which Preston and Gen. Francis H. Smith (q.v.) constituted the entire faculty from 1839 to 1842. He was married first Aug. 2, 1832, to Sara Lyle, daughter of William and Phebe (Alexander) Caruthers of Lexington, Va., and had five sons and three daughters; and secondly, Aug. 4, 1857, to Margaret Junkin, the poet (q.v.), by whom he had two sons. In April, 1861, at the call of the state, the corps of cadets marched for Richmond undert he command of Maj. T. J. Jackson, of whose staff Preston became a member, with the rank of colonel. In 1862 the institute was re-opened as a training school to supply skilled and educated officers for the army, the cadets being called repeatedly into active service during the war. On May 15, 1864, at New Market, the corps lost 8 killed and 44 wounded out of 250, and on June 11, 1864, all the institution buildings, save the quarters of the superintendent, were burned by order of Gen. David Hunter (q.v.). When the institute was re-opened in October, 1865, Colonel Preston resumed his professorial duties, subsequently traveled abroad, accompanied by his wife, and after his return continued a member of the university faculty until within a few months of his death. He is the author of a biographical sketch of John Howe Peyton in "Augusta County, Va." He died in Lexington, Va., July 15, 1890.

PRESTON, Margaret Junkin, poet, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 24, 1820; daughter of George Junkin (q.v.). She was educated by her father and under private tutors, and contributed her first story to *Sartain's Magazine* in 1849. She was married Aug. 4, 1857, to John L. Preston (q.v.), and had two sons: George Junkin, born in 1858, a graduate of Washington and Lee, 1879, and of the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1883, and Herbert Rush, a lawyer, both established in practice in Baltimore. Mrs. Preston spent her married life in Lexington, Va., traveled abroad with her husband, collecting material for her *Book of Monograms* (1886), contributed to the *Southern Literary Messenger;* translated *Dies Iræ* (1855), and is the author of: *Silverwood* (1856); *Beechenbrook, a Rhyme of the War* (1866); *Old Songs and New* (1870); *Cartoons* (1876); *For Love's Sake* (1886); *Colonial Ballads, Sonnets and Other Verses* (1887); *Aunt Dorothy* (1890). She died in Baltimore, Md., March 28, 1897, and was buried at Lexington, Va.

PRESTON, Thomas Scott, R. C. prelate, was born in Hartford, Conn., July 23, 1824; son of Zephaniah Preston, a Puritan. He was graduated at Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., A.B., 1843, A.M., 1846; at the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1846, and was admitted to the diaconate the same year. He assisted at Trinity church, at the Church of the Annunciation, and at the Church of Holy Innocents, West Point, 1846–47; was ordained priest in 1847, and was assistant rector of St. Luke's church, New York city, 1847–49. In 1849 he accepted the Roman Catholic faith, and was deposed from the Protestant Episcopal church. After studying at St. Joseph's seminary, Fordham, N.Y., he was ordained priest, Nov. 16, 1850; was an assistant at the cathedral in 1850; pastor of St. Mary's, Yonkers, N.Y., 1851–53; chancellor of the arch-diocese of New York, and secretary to Archbishop Hughes, 1853–91; and rector of St. Ann's, New York city, 1861–91, building a new church edifice which was consecrated in 1871. He was vicar-general of the archdiocese of New York, 1873–91; received the degree S.T.D. from Seton Hall college, New Jersey, in 1880; and was named private chamberlain to the Pope (Leo XIII.), May, 1881. He was appointed domestic prelate and prothonotary apostolic, Dec. 13, 1881, with no ceremony of investure. He built a large parochial school on 11th Street, and founded the "House of the Holy Family," for the benefit of children and homeless girls. He was actively influential in procuring the excommunication of the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn when he accepted and taught the theories of Henry George. He is the author of: *Ark of the Covenant* (1860); *Life of St. Mary Magdalene* (1860); *Sermons for the Principal Seasons of the Sacred Year* (1864); *Life of St. Vincent de Paul* (1866); *Lectures on Christian Unity, Advent of 1866* (1867); *The Purgatorian Manual* (1867); *Lectures on Reason and Revelation* (1868); *The Vicar of Christ* (1871); *The Divine Sanctuary* (1878); *Divine Paraclete* (1880); *Protestantism and the Bible* (1880); *Protestantism and the Church* (1882); *God and Reason* (1884), and *Watch on Calvary* (1885). He died in New York city, Nov. 4, 1891.

PRESTON, Willard, clergyman, was born at Uxbridge, Mass., May 29, 1785. He was graduated at Brown university, 1806, began the study of law, but abandoned it for theology, and was licensed to preach in 1808. He resided in the South, 1808–11, on account of ill health; and was Congregational minister at St. Albans, Vt., 1812–15; Providence, R.I., 1816–20; Burlington, Vt., 1821–25; president of the University of Vermont, 1825–26; pastor of the Independent Presbyterian church at Savannah, Ga., 1826–56, and rendered unceasing aid during the epidemic of yellow

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fever in 1845. He received the degree D.D. from the University of Georgia in 1839, and is the author of two volumes of sermons, issued by his son, with a biographical sketch (1857). He died in Savannah, Ga., April 27, 1856.

PRESTON, William, soldier, was born near Louisville, Ky., Oct. 16, 1816; son of Maj. William and Caroline (Hancock) Preston; grandson of Col. William (1729–83) and Susannah (Smith) Preston, and of Col. George Hancock of Fotheringay, Va., a representative in the 4th congress, and a descendant of John Preston, the immigrant. He was educated at St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, Ky., and at Yale college, and was graduated at Harvard, LL.B., in 1838. He was married in 1840 to Margaret Howard, daughter of Robert Wickliffe of Lexington, Ky.; settled in practice in Louisville; and was lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Kentucky volunteers in the Mexican war, 1846–48. He was a member of the convention called to frame a new constitution for the state of Kentucky in 1849; a Whig representative in the state legislature, 1851–53, and a presidential elector for the state at large, on the Scott and Graham ticket, in 1852. He was a representative from Kentucky in the 32d congress, being elected Dec. 6, 1852, to complete the unexpired term of Humphrey Marshall, resigned; was re-elected to the 33d congress, serving 1853–55, and was defeated as a candidate for the 34th congress by Humphrey Marshall. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 2, 1856, and was appointed by President Buchanan U.S. minister to Spain in 1858, being succeeded by Carl Schurz. He joined the Confederate army at Bowling Green, Ky., in 1861, as colonel on the staff of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, who died in his arms at the battle of Shiloh. He was promoted brigadier-general April 18, 1862; participated in the battle of Murfreesboro; was promoted major-general Jan. 1, 1863; assigned to the command of the division of Maj.-Gen. Polignac, and after the latter's return to France, in October, 1863, was transferred to the command of a division in Longstreet's corps, Army of the Tennessee. He resumed practice in Lexington, Ky., in 1865, was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1868 and 1880, and a representative in the state legislature in 1869. He died in Lexington, Ky., Sept. 27, 1887.

PRESTON, William Ballard, cabinet officer, was born in Smithfield, Va., Nov. 25, 1805; son of Gov. James Patton (q.v.) and Ann (Taylor) Preston. He was a student at the University of Virginia, was admitted to the bar, and practised successfully in his native state, meantime serving as a representative in the Virginia legislature, and as a state senator. He married a Miss Redd of Virginia. He was a Whig representative from Virginia in the 30th congress, 1847–49; and secretary of the navy in President Taylor's cabinet, from March 8, 1849 to July 22, 1850. He visited France in 1858–59, as an agent from Virginia, to effect the establishment of a direct line of steamers between Norfolk and Havre, but the plan was defeated by the civil war. He was a delegate from Virginia to the Provisional Confederate congress that met at Richmond, July, 20, 1861, where he still sought to prevent war. He was elected a senator from Virginia in the first Confederate congress, which met Feb. 22, 1862, being succeeded on his death by Allen T. Caperton. He died at Smithfield, Va., Nov. 16, 1863.

PRESTON, William Campbell, senator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 27, 1794; son of Francis (q.v.) and Sarah (Campbell) Preston. His maternal grandmother was the sister of Patrick Henry. He matriculated at Washington college, Va., but was obliged to leave on account of ill health; was graduated at South Carolina college, A.B., 1812, and studied law in the office of William Wirt of Richmond, Va. In 1816 he went abroad for the benefit of his health. He formed the acquaintance of Washington Irving, with whom he traveled through Switzerland, Scotland, northern England and Wales, and attended the lectures at Edinburgh university. He was admitted to the bar in 1820, practised in Virginia, 1820–22, and in 1822 settled in practice in Columbia, S.C., in partnership with D. J. McCord. He was married first, in 1820, to Maria Coalter, and secondly, in 1831, to Penelope, daughter of Dr. James Davis of Columbia, S.C. He was a representative in the South Carolina legislature, 1829–32, where he was a leader of the Nullification party; was elected to the U.S. senate from South Carolina as a Calhoun Democrat, serving, 1833–39, and was re-elected for a second term to expire March 3, 1845, but resigned in January, 1843, George McDuffin completing his term, and again took up his profession in Columbia. He was trustee of South Carolina college, 1823–46 and 1851–57; president of the college and professor of belles lettres, 1845–51, and during his administration greatly improved the financial condition of the college and raised its standard. He received the degree LL.D. from Harvard in 1846 and established the Columbia

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Athenæum, presenting to it 3000 volumes from his own library. He was a public speaker of national reputation, and published a "Eulogy on Hugh S. Legaré" and several political, literary and historical orations and addresses. He died at Columbia, S.C., May 22, 1860.

PREVOST, Charles Mallet, soldier, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 19, 1818; son of Gen. Andrew M. Prevost, a native of Geneva, Switzerland, who came to America in 1794, and was commander of the 1st Pennsylvania artillery in the war of 1812, and grandson of Paul Henry Mallet Prevost who purchased a tract of land at Alexandria (Frenchtown), Hunterdon county, N.J., in 1794. He was liberally educated; was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1839; was U.S. marshal for the territory of Wisconsin, 1841–45, and deputy collector of the port of Philadelphia for several years. He joined the volunteer army in 1861 as captain; subsequently became assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Frank Patterson; took part in the Peninsular campaign; was promoted colonel, and transferred to the command of the 118th Pennsylvania volunteers in the 1st brigade, 1st division, 5th army corps, under Gen. Fitz-John Porter. In the battle of Antietam, Sept. 16–17, 1862, while rallying his men, he received two serious wounds from which he never fully recovered. He rejoined his regiment and fought at Chancellorsville, May 2–4, 1863, although deprived of the use of an arm, and was subsequently obliged to decline the appointment to organize the Veteran reserve corps at Harrisburg, Pa., on account of his wounds, but accepted the colonelcy of the 16th regiment, Veteran volunteers, in that corps. He was appointed major-general, 1st division, Pennsylvania national guard, 1865. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 5, 1887.

PRICE, Andrew, representative, was born at Chatsworth Plantation, near Franklin, St. Mary's parish, La., April 2, 1854; son of James B. and Mary (Murphy) Price, and grandson of M. A. and Maria (Barry) Price and of John B. and Lucy (Brashear) Murphy. He was graduated from the law department of Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., in 1875, and at Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., LL.B., in 1877; practised law in St. Louis, Mo., 1877–80, and in 1880 engaged in sugar planting at Thibodaux, La. He was married, June 26, 1879, to Anna M., daughter of Edward James (q.v.) and Lavinia (Hynes) Gay of St. Louis Plantation, near Plaquemine, La. He was a member of the Democratic state central committee, 1884–88; a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1888, and a Democratic representative from the third Louisiana district in the 51st congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father-in-law, and was re-elected to the 52d, 53d and 54th congresses, serving, 1889–97. He served as a delegate-at-large to the constitutional convention of the state of Louisiana held in New Orleans in 1898.

PRICE, George Washington Fergus, educator, was born in Butler county, Ala., Sept. 24, 1830. He was graduated at the University of Alabama, A.B., 1848, A.M., 1851; was principal of Eufaula academy, 1850–52; pastor of the Methodist church, Marianna, Fla., 1852–53; professor at Auburn Female college, 1853–56; professor in the Tuskegee Female college, 1856–58; president of that institution, 1858–72; superintendent of the Nitre and Mining bureau, Confederate States government, 1863–64; president of Huntsville Female college, 1872–80; and in 1880 established and in 1881 became president of the Nashville College for Young Ladies, which closed its doors in June, 1899, after having enjoyed a remarkable growth, its pupils at the death of President Price numbering over 500. He received the degree D.D. from the University of Alabama, 1876. He died in Nashville, Tenn., April 1, 1899.

PRICE, Hiram, representative, was born in Washington county, Pa., Jan. 10, 1814. He attended the common schools; was a merchant's clerk; engaged in farming for a time; was married in 1834 to Susan Betts, and in 1844 removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he established himself as a merchant. He served as school-fund commissioner of Scott county for eight years; collector, treasurer and recorder of the county for seven years, and was president of the state bank of Iowa, 1859–66, during which time the thirteen branches of that bank were changed to national banks without the loss of a dollar. He was paymaster-general of Iowa in 1861, and as the state had no public funds, he quartered and subsisted about 5,000 infantry and cavalry for several months from his individual means and also advanced $5,000 to pay off the 1st, 2d and 3d Iowa regiments. He was a Republican representative from Iowa in the 38th, 39th, 40th congresses, 1863–69, serving in the 39th congress as chairman of the committee on the Pacific railroad and as a member of the committee on Revolutionary pensions. He subsequently spent some time in Europe; was re-elected to the 45th and 46th congresses, serving, 1877–81, and in 1880 declined re-nomination. He was U.S. commissioner of Indian affairs, 1881–85. He died in Washington, D.C., May 30, 1901.

PRICE, Rodman McCamley, governor of New Jersey, was born in Sussex county, N.J., May 5, 1816. He attended the College of New Jersey but did not graduate, owing to ill health, and later became a lawyer. He was appointed purser in the U.S. navy, Nov. 5, 1840, serving on the *Fulton*, and on the frigate *Missouri* when destroyed

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by fire in 1841 at Gibraltar; was transferred to the *Cyane*, and joined the squadron of Commodore Sloat at Monterey, Cal., where he advised and aided in taking formal possession of that country, July 7, 1846. He was appointed prefect and alcalde, and was the first citizen of the United States to exercise judical functions in California. He carried secret dispatches to General Scott in Mexico, and a report of the military and naval operations to President Polk in Washington. On his return to California he was a member of the convention that framed the state constitution, and was appointed naval agent of the Pacific coast. He resigned from the U.S. navy, Dec. 16, 1850, and in returning to New Jersey on the steamer *Orleans*, which was burned at St. John, he lost large sums of money, valuable papers, vouchers and accounts. He was a Democratic representative from New Jersey in the 32d congress, 1851–53; was defeated for re-election; and was governor of New Jersey, 1854–57. During his term the normal school of the state was established; the militia system improved; the first life-saving apparatus and stations on the New Jersey coast organized, and the exclusive rights and privileges, granted to the Camden and Amboy railroad in 1830, were settled by fixing a date to terminate the monopoly. He was involved in a litigation with the U.S. government, which extended from 1850 to 1890, in which he sought to recover $75,000 advanced to his successor, the naval agent at California, pending the arrival of the government funds. In 1856 the government began an unsuccessful counter-suit against him for money alleged to have been withheld by him as naval agent. He renewed his suit against the government for $75,000, and in 1890 congress ordered the payment of the claim, from which the sum of $60,000 was deducted by the Treasury officials. In 1892, however, the U.S. court of claims awarded him $45,704. He was arrested and imprisoned on a charge brought by the heirs of Samuel Forrest, U.S.N., of misappropriating the funds of that officer, and he died at Oakland, N.J., June 7, 1894, before the court reached a decision on his case.

PRICE, Samuel, senator, was born in Fauquier county, Va., Aug. 18, 1805. His parents removed to Preston county in 1817, and he was fitted for the law. He practised first in Nicholas county, then in Braxton county, and subsequently in Lewisburg, Greenbrier county. He was clerk of the Nicholas county court, 1831; state's attorney, 1833; represented Nicholas and Fayette counties in the Virginia legislature, 1834–36; was commonwealth's attorney for Braxton county, 1836–50, and represented Greenbrier county in the legislature four terms, 1847–52. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1850–51, and of the secession convention of 1861, where he opposed the measure but supported the Confederate States government. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Virginia and president of the state senate, 1863–65, and was appointed a U.S. circuit judge in 1865, but declined to take the prescribed oath. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of West Virginia in 1872, and president of that body; an unsuccessful candidate for the U.S. senate in 1876, and was appointed U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Allen T. Caperton, serving from Dec. 4, 1876, to March 3, 1877. He died in Leesburg, W. Va., Feb. 25, 1884.

PRICE, Sterling, soldier, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., Sept. 11, 1809; son of Pugh W. Price. He attended Hampden-Sidney college, Va.; studied law under Chancellor Creed Taylor in the clerk's office at Prince Edward courthouse, and with his father's family settled in Keytesville, Chariton county, Mo., in 1831. He was married, May 14, 1833, to Martha, daughter of Capt. John Head of Randolph county, Mo. He was a representative in the Missouri legislature, and speaker of the house, 1840–44, and a Democratic representative from Missouri in the 29th congress, 1845–46, resigning in 1846 to raise the 2d Missouri cavalry for service in the Mexican war. He was commissioned colonel, Aug. 12, 1846, and with others his regiment made the march from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 1000 miles and upward to Santa Fé, where he was left with 2000 men, being assigned to the command of New Mexico by Gen. S. W. Kearny, who commanded the expedition and was en route to the Pacific. An insurrection was planned by the Mexicans in possession of the province, which was partially successful, but Colonel Price succeeded in routing the enemy at Puebla de Taos, convicted the leader of treason and gained possession of the whole province. For his action he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, July 20, 1847; was made military governor of Chihuahua, and defeated the Mexicans at Santa Cruz de Rosales, March 16, 1848. He returned to Missouri in 1848, and engaged in farming at Bowling Green Prairie. He was gov-

Sterling Price

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ernor of Missouri, 1853–57; state bank commissioner, 1857–61, and president of the conservative state convention that met March 4, 1861, and strenuously opposed secession. The capture of Camp Jackson by Captain Lyon caused Price to give his support to Governor Jackson, who appointed him major-general of the Missouri state guard, May 18, 1861, the state authorities having decided to resist the Federal troops, and in the engagement between Governor Jackson and General Lyon at Booneville, June 17, 1861, the state militia was defeated and dispersed. General Price had meantime gathered 7000 men, mostly unarmed, at Carthage, Mo., and in three weeks had them armed and disciplined. Here he was joined by Gen. Ben McCulloch and Gen. N. B. Pearce with Confederate troops and Arkansas militia, and with General McCulloch as commander-in-chief, defeated the Federals under Lyon and Sigel at Wilson's Creek, within ten miles of Springfield, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861, where General Lyon was killed. General Price advanced to Springfield, sending Gen. J. S. Rains to clear the western counties of Federal marauding bands; captured Lexington and 3500 men under Colonel Mulligan, with 300 stands of small arms and immense stores, Sept. 21, 1861, and went into winter quarters at Springfield, whence he was driven into Arkansas by Gen. S. R. Curtis, Feb. 12, 1862. He was commissioned major-general, March 6, 1862; joined Gen. Earl Van Dorn's army, and had command of nine divisions made up of Missouri state guard and volunteer troops. After the battle at Pea Ridge (Elkhorn), Ark., March 7, 1862, where he was again wounded, narrowly escaping death, he was assigned the same month to the command of the Army of the West. He was ordered to reinforce Beauregard at Corinth in April, and after Beauregard withdrew from the field of Shiloh, April 7, 1862, Price with his army was ordered to Memphis, but at once proceeded to Corinth to join the army under Beauregard, where Bragg, Van Dorn, Polk, Hardee and Breckinridge had their respective forces. They determined on May 30th to evacuate Corinth and make a stand at Tupelo, and after Bragg had assumed command Price was ordered to march north. He took possession of Iuka, Miss., Sept. 11, 1862, his plan being to draw the Federal troops from Corinth and enable Van Dorn to capture it. His Army of the West was attacked by Rosecrans at Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862, and defeated, after which he joined Van Dorn in an attack on Corinth, which movement resulted in a disastrous defeat, Oct. 2–4, 1862. He was attached to the Department of East Mississippi and Louisiana under Gen. John C. Pemberton during the winter of 1862–63; on Feb. 7, 1863, was sent to report to Gen. E. Kirby Smith, who had relieved Gen. T. H. Holmes, and was assigned to the command of Hindman's division at Little Rock, Ark., April 1, 1863. He was ordered to move upon Helena, and on July 4th succeeded in capturing Graveyard Hill. On July 25th, Holmes having been obliged to fall back to the White River, too ill to continue the campaign, Price succeeded to the command of the District of Arkansas and concentrated his force of 7749 men for the defence of Little Rock, which place he began to fortify. He was driven from Little Rock, Sept. 10, 1863, by Gen. Frederick Steele, but he retreated undisturbed to Arkadelphia, and on Sept. 25, Holmes resuming command, Price was given command of the district of Arkansas south of Camden. On April 26, 1864, he assumed full command of the Arkansas and Missouri divisions; fought the battle of Jenkins's Ferry, April 30, 1864, and was driven back, after which he organized his force for an expedition into Missouri, which he led in person, making St. Louis his objective point. He attacked Pilot Knob, Sept. 27, 1864, and successfully drove the Federal army under Ewing within the fortifications of St. Louis, but he was repulsed by Gen. A. J. Smith and changed his line of march toward Jefferson City, the state capital, followed by the Federal forces from St. Louis. This opposition determined him to abandon his purpose and march into Kansas. En route he conscripted all able-bodied men, largely augmenting his force; fought a successful battle with Blunt at Lexington, Mo., Oct. 21, 1864, but was routed by Pleasonton's cavalry on the 22d, east of Independence, and on the 23d made a stand near Westport, where, after maintaining his ground all day, he was compelled to fall back at night and retreated along the state line southward. At Mine Creek, Linn county, Kansas, he formed another line of battle on the 25th, when the Federal cavalry broke his line, capturing Generals Marmaduke and Cahill and most of his artillery. He made another stand at Newtonia on the 28th, where he gave a stubborn fight, but was finally forced to fall back and crossed the Arkansas river above Fort Smith. General Price reported: "I have marched 1434 miles, fought 43 battles and skirmishes, captured and paroled over 3000 Federal officers and men, captured 18 pieces of artillery, 3000 stands of arms and 16 colors . . . . and destroyed property to the cost of $10,000,000; with a loss of 10 pieces of artillery and 1000 small arms. I do not think I lost 1000 prisoners . . . . I brought with me 5000 recruits." In 1865 he settled in Cordoba, Mexico, intending to form a colony of Southern emigrants, but his plan not meeting with favor, he retired to St. Louis, where he engaged in the commission business. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 29, 1867.

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PRICE, Thomas Lawson, representative, was born near Danville, Va., Jan. 19, 1809; son of Major Price, a wealthy tobacco planter; grandson of William Price, and a descendant of English ancestry, who settled in Virginia in the seventeenth century. On the death of his father in 1831, he removed to Missouri, and in 1832 located in Jefferson City. He was married, first in 1830, to Lydia Botton of Casewell county, N.C.; and secondly, April 20, 1854, to Caroline V., daughter of Isaac Long of Page county, Va. He invested in real estate in both St. Louis and Jefferson City, and in 1838 started the first stage line between those points and carried the U.S. mail. Subsequently he controlled all the important stage lines in the state, and was a lessee of the state penitentiary. He was the first mayor of Jefferson City, 1839–40; was defeated as a candidate for state senator in 1845; was appointed brevet major-general of the 6th division of the Missouri militia in 1847, and was elected lieutenant-governor of the state on the Democratic ticket in 1849. He headed the Benton faction at the Democratic national convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1856, when they were refused admission. He represented Cole county in the state legislature in 1860, and in 1861 adhered to the Union cause and was appointed brigadier-general of state militia by Gen. John C. Frémont, Sept. 21, 1861, for the term expiring July 17, 1862. He was elected a representative to the 37th congress to take the place of John W. Reid, expelled, serving from Jan. 21, 1862, to March 3, 1863; was defeated for the 38th congress in 1862 and for governor of Missouri in 1864, and was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1864 and 1868. He was also a delegate to the Union convention at Philadelphia in 1866. He was influential in inducing the state to lend its aid to the construction of the Iron Mountain and the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroads; was a contractor in the construction of the Missouri Pacific and the Kansas Pacific railroads, and a fund commissioner and director of the latter road. He died in Jefferson City, Mo., July 16, 1870.

PRICHARD, Sarah Johnson, author, was born in Waterbury, Conn., Jan. 11, 1830; daughter of Elizur Edwin and Betsey Jeanette (Cooper) Prichard; granddaughter of David, Jr., and Anna (Hitchcok) Pritchard, and of Asa and Hannah (Botsford) Cooper, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Roger and Elizabeth (Prudden) Pritchard and in the eighth generation from John and Mary Cooper. She was a student at Waterbury academy; at Dwight Place seminary, New Haven, Conn., 1846–47, and was graduated from Mrs. Emma Willard's seminary, Troy, N.Y., in 1849, subsequently devoting herself to literature and historical research. She served as vice-president of the Mattatuck Historical society, and was elected a member of the American Historical society. She is the author of: *Martha's Hooks and Eyes* (1859); *Hugh's Fire on the Mountain* (1861); *Nat's Shoes* (1862); *Kenny Carle's Uniform* (1863); *Joe and Jim* (1865); *The Old Stone Chimney* (1865); *Margie's Matches* (1866); *Faye Mar of Stone Cliff* (1868); *Rose Marbury* (1870); *Shawney and the Lighthouse* (1871); *Aunt Sadie's Cow* (1872); *History of Waterbury, 1674–1784* (1896); *The Only Woman in Town* (1898), and many magazine articles and stories.

PRIEST, Ira Allen, educator, was born in Mechanicsville, Vt., May 20, 1856; son of Darius D. and Emaline (Graves) Priest; grandson of Ethan and Hannah (Dawley) Priest and of Lyman and ——— (Richardson) Graves, and a descendant of Elijah Priest, a veteran of the Revolution, who was a descendant of Degorie Priest of the *Mayflower*. He was graduated at Tufts college, Medford, Mass., Ph.B., 1884, A.M., 1887, and S.T.B., 1887; and was married, June 23, 1887, to Eva N., daughter of Jesse and Belle (Shepherd) Hall of Lacon, Ill. He was ordained to the ministry at Monson, Mass., in October, 1887, and was pastor of Universalist churches at Monson, 1887–89; Adams, 1889–92; Newtonville, 1892–96; Akron, Ohio, 1896–97, and president of Buchtel college, Akron, Ohio, 1897–1901. In 1903 he was engaged in reading law in Akron, Ohio. He received the degree of D.D. from Tufts college in 1898, and was commissioned chaplain in the Ohio national guards in 1899.

PRIESTLEY, Joseph, scientist, was born at Fieldhead, near Leeds, Yorkshire, England March 13, 1733; son of Jonas and ——— (Swift) Priestley. His father was a woolen cloth-dresser, and his mother died in 1740. He was adopted by his aunt, Mrs. Keighley, in 1742, and was educated under her direction. He attended the theological academy at Daventry, Northamptonshire, 1752–55, intending to become a dissenting minister; preached for a time in an obscure meeting-house in Suffolk, but was not successful, owing to his Arian views. He taught school at Nantwich, Cheshire, 1758–61, and was tutor in languages and belles-lettres at a new dissenting academy at Warrington, Lancashire, 1761–67. He was married in 1762 to a daughter of Isaac Wilkinson, an iron-master near Wexham, Wales. While at Warrington, he was ordained to the dissenting ministry and preached in the chapel there. He met Benjamin Franklin about this time and became greatly interested in the study of electricity; and when, 1767–73, he was settled over a church at Leeds, he divided his time between the study of theology and of science. For five years he held the position of literary companion to the Earl of Shelburne, and was

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thus enabled to travel in Europe and study in England. Chemical laboratory work was new to Priestley, and the simplicity and ingenuity of his apparatus is remarkable, many of his devices being used to-day. He discovered nitric acid (HNO^3) in 1772, and two years later discovered oxygen, and demonstrated its superiority to air as a supporter of animal life. In the next five years he discovered many important chemical compounds, and his accuracy in determining their properties is noteworthy. He was settled over a dissenting congregation in Birmingham, 1780, and owing to political and religious antagonism, his chapel, laboratory and library were destroyed, July 14, 1791. He fled to London, and in 1794, after he had received damages to the amount of over £2,500, he sailed for New York. There he was warmly received, but declined many flattering invitations to lecture, preferring to make his home with his sons, who had previously settled in Northumberland, Pa. He delivered two series of theological lectures and declined the presidency of the University of North Carolina. A laboratory was built for him at Northumberland, and he continued his experiments, exhibiting that exactness and accuracy of detail that make his experiments so valuable. He received the degree of LL.D. from Edinburgh, and in 1766 was elected a member of the Royal society. A monument was erected to him at Leeds, a statue of him was placed in the corridor of the museum at Oxford in 1860, and in 1874 a statue to his memory was erected in Birmingham. Dr. Priestley wrote more than three hundred books, the most significant of which are: *Rudiments of English Grammar* (1761); *Course of Lectures on the Theory of Language and Universal Grammar* (1762); *History and Present State of Electricity, with Original Experiments* (1767); *Discoveries in Vision, Light and Colors* (2 vols., 1772); *Experiments and Observations Relating to Natural Philosophy with a Continuation of the Observations on Air* (3 vols., 1779–86); *Early Opinions Concerning Christ* (4 vols., 1786); *Lectures on History and General Policy* (1778); *Evidence of Revealed Religion* (1784); *Letters to Rt. Hon. E. Burke, occasioned by his Reflections on the Revolution in France* (1791); *Answer to Mr. Paine's Age of Reason* (1795); *Comparison of the Institutions of Moses with those of the Hindoos and other Nations* (1799); *General History of the Christian Church to the Fall of the Western Empire* (4 vols., 1802–03); *Notes on all the Books of Scripture* (1803), and *The Doctrine of Heathen Philosophy compared with those of Revelation* (1804). See John Corry's "Life of J. Priestley" (1805); "Memoirs of Dr. Joseph Priestley to the Year 1795, Written by Himself, with a Continuation to the Time of his Decease by his Son, Joseph Priestley" (1806–07); and "The Scientific Correspondence of the Rev. Joseph Priestley" by Dr. H. Carrington Bolton. He died in Northumberland, Pa., Feb. 6, 1804.

PRIESTLY, James, educator, was born either in Pennsylvania or Virginia, and early in life removed to Kentucky. He was elected the second president of Cumberland university (University

of Nashville), Tenn., Oct. 24, 1809, and began his administration in January, 1810, with the Rev. William Hume as assistant professor and George Martin as tutor. They constituted the teaching force until the college exercises were suspended in October, 1816. In November, 1820, the institution was again opened, and Dr. Priestly served as its president until his death, Philip Lindsley succeeding to the presidency in 1824. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 6, 1821.

PRIME, Benjamin Youngs, physician, was born in Huntington, L.I., N.Y., Dec. 20, 1733; son of the Rev. Ebenezer and Experience (Youngs) Prime. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1751, A.M., 1754, studied medicine under Dr. Jacob Ogden at Jamaica, L.I., and practised at Easthampton. He was a tutor in the College of New Jersey, 1756–57; went abroad in 1762; visited medical schools in Europe; was graduated at the University of Leyden, M.D., 1764, and in the same year began practice in New York city. He published "A Song for the Sons of Liberty in New York" on the passage of the stamp act in 1765. He was married, Dec. 18, 1774, to Mary (Wheelwright) Greaton, widow of the Rev. John Greaton of Huntington, L.I. He retired to Huntington, L.I., previous to 1775, and in that year was forced to flee to Connecticut, where he remained until the conclusion of peace in 1783, after endeavoring in vain to secure a commission in the army. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1760. He is the author of: *The Patriot Muse, or Poems on Some of the Principal Events of the Late War: Together with a Poem on Peace* (1764); *Columbia's Glory, or British Pride Humbled: A Poem on the American Revolution* (1791). After his

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death various of his poems were collected and published as: *Muscipula: Sive Cambromyomachia; The Mouse-Trap: or the Battle of the Welsh and the Mice: in Latin and English. With other Poems in different languages, By an American* (1840). He died in Huntington, L.I., N.Y., Oct. 31, 1791.

PRIME, Ebenezer, clergyman, was born in Milford, Conn., July 21, 1700; grandson of James Prime of Huguenot descent, who emigrated from Doncaster, Yorkshire, England, with his brother Mark, and settled in Milford, Conn., in 1644. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1718, A.M., 1721; studied for the ministry under the Rev. Samuel Andrew, A.M., president *pro tempore* of Yale, 1707–19; was assistant to the Rev. Eliphalet Jones at Huntington, L.I., N.Y., 1719–23; was ordained to the Congregational ministry, June 5, 1723, and was pastor at Huntington, 1723–79, organizing the presbytery of Long Island in 1747. He was a staunch patriot during the Revolution, although he suffered much. He was driven from his home and church in his old age, both buildings being occupied by British troops who destroyed his library, and after his death Count Rumford tore down the church and used the materials in building barracks and block-houses in the grave yard. He was married first, Oct. 2, 1723, to Margaret, daughter of Nathaniel Sylvester of Shelter Island; secondly, Nov. 12, 1730, to Experience, daughter of Benjamin Youngs of Southold, L.I., N.Y., and thirdly, March 10, 1751, to Hannah Carll of Huntington, L.I., N.Y. He published: *Ordination to the Gospel Ministry*, sermon (1754); *The Pastor at Large Vindicated* (1758); *The Divine Institution of Preaching the Gospel Considered* (1758), and *The Importance of the Divine Presence with the Armies of God's People in their Martial Enterprises* (1759). He died in Huntington, L.I., N.Y., Sept. 25, 1779.

PRIME, Edward Dorr Griffin, clergyman and author, was born in Cambridge, N.Y., Nov. 2, 1814; son of the Rev. Nathaniel Scudder (q.v.) and Julia Ann (Jermain) Prime. Edward D. G. Prime was prepared for college at Washington academy, Cambridge, N.Y.; was graduated at Union, A.B., 1832, A.M., 1835, and taught in his father's academy at Mount Pleasant, Sing Sing, 1832–35. He studied medicine under Dr. Adrian K. Hoffman, but abandoned it for the ministry, and was graduated at Princeton Theological seminary in 1838. He was licensed to preach by the North River presbytery, May 16, 1838; was assistant pastor of the church at Scotchtown, N.Y., 1838–47; was ordained, June 12, 1839, and was sole pastor, 1847–51. He spent the winters of 1850 and 1851 in New Orleans, La., and Augusta, Ga., respectively; was pastor of the Presbyterian church on Eighty-Sixth St., New York city, 1852–86; was editor of the New York *Observer*, 1853–54, during the absence of his brother Samuel Irenæus in Europe, associate editor of that paper, 1854–85, and editor-in-chief, 1885–86, when he resigned, owing to ill-health. He was chaplain of the American embassy in Rome, 1854–55; traveled extensively in Europe during that summer, and made a journey around the world, 1869–70. He contributed to the *Observer* while on his travels under the signature of "Eusebius," and preached and lectured on the religious conditions of various countries, on his return, in New York, Philadelphia and other large cities. He was married first, Sept. 26, 1839, to Maria Darlington, daughter of John S. Wilson of Princeton, N.J., and secondly, June 14, 1860, to Abbie Davis, daughter of the Rev. William Goodell of Constantinople. He received the degree D.D. from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1857. He is the author of: *Around the World: Sketches of Travel Through Many Lands and Over Many Seas* (1872); *Forty Years in the Turkish Empire; or Memoirs of Rev. William Goodell, D.D.* (1876); *Notes, Genealogical, Biographical and Bibliographical of the Prime Family*, printed privately (1888). He died in New York city, April 7, 1891.

PRIME, Nathaniel Scudder, clergyman, was born in Huntington, L.I., N.Y., April 21, 1785; son of Dr. Benjamin Youngs and Mary (Wheelwright) Greaton Prime. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1804, A.M., 1807; studied theology in Huntington, Long Island, under the Rev. William Schenck (Princeton, 1767), pastor of the Presbyterian church at Huntington; was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Long Island, Oct. 10, 1805, and performed missionary work for several months. He was pastor at Sag Harbor, L.I., 1806–09; was married, July 5, 1808, to Julia Ann, daughter of Maj. John and Margaret (Pierson) Jermain of that place; was ordained, Oct. 24, 1809, and was pastor at Smithtown and Fresh Pond, 1809–11; at Milton, 1811–12, and at Cambridge, 1813–30, being also principal of Washington academy, Cambridge, 1821–30. He was principal of Mount Pleasant academy, Sing Sing, N.Y., 1830–35, and in 1831 established a seminary for young women at Sing Sing under the charge of his daughter, which acquired a high reputation. He was also pastor at Sing Sing, 1831–35, and engaged in missionary work in Newburgh, N.Y., 1835–43. He was active in moral reform in 1811, and preached a temperance sermon which resulted in the presbytery of Long Island voting against the use of ardent spirits and wine. He was a trustee of Middlebury college, Vermont, 1822–26; of Williams college, Massachusetts, 1826–31, and received the degree D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1848. He is the author of: *A Collection of Hymns*

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(1809); *The Pernicious Effects of Intemperance*, a sermon (1812); *An Address to the Cambridge Branch of the Moral Society of Washington County* (1815); *A Plan for the More Successful Management of Domestic Missions* (1816); *Divine Truth, the Established Means of Sanctification*, a sermon (1817); *A Familiar Illustration of Christian Baptism* (1818); *The Year of Jubilee but not to Africans* (1825); *History of Long Island* (1845). He died in Mamaroneck, N.Y., March 27, 1856.

PRIME, Samuel Irenaeus, editor, was born in Ballston, N.Y., Nov. 4, 1812; son of the Rev. Nathaniel Scudder and Julia Ann (Jermain) Prime. He was graduated at Williams college, 1829; taught in Washington academy and at Mount Pleasant, Sing Sing, N.Y., 1829–32, and attended Princeton Theological seminary, 1832–33. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Bedford in 1833; was principal of the academy at Weston, Conn., 1833–35, and was ordained by the presbytery of Albany, June 4, 1835. He was married first, Oct. 15, 1833, to Elizabeth Thornton, daughter of Edward Kemeys of Sing Sing, N.Y., and secondly, Aug. 17, 1835, to Eloisa Lemet, daughter of Moses Williams of Ballston Spa, N.Y. He was pastor at Ballston Spa, 1835–36; principal of the academy at Newburgh, N.Y., 1836–37, and pastor at Matteawan, N.Y., 1837–40. He was editor of the New York *Observer*, 1840–49 and 1851–85, and proprietor, 1858–85; visited Europe, Palestine and Egypt, 1853–54; made a second visit to Europe in 1866, and a third in 1876, and in all his travels wrote weekly contributions to the *Observer*, under the signature "Irenæus." He was secretary of the American Bible society in 1849, and editor of the *Presbyterian* at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1850. He resided in Newark, N.J., Brooklyn, N.Y., and New York city. He was a delegate to the fifth general conference of the Evangelical alliance at Amsterdam in 1867; corresponding secretary of the American alliance, 1867–84; a vice-president and director of the American Tract society, and of the American and Foreign Christian union, and a founder and

president of the New York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art. He was also president of Wells college for women at Aurora, N.Y., 1869–73; a trustee, 1870–85; trustee of Williams college, 1869–85, and a member of various religious, benevolent and literary societies. He received the degree D.D. from Hampden-Sidney college in 1854. He contributed to *Harper's Magazine* for more than twelve years, and is the author of: *The Old White Meeting-House* (1845); *Life in New York* (1845); *Annals of the English Bible* (1849); *Thoughts on the Death of Little Children* (1852; 2d ed., 1865); *Travels in Europe and the East* (2 vols., 1855); *The Power of Prayer*, translated into French and Tamil (1858); *The Bible in the Levant; American Wit and Humor* (1859); *Letters from Switzerland* (1860); *Memoirs of Rev. Nicholas Murray, D.D.* (1862); *Kirwan* (1862); *Memoirs of Mrs. Joanna Bethune* (1863); *Five Years of Prayer and the Answers* (1864); *Fifteen Years of Prayer* (1872); *Walking with God* (1872); *The Alhambra and the Kremlin* (1873); *Songs of the Soul* (1874); *Life of S. F. B. Morse, LL.D.* (1875); *Irenæus Letters* (1st ser., 1880; 2d ser., 1885); *Prayer and its Answer* (1882). He died in Manchester, Vt., July 18, 1885.

PRIME, William Cowper, journalist, was born in Cambridge, N.Y., Oct. 31, 1825; son of the Rev. Nathaniel Scudder and Julia Ann (Jermain) Prime. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1843, A.M., 1846; was admitted to the bar in 1846, and practiced law in New York city, 1846–61. He was married, May 1, 1851, to Mary, daughter of the Hon. Gurdon Trumbull of Stonington, Conn. He was part owner and one of the managers of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, 1861–84, and its editor-in-chief, 1861–69. He traveled in Europe and the Holy Land, 1855–56 and 1869–70, and studied the art of book illustration, making a collection of the woodcuts of the 15th and 16th centuries. He was elected first vice-president of the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts in 1874; received the degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1875, and presented the art department of that institution with a very complete collection of pottery in memory of his wife. He was elected professor of the history of art in the College of New Jersey in 1884, having been influential in establishing that chair. He contributed to magazines and reviews, including a weekly letter to the *Journal of Commerce* from 1846, and is the author of: *The Owl Creek Letters and Other Correspondence* (1848); *The Old House by the River* (1853); *Later Years* (1854); *Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia* (1857); *Tent Life in the Holy Land* (1857); *Coins, Medals and Seals, Ancient and Modern* (1861); *O Mother Dear, Jerusalem; The Old Hymn with its Origin and Genealogy* (1865); *I go a-fishing* (1873); *Holy Cross* (1877), and *Porcelain of All Times and Nations* (1878). He also edited "McClellan's Own Story," (1886) and wrote the biographical sketch attached.

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PRINCE, George Washington, representative, was born in Tazewell county, Ill., March 4, 1854; son of Almyron and Barbara (Fast) Prince. He was graduated at Knox college, Galesburg, Ill., in 1878; was admitted to the bar in 1880, and settled in practice at Galesburg in the same year. He was married, April 20, 1882, to Lillie C., daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Hudson) Ferris of Galesburg, Ill. He was city attorney in 1881, chairman of the Republican central committee of Knox county in 1884; a representative in the Illinois legislature, 1888–91; the Republican candidate for attorney-general of Illinois in 1892, and a Republican representative from the tenth Illinois district in the 54th congress to complete the term of Gen. Philip Sidney Post, deceased, and in the 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1895–1905.

PRINCE, Helen Choate, author, was born in Dorchester, Mass., Nov. 26, 1857; daughter of Edward Ellerton and Miriam Foster (Choate) Pratt; granddaughter of George and Abigail (Lodge) Pratt and of Rufus and Helen (Olcott) Choate; a paternal descendant of Governor Walley of Connecticut, and a maternal descendant of the first Choate, who made his home on Choate Island, Essex, Mass., early in the seventeenth century. She received her education in private schools in Boston, Mass. She was married, June 7, 1881, to Charles Albert Prince of Boston, Mass., and after 1893 made her home in Paris, France. Her published books include: *The Story of Christine Rochefort* (1895); *A Transatlantic Châtelaine* (1897); *At The Sign of the Silver Crescent* (1898); *The Strongest Master* (1902).

PRINCE, Henry, soldier, was born in Eastport, Maine, June 19, 1811. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy and assigned to the 4th U.S. infantry, Sept. 18, 1835; served in Florida, 1836–38, and was wounded in a skirmish at Camp Izard, Feb. 29, 1836. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, June 11, 1838; 1st lieutenant, July 7, 1838; served on frontier duty among the Creek Indians at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, 1839–41, and in Florida, 1841–42. He was in garrison, 1842–44; on coast survey and recruiting service, 1844–46, and adjutant of the 4th infantry, 1846–47, being present at the capture of San Antonio, the battle of Churubusco and of Molino del Rey, where he was severely wounded. He was brevetted captain, Aug. 20, 1847, for Contreras and Churubusco; was promoted captain, Sept. 26, 1847, and brevetted major, Sept. 8, 1847 for Molino del Rey. He was an invalid from his wounds, 1847–50; on coast survey duty, 1850–55; commanded Fort Steilacoom, Washington Territory, and on paymaster duty, 1855–58. He took part in the Utah campaign, 1858–59, and was commissioned brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, April 28, 1862. In the battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862, he commanded the 2d brigade in Augur's 2d division, Banks's 2d corps, and when General Augur was wounded he succeeded to the command of the division. He was captured and held as a prisoner of war until December, 1862. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., for Cedar Mountain, and on his release took part in the operations in eastern North Carolina early in 1863. He was ordered to Maryland in June, 1863, being engaged in the action at Wapping Heights, Va., July 23, and in the Rapidan campaign, October to December, 1863, where he commanded a division in the 3d corps, and was prominent in the attack on the Confederates entrenched at Antioch Church, Nov. 29, 1863. He commanded the district of Columbus, Ky., April to August, 1864; took part in the pursuit of Forrest's raiders in Tennessee and Alabama, October to November, 1864, and commanded a provisional division on the coast of South Carolina, January to May, 1865. He was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war and in the field; served on courts-martial in Washington, D.C., 1865–66, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, April 30, 1866. He served as paymaster at Boston, Mass., 1866–69; as chief paymaster of the department of the east, 1869–71, and as paymaster in New York city, 1871–75. He was chief paymaster of the division of the Pacific, 1875–77; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and made department paymaster-general, March 3, 1877, and was retired, Dec. 31, 1879. He committed suicide in London, England, Aug. 19, 1892.

PRINCE, John Dyneley, philologist, was born in New York city, April 17, 1868; son of John Dyneley and Anna (Morris) Prince: grandson of John Dyneley and Mary (Travers) Prince and of Thomas H. and Mary (Johnson) Morris, and great-grandson of Reverdy Johnson (q.v.). He was graduated from Columbia, A.B. in 1888; studied Semitic languages at Berlin university, Germany, 1889–91; was a fellow in Semitic languages at Johns Hopkins university, 1891–92, and was graduated from Johns Hopkins, Ph.D., in 1892. He was married, Oct. 5, 1889, to Adeline, daughter of Dr. Alfred L. Loomis of New York city. He represented Columbia university in the University of Pennsylvania expedition to Babylonia, 1888–89; was professor of Semitic languages and comparative philology at the New York university, 1889–1902, and dean of the graduate school, 1895–1902. He resigned his chair in 1902 to accept the professorship of Semitic languages in Columbia university. He was elected a member of the American Oriental society, the American

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Geographical society, the Society for Biblical Literature and Exegesis, the American Philological society and other organizations. He is the author of: *Mene, Mene Tekel Upharsin; An Historical Study of the Fifth Chapter of Daniel; with Translation of the Cyrus Cylinder and Annals of Nabonidus* (1893); *A Critical Commentary on the Book of Daniel* (Leipzig, 1899), and contributions to various scientific periodicals.

PRINCE, LeBaron Bradford, governor of New Mexico, was born at Flushing, N.Y., July 3, 1840; son of William Robert (q.v.) and Charlotte Goodwin (Collins) Prince, and a descendant of Governor William Bradford of Plymouth colony. He was graduated from Columbia, LL.B. 1866, winning the $200 prize in political science. He was a delegate to all the Republican New York state conventions, 1866–79; to the Republican national conventions of 1868 and 1876, and a member of the New York assembly five terms, 1871–75, serving as chairman of the judicial committee, 1872–74, and conducting the investigation in 1872 which resulted in the impeachment of Judges Barnard, Cardoza and McCunn. He served in the state senate, 1876–77, and declined the appointment as territorial governor of Idaho in 1878, accepting that of chief-justice of New Mexico, serving as such, 1878–82, and as governor of New Mexico, 1889–93. He was twice married: first, Dec. 1, 1879, to Hattie Estelle, daughter of Dr. S. Russell Childs of New York; she died Feb. 26, 1880, and secondly, Nov. 17, 1881, to Mary Catherine, daughter of Col. Samuel R. Beardsley of Oswego, N.Y. He was elected president of the University of New Mexico, 1882; was president of the Trans-Mississippi congress, 1892, 1893; of the International Mining congress, 1897–98 and 1901; of the New Mexico Historical society, Santa Fé, for over twenty years, of the New Mexico Horticultural society, and of the board of regents of the New Mexico Agricultural college. He was a member of all the Protestant Episcopal general conventions, 1877–1901, and in 1880 founded the American Church Building fund. He was also a member of various patriotic organizations. He received the degree LL.D. from Kenyon college and from Colorado college in 1894. He is the author of books and monographs on archæology government, law and history. He became an enthusiastic archæologist, and made a unique collection of ancient American stone idols.

PRINCE, Oliver Hillhouse, senator, was born in New London, Conn., in 1782; son of William and Mary (Hillhouse) Prince; grandson of William and Mary (Holland) Prince and of Judge William and Sarah (Griswold) Hillhouse, and a descendant of Robert and Sarah (Warren) Prince of Salem Mass. He removed to Georgia with his parents in boyhood; was admitted to the bar in 1806, and practised in Macon, 1806–19, being one of the five commissioners that laid out the town. He was married, Aug. 15, 1817, to Mary Rose Norman, daughter of George Norman and Sarah (Grace) Holt of Lincoln county, Ga.; resided in Washington, Ga., 1819–22; in Bibb county, 1822–31; in Milledgeville, 1831–35, and in Athens, 1835–37. He was a state senator from Bibb county in 1828, when he was elected to the U.S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas W. Cobb, completing his term, March 3, 1829. He is the author of several humorous sketches, including an account of a Georgia militia muster, which was translated into several languages. He was also a joint author of *Georgia Scenes;* and compiled *Digest of the Laws of Georgia to December, 1820* (1822). He was lost in the wreck of the packet ship *Home*, near Ocracoke Inlet, N.C., Oct. 9, 1837.

PRINCE, Thomas, clergyman, was born in Sandwich, Mass., May 15, 1687; son of Samuel and Mercy (Hinckley) Prince; grandson of John Prince and of Gov. Thomas Hinckley, both of Massachusetts colony, and great-grandson of the Rev. John Prince, a student at Oxford, and rector at East Shefford, Berkshire, England, who immigrated to America in 1633; settled first in Watertown; secondly in Hingham in 1635, and then in Hull, Mass. Thomas Prince was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1707, A.M., 1710, probably studied theology there, 1707–09, and in 1709 sailed for England by way of the West Indies, landing at London. After two months he sailed for the Island of Madeira, thence proceeded to Barbadoes and thence again to London, reaching that port, Aug. 17, 1710. He attended lectures at Gresham college on law, medicine and theology; lived chiefly at Coombs in Suffolk, where he preached occasionally, as he did in other towns in England, and returned to Boston on the packet *Martha and Hannah*, arriving, July 21, 1717. On July 28 he preached his first sermon in New England in the Old North church; was ordained, Oct. 1, 1718, and became colleague of Dr. Joseph Sewall, pastor of the Old South church in Boston, where he continued until his death. He was married, Oct. 30, 1719, to Deborah Denny, who came in

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his company from Coombs, England, with her brother and friends, and their son, Thomas (1722–48), was graduated from Harvard in 1740, and founded and edited *Christian History* (1744–46). He commenced the collection of manuscript documents of the early history of New England in 1703, and later the writings of early New England clergymen, which he left to the Old South church at his death. These were partly destroyed by the British in 1775–76; but those saved, together with his library which he began to accumulate as early as 1697, of both of which a catalogue was published by William H. Whitmore in 1868, and a second one with portrait in 1870, are now a part of the Boston public library. He became eminent as a preacher, linguist and scholar, according to the opinion of Dr. Charles Chauncey being second only to Cotton Mather in New England. He published twenty-nine single sermons between 1717 and 1756, several of which were republished by the Massachusetts Historical society, and six of his manuscript discourses were published by Dr. John Erskine, 1785. He is the author of: *An Account of a Strange Appearance in the Heavens* (1719); *Earthquakes the Works of God* (1727); *A Sermon on the Death of Cotton Mather* (1728); *Memoirs of Roger Clap of Dorchester* (1731); *A Vade Mecum for America: a Companion for Traders and Travelers* (1732); an edition of John Mason's *History of the Pequot War*, with introduction and notes (1736); *A Thanksgiving Sermon occasioned by the Capture of Louisburg* (1745); *The New England Psalm-Book Revised and Improved* (1758). He left a diary, and a work entitled: *A Chronological History of New England in the Form of Annals* (vol. I., 1736; two numbers of Vol. II. 1755), followed by limited editions with memoir (1826), reprinted in London and Edinburgh. His complete bibliography, giving 121 titles, is given in "History of the Old South Church, Boston," Vol. II. (1890). He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 22, 1758.

PRINCE, William, horticulturist, was born in Flushing, L.I., N.Y., Nov. 10, 1766; son of William and Ann (Thorne) Prince; grandson of Robert and Mary (Burgess) Prince, and a descendant of John Prince, who emigrated from England to America about 1670, and settled in Boston, Mass. William Prince attended schools at Jamaica and Flushing, and assisted his father, who was a horticulturist and proprietor of the first nursery established in America, known as the "Old American Nursery," started in 1725. In 1793 he bought eighty acres of adjacent land and established the Linnæan nurseries, which continued till 1870. He was married, Dec. 24, 1794, to Mary, daughter of Eliphalet and Mary (Valenton) Stratton. He introduced many varieties of fruits into the United States, sent many trees and plants from America to Europe and systematized the nomenclature of American fruits, including the Bartlett pear and Isabella grape. He was a corresponding member of the Linnæan society of Paris, the horticultural societies of London and Paris, and the Imperial Society of Georgofili at Florence. The London horticultural society named the "William Prince" apple in his honor. A meeting of the most prominent foreign and American societies met at his home in Flushing in 1823, when Gov. DeWitt Clinton crowned the bust of Linnæus. He is the author of: *A Treatise on Horticulture* (1828), the first work of its kind published in the United States, and *Treatise on the Vine* (with his son, William R., 1830). He died in Flushing, L.I., N.Y., April 9, 1842.

PRINCE, William Robert, horticulturist, was born at Flushing, L.I., N.Y., Nov. 6, 1795; son of William (q.v.) and Mary (Stratton) Prince. He was educated at Jamaica academy, L.I., and at Boucherville, Canada, and engaged in conducting the Linnæan nurseries with his father, until 1842, and subsequently alone. He was married, Oct. 2, 1826, to Charlotte Goodwin, daughter of Charles and Lydia (Bradford) Collins. He imported the first merino sheep into the United States in 1816, and introduced silk culture and the *morus multicaulis* for feeding silk worms in 1837, wherein he lost a large fortune owing to a change in the tariff, which destroyed the industry. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1848; went to California in 1849; was a founder of Sacramento, and traveled in Mexico in 1851. He introduced the cultivation of osiers about 1835, of sorghum and the Chinese yam in 1854–55. He received the degrees M.D. and LL.D. about 1866. He was a member of the American Institute, the National Pomological society and many other scientific societies, and is the author of: *Treatise on the Vine* (with his father, 1830); *Pomological Manual* (2 vols., 1832); *Manual of Roses* (1846); also numerous pamphlets on the mulberry, strawberry, dioscorea, and on medical botany, and about 200 descriptive catalogues of trees, shrubs, vines, plants and bulbs. He died at Flushing, L.I., March 28, 1869.

PRINGLE, John Julius, statesman, was born in Charleston, S.C., July 22, 1753; son of Judge Robert and Judith (Mayrant) Bull Pringle. Robert Pringle (1702–1776), born in Scotland, was a merchant in Charleston, S.C., 1730–76, and assistant justice of the court of common pleas for South Carolina, 1760–69. John Julius Pringle studied law in the office of Chief-Justice John Rutledge in Charleston, and at the Temple in London, England, and while in England published articles in defence of colonial rights which

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attracted attention. He went from England to France in 1776, and in 1778, Ralph Izard, U.S. commissioner to Tuscany, made him his secretary. He was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1781, and practised law in Charleston, 1781–1843. He was a member and speaker of the house of assembly of South Carolina, 1787–89; U.S. district attorney for South Carolina, 1789–92, and attorney-general of South Carolina, 1792–1808, declining the position of U.S. attorney-general in the cabinet of President Jefferson in 1835. He was president of the board of trustees of the College of Charleston, and of the Charleston Library society. He died in Charleston, S.C., March 17, 1843.

PRITCHARD, Jeter Connelly, senator, was born in Jonesboro, Tenn., July 12, 1857; son of William Hyder and Elizabeth L. (Brown) Pritchard. His paternal ancestors were from Wales and his maternal grandparents were natives of Ireland. Jeter C. Pritchard attended Martins Creek academy; learned the printer's trade in the *Tribune-Herald* office at Jonesboro, and removed to Bakersville, N.C., in 1873, where he was joint-owner and editor of the *Roan Mountain Republican*, 1873–87; a presidential elector on the Garfield and Arthur ticket in 1880, and a representative from Madison county in the state legislature, 1884, 1886 and 1890. He was admitted to the bar in 1887 and settled in practice in Marshall, N.C.; was the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor of the state in 1888, and the party nominee for U.S. senator in 1892. He was elected president of the North Carolina Protective Tariff league in 1891; was a delegate at large from North Carolina to the Republican national convention of 1892; a defeated candidate for representative in the 53d congress, and in April, 1894, was elected U.S. senator to fill the unexpired term of Z. B. Vance, deceased, and in 1897 was re-elected for the full term of six years expiring March 3, 1903. He was appointed chairman of the committee on patents and a member of six other important committees.

PRITCHETT, Carr Waller, educator, was born in Henry county, Va., Sept. 4, 1823; eldest son of Henry and Martha Myra (Waller) Pritchett; grandson of Joshua and Elizabeth (Cousins) Pritchett and of Carr and Elizabeth (Martin) Waller; great-grandson of John Pritchett of Lunenberg county, Va., and of Gen. Joseph Martin of Henry county, Va. The ancestors of the Pritchett family come from Wales early in the eighteenth century and settled in Virginia and North Carolina, the name being spelled both Pritchett and Pritchard in the old court records. His father removed with his family to Warren county, Mo., in 1835, where Carr attended the common school, and in 1844 he began to teach in private schools. In 1846 he became a licentiate in the ministry of the Methodist church, and was for many years a member of the Missouri annual conference. He was married in Pike county, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849, to Bettie Susan, daughter of Byrd and Sarah Hatcher (Woodson) Smith of Danville, Va.; she died at Glasgow, Mo., Nov. 27, 1872. He was an instructor in the Howard high school (subsequently Central college), Fayette, Mo., up to the time of its suspension in 1864; was employed in the statistical department of the U.S. sanitary commission in Washington, D.C., 1864–66, and in 1866 founded the Pritchett School Institute at Glasgow, Mo., of which he was president until 1873, and which subsequently became Pritchett college against the written protest of Dr. Pritchett. In 1875 he became the first director of the Morrison Observatory (connected with the college), which he was enabled to establish through the generosity of Miss Berenice Morrison. This position he still held in 1903. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from St. Charles college in 1850, and LL.D. from Central college in 1885. He was a fellow of the Royal Astronomical society of London, 1879–99, and was made a member of the Virginia Historical society.

PRITCHETT, Henry Smith, educator, was born in Fayette, Mo., April 16, 1857; son of Carr Waller (q.v.) and Betty Susan (Smith) Pritchett. He was graduated from Pritchett School Institute, A.B., 1875, A.M., 1879, and studied under Asaph Hall at the U.S. Naval observatory in 1876. He was assistant astronomer at the Naval observatory, 1878–80; assistant astronomer in the Morrison observatory, 1880–81; assistant professor of astronomy at Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., 1881–82, and full professor, 1882–97. He was the astronomer on the transit of Venus expedition to New Zealand in 1882; had charge of the government party to observe the eclipse of the sun in California in 1889; was president of the St. Louis Academy of Science, 1891–94; engaged in scientific work in Europe, 1894–95, and was appointed superintendent of the U.S. coast and geodetic survey in 1897, which office he resigned in 1900 to accept the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston. He was married in June, 1900, to Eva, daughter of Hall and Louise McAllister of San Francisco, Cal. He

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was appointed superintendent of awards at the Pan-American exposition of 1901. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by the University of Munich in 1894; and that of LL.D. by Hamilton in 1900; Harvard in 1901; Yale in 1901; the University of Pennsylvania in 1901, and Johns Hopkins in 1902. He is the author of many valuable papers on astronomy.

PROCTER, John Robert, geologist and civil service reformer, was born in Mason county, Kentucky, March 16, 1844; son of George Morton and Anna Maria (Young) Procter; grandson of Abram Buford and Mary (Lurty) Procter, and of Willoughby Tibbs and Judith (Cook) Young, and a descendant on both sides from soldiers of Virginia in the Revolution. He received his primary education in his native county; took the scientific course in the University of Pennsylvania, 1863–64, and left to join the Confederate army in 1864, serving in the artillery as lieutenant, October, 1864–April, 1865. He was married in 1869, to Julia Leslie, daughter of John Porter and Elizabeth (Andrews) Dobyns, and had three sons; one of whom, André Morton, became lieutenant in the U.S. navy; another, John R., Jr., lieutenant in the artillery, U.S.A., both serving in the Spanish-American war, 1898. Mr. Procter made his home on his farm in Mason county, 1865–73; was assistant on the state geological survey, 1873–80, and head of the survey from 1880 until its close in 1893, succeeding Professor Shaler. During his service he refused to make appointments as awards for political services, or to remove competent assistants who happened to be of opposite political party, being sustained in this course by the governors of the state until 1893. In that year the governor advocated the claims of certain of his political friends to appointment, and Mr. Procter advised that the survey be closed rather than used for advancing political interests. He served on the jury of awards on mines and mining during the Columbian exposition at Chicago, 1893, and on Dec. 2, 1893, was appointed president of the U.S. civil service commission, which office he still held in 1903. He was elected a member of the Geological Society of America; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; president of the Cosmos club of Washington, and a member of the Century association of New York. His publications include reports on his work on the geological survey of Kentucky, and contributions to magazines on civil service, economic and international subjects.

PROCTOR, Edna Dean, poet, was born in Henniker, N.H., Sept. 18, 1829; daughter of John and Lucinda (Gould) Proctor; granddaughter of John and Hannah (Cogswell) Proctor and of Elias and Sally (Hilton) Gould, and a descendant of John Proctor of England (born 1595), who came to Ipswich, Mass., in 1635, and afterward removed to Salem. She entered Mount Holyoke seminary with the class of 1845; continued her education in Concord, N.H., and subsequently resided in Brooklyn, N.Y. She contributed to the New York *Independent* prose and verse, including *The White Slaves*, which interested the poet John G. Whittier, and resulted in a life-long friendship. She traveled extensively in foreign countries; edited *Extracts from Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons* (1858), and is the author of: *Poems* (1866 and 1890); *A Russian Journey* (1872 and 1890); *The Song of the Ancient People* (1893), and *The Mountain Maid and other Poems of New Hampshire* (1900). It was the chapter on Sevastopol in *A Russian Journey* that moved the English to put their Crimean cemetery into proper condition and place a fitting monument therein. Among her best known poems are: *Who's Ready?*; *The Grave of Lincoln*; *Heroes*; *By the Shenandoah*; *El Mahdi to the Tribes of the Soudan*; *Columbia's Emblem*, celebrating the maize, and widely copied and praised; *Columbia's Banner*, read in the public schools throughout the country on Columbus day of the Columbian year; *The Doom of the White Hills*, influential in the movement to save the New Hampshire forests; and *New Hampshire*.

PROCTOR, Lucien Brock, author, was born in Hanover, N.H., March 6, 1826; son of Jonathan and Ruth (Carter) Proctor; grandson of Jonathan and Martha (Graves) Proctor, and a descendant of Robert (who settled in Concord, Mass., about 1643, and in Chelmsford, Mass., in 1654) and Jane (Hildreth) Proctor. He was graduated at Hamilton college, A.B., 1844, A.M., 1847; was admitted to the bar, and practised at Port Byron, N.Y., 1847–49, and at Dansville, N.Y., 1849–63. In 1863 he abandoned the practice of law to devote himself to literature, becoming a regular contributor to the Albany *Law Journal* in 1869. He is the author of: *The Bench and Bar of the State of New York* (1870); *Lives of the New York State Chancellors* (1875); *The Life and Times of Thomas Addis Emmet* (1876); *Lawyer and Client* (1879); *The Bench and Bar of King's County* (1883); *The Legal History of Albany and Schenectady Counties* (1884); and *Early History of the Board of*

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Regents and the University of the State of New York (1886). He revised and annotated Jabez D. Hammond's "Political History of the State of New York," continuing it from 1844 to 1887, and published many addresses, two notable ones being: *Aaron Burr's Political Career Defended* (1885), and *John C. Spencer's Legal and Political Career* (1886). He died in Albany, N.Y., April 1, 1900.

PROCTOR, Mary, astronomer, was born in Dublin, Ireland; daughter of Richard A. and Mary (Mills) Proctor, and granddaughter of William Proctor, a solicitor of Chelsea, England. Her father (1837–1888), St. John's college, Cambridge, England, 1860, was a famous astronomer, author and lecturer, and founded and edited *Knowledge*, a scientific periodical, in 1881. Mary Proctor received a liberal education, and as her father's constant companion from childhood, became deeply interested in his books, beginning to write on astronomical subjects under his direction. The family removed to the United States in 1886, settling in New York city, and Miss Proctor continued her writing, making a specialty of books for children, and eventually becoming widely known as the "children's astronomer." She made her first appearance as a lecturer at the Chicago exposition in 1893, where she won immediate popularity. She subsequently gave annual courses of free lectures to the general public in New York city under the auspices of the board of education; was lecturer in various New York private schools, and conducted tours throughout the principal cities of the United States and Canada. She was a member of the scientific expedition to Bodo, Norway, which was organized to observe the total eclipse of the sun, Aug. 8, 1896, and gave daily talks on astronomy on board the steam yacht *Ohio*, chartered for the trip. She edited the scientific department of *Popular Astronomy;* and was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the National Scientific club of Washington, D.C. She is the author of: *Stories of Starland* (1893), and contributions to several leading magazines and scientific publications.

PROCTOR, Redfield, cabinet officer, was born in Proctorsville, Vt., June 1, 1831; son of Jabez and Betsy (Parker) Proctor; grandson of Leonard and Mary (Keep) Proctor, and of Isaac and Bridget (Fletcher) Parker, and a direct descendant from Robert Proctor, one of four brothers who came from London, England, to Salem, Mass., in the ship *Susan & Ellen* in 1635. He was made a freeman at Concord in 1643, and in 1654 settled in Chelmsford, from which town Leonard Proctor, who had served as an officer in the Revolutionary war, moved to Vermont in 1783, and was the first permanent settler of Proctorsville. Redfield Proctor was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1851, A.M., 1854, and from the Albany Law School, LL.B., 1860. He was married, May 26, 1858, to Emily J., daughter of Salmon Fletcher and Sarah (Barlow) Dutton of Cavendish, Vt. He practised law in Boston, Mass., 1860–61, and in 1861 joined the Federal army as quartermaster of the 3d Vermont regiment; was promoted major of the 5th regiment in September, 1861, and colonel of the 15th regiment of volunteers in 1862. He served as a brigade and division quartermaster on the staff of Gen. William F. Smith, and was mustered out in 1863.

He engaged in farming and in the practice of law; was receiver of a marble company, and on its reorganization in 1870 was elected manager, developing the business until it became by far the largest marble-producing company in the world. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1867–68 and 1888; a member and president *pro tempore* of the state senate, 1874–76; lieutenant-governor of the state, 1876–78; governor, 1878–80, and a delegate-at-large to the Republican national conventions of 1884, 1888 and 1896, being chairman of the Vermont delegation in 1888 and in 1896. In March, 1889, he was appointed by President Harrison secretary of war in his cabinet, and resigned, Nov. 1, 1891, having been appointed by Governor Page to the U.S. senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George F. Edmunds. On Oct. 18, 1892, he was elected by the Vermont legislature to fill both the unexpired and the full terms, and in 1898 was re-elected for the term expiring March 3, 1905. He served in the senate as chairman of the committee on agriculture and forestry, and as a member of the committees on fisheries, coast defenses, military affairs, District of Columbia, post offices, the Phillipines, and the select committees on the University of the United States and industrial expositions. His son, Fletcher Dutton, succeeded him in the presidency of the Vermont Marble company in 1889; was a representative in the state legislature, 1890–91 and in 1900–01, when he was elected speaker of that body, and was a member of the state senate in 1891. In 1902 Senator Proctor provided for the 2500 employees of the Vermont Marble company a large and beautifully furnished building, known

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as the Industrial Young Men's Christian association, with all the conveniences of a club house, amusement hall and educational institution, dedicating it to the moral and educational upbuilding of the men employed in the marble works.

PROSSER, Charles Smith, educator and geologist, was born in Columbus, N.Y., March 24, 1860; son of Smith and Emeline Amelia (Tuttle) Prosser; grandson of William and Mary (Herrick) Prosser, and of James and Rebecca (Crandall) Tuttle, and a descendant of William and Elizabeth Tuttle of St. Albans, England, who came to America in the ship *Planter* and landed at Boston about July 1, 1635. He was graduated from Cornell university, B.S., 1883, M.S., 1886; was a fellow in natural history at Cornell, 1884–85; and instructor in paleontology there, 1885–88, and assistant paleontologist on the U.S. geological survey, 1888–92. He was married, Aug. 28, 1893, to Mary Frances, daughter of Thomas and Mary Frances Wilson of Albany, N.Y. He was professor of natural history at Washburn college, Topeka, Kan., 1892–94; professor of geology and paleontology at Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., 1894–99; was elected associate professor of historical geology in Ohio State university in 1899, and professor of geology in 1901. He was assistant geologist on the U.S. Geological survey, 1893–94 and from 1900; on the state geological survey of Kansas, 1896; New York, 1895–99; Ohio from 1900, and chief of the Appalachian division of the Maryland geological survey from 1897. He was made a fellow of the geological Society of America and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Congrès Géologique International and other scientific societies. He published numerous papers and reports on the geology of Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York and Ohio, and is the author of: *The Devonian System of Eastern Pennsylvania and New York* (1895); *The Classification of the Upper Palæozoic Rocks of Central Kansas* (1895); *The Upper Permian and Lower Cretaceous of Kansas* (1897); *The Classification and Distribution of the Hamilton and Chemung Series of Central and Eastern New York* (pt. I., 1898; pt. II., 1900); besides contributions to scientific periodicals.

PROVOOST, Samuel, first bishop of New York and 3d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, Feb. 26, 1742; son of John and Eve (Rutgers) Provoost; grandson of Samuel and Maria (Spratt) Provoost, and of Harmanus and Catharine (Meyer) Rutgers; great-grandson of David and Catharine (Laurens) Provoost, and great-grandson of David Provoost (1608–1557) of Amsterdam, who came to New Netherlands, 1624; returned to Holland, 1626, where in 1630 he married Margaretta, daughter of Gillis Ten Waert, and came to New Amsterdam in 1634. Samuel Provoost's parents were members of the Dutch Reformed church. He was graduated at Kings (Columbia) college, New York city, with its first class, A.B., 1758, A..M, 1761, and at St. Peter's college, Cambridge university, England, A.B., 1765. He was admitted to the diaconate at the Chapel Royal of St. James's Palace, Westminster, by the Bishop of London, Feb. 23, 1766, and advanced to the priesthood at King's Chapel, Whitehall, by the Bishop of Whitehall, March 23, 1766. He was married at Cambridge, England, June 6, 1766, to Maria, daughter of Thomas Bonsfield of Lake Lands, near Cork, Ireland; returned to New York city, and in December, 1766, became an assistant to the Rev. Samuel Auchmuty, rector of Trinity parish, which embraced at the time St. George's and St. Paul's chapels. He revisited Ireland, 1769, and resigned from Trinity, May 21. 1771, retiring to a farm at East Camp, Columbia county, N.Y. He declined to serve as delegate to the Provincial congress and as chaplain of the constitutional convention which met in Kingston, N.Y., in 1777, and the rectorship of various parishes. He lived in retirement until 1784 when he accepted the rectorship of Trinity parish, and returned to New York city, where he was appointed chaplain of the Continental congress in 1785. He was elected bishop of the newly erected diocese of New York, June 13, 1786, and with the Rev. William White (q.v.) went to England for consecration. They were consecrated at Lambeth Palace, London, England, Feb. 4, 1787, by Archbishop John Moore of Canterbury, Archbishop Markham of York, Bishop Moss of Bath and Wells and Bishop Hinchcliffe of Peterborough. Bishop Provoost's wife died in 1799. He retained the rectorship of Trinity parish until Dec. 22, 1800, when he resigned, and on Sept. 7, 1801, he resigned the bishopric of New York. He was a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1784–87; trustee of Columbia college, 1784–1801, and chairman of the board of trustees, 1795–1801. He received the degree S.T.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1786, and was the first chaplain of the U.S. senate in 1789. He was learned in the ancient and modern languages; was a student of botany and an accomplished master of belles-lettres, but published nothing beyond his sermons. He took part in the consecration of Bishops Claggett, Smith, Bass, Jarvis, Hobart and Griswold. Bishop Provoost was a personal friend of Washington, Adams, Jay, Hamilton and others, a panel on the bronze doors of Trinity church showing the Bishop receiving Washington at the entrance of St. Paul's chapel immediately after his inauguration.

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Trinity also contains a window to his memory, and a portrait by Benjamin West. See "Centennial History of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New York"(1886), and "History of Trinity Parish," by Morgan Dix and Arthur Lowndes (1900). He died in New York city, Sept. 6, 1815.

PRUDDEN, Theophil Mitchell, pathologist, was born in Middlebury, Conn., July 7, 1849; son of the Rev. George Peter and Eliza Ann (Johnson) Prudden; grandson of Peter and Charity (Davis) Prudden and of Ebenezer and Sally (Mitchell) Johnson, and a descendant of the Rev. Peter and Joanna (Boyse) Prudden, who emigrated from England with John Davenport, and was the first pastor of the church at Milford, Conn., 1640–56. He was graduated from Yale, Ph.B., 1872; was an instructor in chemistry at Yale, 1872–74; and meantime studied medicine at Yale, and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, graduating at Yale, M D., 1875. He served as interne at the New Haven, Conn., hospital, 1875–76; pursued advanced studies in the Universities of Heidelberg, Vienna and Berlin, 1877–78; and was assistant in pathology and normal histology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, 1878–82. He was a lecturer on normal histology at Yale Medical school, 1880–86; and director of the laboratory of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1882–91. In 1885 he studied the new methods of research in bacteriology and the new cholera microbe with Dr. Koch in Berlin, Germany. He was professor of pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia university, New York, from 1892, and the director of the laboratories of pathology, bacteriology and hygiene, clinical pathology and normal histology. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1897, and was a member of the National Academy of Sciences; the Association of American Physicians; the New York Pathological society; the New York Academy of Medicine; New York Academy of Sciences; the Practitioners' society; New York Historical and Geographical societies, and other organizations. He contributed articles on exploration and travel to *Harper's Monthly;* published several scientific monographs embodying original research, and is the author of: *Manual of Normal Histology* (1881); *Story of the Bacteria* (1889); *Dust and its Dangers* (1891); *Drinking Water and Ice Supplies* (1891); and *Hand-book of Pathological Anatomy and Histology*, with Francis Delafield (sixth edition, 1901).

PRUD'HOMME, John Francis Eugene, engraver, was born at St. Thomas, W.I., Oct. 4, 1800, son of French immigrants. His parents brought him to the United States in 1807, and settled in New York city in 1809, where he was educated. He studied art under Thomas Gimbrede, his brother-in-law, in 1814, and began as a portrait engraver in 1817, but owing to limited patronage was obliged to practise art in a general way for several years. He was employed by James Herring in 1831 to engrave the steel plates for "The National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans." He was a bank note engraver in New York, 1852–69, and an ornamental designer and engraver in the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington, D.C., 1869–85. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Design, was its curator, 1834–53, and an instructor in its life class. He illustrated several books of popular authors of that day, and produced steel plates from Trumbull's "Anthony Wayne," "Daniel Morgan," and "Declaration of Independence;" from Gilbert Stuart's "Henry Knox" and "Peter Gansevoort;" from Harding's "John Eager Howard," Wood's "Mrs. D. P. Madison" and Weir's "Winfield Scott." He was the oldest engraver in America at the time of his death, which occurred in Washington, D.C., June 28, 1892.

PRUYN, John Van Schaick Lansing, representative, was born in Albany, N.Y., June 22, 1811; son of David and Hiberte (Lansing) Pruyn; grandson of Casparus and Catherine (Groesbeck) Pruyn and of Christopher and Sarah (Van Schaick) Lansing, and a descendant of Francis Pruyn, called Frans Jansen, who emigrated from Holland to America with his wife, Aeltje, and settled in Albany, N.Y., as early as 1665. He attended private schools and was graduated from the Albany academy in 1826; studied law under James King of Albany and was admitted to the bar Jan. 13, 1832. In 1833 he engaged in practice in partnership with Henry H. Martin, and as counsel in the James will case acquired prominence in his profession. He was appointed an examiner in chancery, March 27, 1833, and a master, Feb. 10, 1836, by Governor Marcy, and injunction master for the 3d circuit by Chancellor Walworth, Feb. 13, 1836. He became counsel to the Albany city bank in 1834, and subsequently a director and vice-president; a director of the Mohawk and Hudson railroad and its counsel, 1835–53, and when the railroads between Albany and Buffalo were consolidated as the New York Central in 1853, he drew up the agreement and conducted the transfer. He was the principal counsel in the Hudson River Bridge case; was sole trustee of the estate of Harmanus Bleecker, and the financial agent of the Sault Ste. Marie canal. He practised in partnership with John H. Reynolds, 1851–53, and in 1853 retired from the law profession to become secretary, treasurer and general counsel to the New York Central railroad, which office he held, 1854–60. He was a

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member of the New York senate in 1861–62, and devoted his salary to the poor of Albany. He was a Democratic representative from the fourteenth New York district in the 38th congress, having been elected to complete the term of Erastus Corning, resigned, and was re-elected to the 40th congress, serving 1863–65 and 1867–69. He was married first, Oct. 22, 1840, to Harriet Corning, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ruggles (Weld) Turner, and secondly, Sept. 7, 1865, to Anna Fenn, daughter of the Hon. Amasa Junius and Harriet Langdon (Roberts) Parker of Albany, N.Y. He was a commissioner for the building of the new state capitol, 1865–70, and on July 7, 1869, laid the first stone. He was a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1844–77; succeeded Hon. Gerrit Y. Lansing as chancellor, serving 1862–77; was president of Albany Institute, 1857–77, founder and president of the New York State board of charities, 1867–77; president of the board of commissioners of the state survey, 1876–77; a trustee of St. Stephen's college at Annandale, N.Y., 1860–77; a member of the Centennial commission, 1871–76, and of the Association for the Codification of the Law of Nations. He was a corresponding member of the New York Historical society, honorary member of the Wisconsin Historical society; a member of the American Geographical and Statistical society, of the Literary Fund society of London, and of the Union club and the Century association of New York. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Rutgers college in 1835, LL.D. from Union college in 1845, and from the University of Rochester in 1852. He died at Clifton Springs, N.Y., Nov. 21, 1877.

PRUYN, Robert Hewson, diplomatist, was born in Albany, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1815; son of Casparus F. and Anne (Hewson) Pruyn; grandson of Francis C. and Cornelia (Dunbar) Pruyn and of Robert and Elizabeth (Fryer) Hewson, and a descendant of Francis Pruyn, the immigrant, 1665. He was prepared for college at Albany academy, and was graduated at Rutgers, A.B., 1833, A.M., 1836. He studied law in the office of Abraham Van Vechten of Albany and was attorney and counsellor for the corporation of Albany, and a member of the municipal council, 1836–39. He was married, Nov. 9, 1841, to Jane Ann, daughter to Gerrit Yates and Helen (Ten Eyck) Lansing of Albany, N.Y. He was judge-advocate-general of the state, 1841–46 and 1851; a member of the assembly 1848, 1849, 1850 and 1854, serving as speaker *pro tempore* in 1850, and as speaker in 1854, and as adjutant-general on the staff of Gov. Myron H. Clark in 1855. He was appointed U.S. minister resident to Japan by President Lincoln, Oct. 21, 1861, as successor to Townsend Harris, resigned, and during his administration he maintained that the Tycoon was the real ruler of Japan and should be so recognized, in order that foreign intercourse could be guaranteed without awaiting treaties ratified by the Mikado. During his service in Japan he had full power, and when the daimio of Chosiu fired on the American merchant steamer *Pembroke* in 1863 he proceeded to use the U.S. navy to prevent a repetition of the outrage. Commodore McDougall in the *Wyoming* sank a brig and blew up a steamer and then ran the gauntlet of Japanese shore batteries, Straits of Simonosaki, and subsequently the *Takiang*, a chartered steamer, carrying the guns and a crew from the U.S.S. *Jamestown*, with the allied naval forces of Great Britain, France and Holland, whose vessels had been similarly treated, demolished the fortifications of Chosiu and captured the guns. This action of the allied powers was questioned, but the prompt suppressing of outrages postponed the intended dethronement of the Tycoon, enabling him to observe his treaty stipulations, and the incident cost the Japanese government an indemnity of $3,000,000 and secured immediate foreign intercourse. Mr. Pruyn returned to the United States in 1865; was the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor of New York in 1866, and was made president of the state constitutional convention of 1872. He was a trustee of Rutgers college; president of the board of directors of the Dudley observatory; vice-president of the board of trustees of the Albany Medical college, and a member of the executive committee of the State Normal school at Albany. He received the degree of LL.D. from Williams in 1865. He died in Albany, N.Y., Feb. 26, 1882.

PRYOR, Luke, senator, was born in Madison county, Ala., July 5, 1820. His father was a native of Virginia. He studied law under Judge Daniel Coleman, and was admitted to the bar in 1841, practising in Athens, Limestone county, in partnership with E. J. Jones, R. C. Brickell, and George S. Houston. He married a daughter of Capt. John Harris of Limestone county; and represented the county in the Alabama legislature in 1855, in order to secure privileges for the railroad from Nashville to Montgomery, of which he was a projector. He supported the Confederate States government, 1861–65, opposed the reconstruction measures of the U.S. government, 1865–70, and was appointed to the U.S. senate in January, 1880, by Governor Cobb, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George S. Houston, Dec. 31, 1879. When the legislature met in November, 1880, he declined to be a candidate to complete the unexpired term. He was a Democratic representative from the eighth Alabama district in the 48th congress, 1883–85. He died in Athens, Ala., Aug. 5, 1900.

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PRYOR, Roger Atkinson, jurist, was born in Dinwiddie county, near Petersburg, Va., July 19, 1828; son of the Rev. Theodorick Bland and Lucy E. (Atkinson) Pryor; grandson of Richard and Anne (Bland) Pryor and of Roger and Agnes (Poythress) Atkinson, and a direct descendant of Henry Isham of Bermuda Hundreds, William Randolph of Turkey Island, Va., Richard Bland, the patriot, Samuel Pryor, who married Prudence Thornton and settled in Caroline county, Va., 1700, and Richard Bennett, colonial governor of Virginia in 1652. He was graduated at Hampden Sidney college, valedictorian, in 1845, and at the University of Virginia in 1848. He was married Nov. 8, 1848, to Sara Agnes, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Blair and Lucinda (Leftwich) Rice of Charlotte county, Va. He was admitted to the bar in 1849 and settled in practice in Charlottesville; subsequently edited the *South Side Democrat*, Petersburg; was attached to the staff of the *Washington Union;* edited the *Enquirer* at Richmond, Va., 1854; and *The South* in Richmond, in which he advocated states rights, and the publication of which was discontinued on his withdrawal from the editorship. He afterward served on the staff of the *Washington States*. While junior editor of the *Washington Union* he wrote a notable article on the Anglo-Russian war which was extensively copied and translated abroad. He was a special envoy to Greece in 1855, succeeding in adjusting the difficulties between the United States and that country after others had failed; and a Democratic representative from the fourth Virginia district in the 36th congress, 1859–61, having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William O. Goode. He was re-elected in 1860 to the 37th congress, but owing to the secession of Virginia, did not take his seat. He was attached to Beauregard's staff at the time of the firing on Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, April 12, 1861; and was appointed to fire the first gun but declined to do so, giving as a reason that Virginia, his state, had not yet seceded. He also refused, on the same ground, to enter the captured fort. He was a delegate from Virginia in the provisional Confederate congress, where he so vigorously opposed the proposed measure offered by William L. Yancey to reopen the slave trade as to defeat the bill. He was a representative in the 1st Confederate States congress that met in Richmond, Va., Feb. 22, 1862, serving as a member of the military committee. He entered the Confederate army as colonel; was promoted brigadier-general, April 16, 1862; commanded the 5th brigade in Longstreet's division at Yorktown and Williamsburg, April–May, 1862; in Anderson's division, Longstreet's right wing at Seven Pines, May 31–June 1, and in the seven days' battles before Richmond, June 25–July 1; in Wilcox's division in the second battle of Manassas, Aug. 16–Sept. 2; and in Anderson's division in the Maryland campaign, including Harper's Ferry, Sept. 12–15, and Antietam (Sharpsburg), Sept. 17, 1862, succeeding to the command of the division when Gen. R. H. Anderson was wounded. He resigned his commission owing to a misunderstanding with President Davis; re-entered the service as a private in Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry; was taken prisoner at Petersburg in November, 1864, and confined at Fort Lafayette and was released at the close of the war. He accepted a position on the New York *Daily News* conducted by Benjamin Wood; studied law; was admitted to the New York bar in 1866, and practised in New York city, 1866–90. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1876, and was appointed judge of the court of common pleas of New York by Gov. D. B. Hill in 1890, being afterward elected to the full term of fourteen years. In 1894 he was transferred to the bench of the supreme court and held the office until retired by the age limit in January, 1899, when he resumed the practice of law. His decision in the case of the Sugar Trust was the first blow received by trusts in the United States at the hands of the courts, and his presentation of the law left an appeal impossible. He received the degree LL.D. from Hampden Sidney college; was a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia, and is the author of many speeches and literary addresses.

PUGH, Evan, educator, was born in East Nottingham, Pa., Feb. 29, 1828; son of Lewis and Mary (Hutton) Pugh; grandson of Jesse and Elizabeth (Hudson) Pugh, and of Hiett and Sarah (Pugh) Hutton, and a descendant of John and Jane Pugh, who came from Wales to East Nottingham, Pa., early in the 18th century. He attended the district school; worked as a blacksmith's apprentice, 1844–46; attended the Manual Labor school at Whitestown, N.Y.; taught ad istrict school in East Nottingham, and in 1850 took charge of Jordan Bank seminary, near Oxford, Pa., which he inherited and conducted until 1853. He took a special course in natural and mathematical science and in practical chemistry in the universities of Leipsic, Göttingen,

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Heidelberg and Paris, 1853–57; received the degree Ph.D. at Göttingen in 1856; and took a course in agricultural chemistry in the laboratory of J. B. Lawes at Rothamstead, near London, England, 1857–59, where he demonstrated that plants do not assimilate free nitrogen. He was president of the Farmer's High school near Bellefonte, Pa., 1859–64, which was chartered in 1854, and in 1862 obtained a congressional land grant at the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, changing its name in 1874 to the Pennsylvania State college. During his presidency he planned and superintended the erection of college buildings, secured endowments, and had special charge of the practical investigations of the students in chemistry, scientific agriculture, mineralogy and geology. He was married, Feb. 4, 1864, to Rebecca Valentine of Bellefonte, Pa. He was a member of various scientific societies in the United States, and was elected a fellow of the Chemical Society of England. He died in Bellefonte, Pa., April 29, 1864.

PUGH, George Ellis, senator, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 28, 1822. He was graduated at Miami university, A.B., 1840, A.M., 1843; practised law in Cincinnati, 1844–46; served in the Mexican war as captain in the 4th Ohio regiment and as aide to Gen. Joseph Lane; was a representative from Hamilton county in the Ohio legislature, 1848–49; city solicitor, 1850; attorney-general of the state, 1852–54; Democratic U.S. senator, 1855–61, defeating Salmon P. Chase, and while in the senate served on the committees on public lands and the judiciary. He was defeated for re-election in 1861 by Mr. Chase; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1860, serving as chairman of the Ohio delegation and supporting the candidacy of Stephen A. Douglas; and made an effective reply to William L. Yancey on the question of slavery in the territories. He was counsel for Clement L. Vallandigham in 1863, and urged his release from imprisonment by military authority on the ground that the civil courts of Ohio were operative. He was the unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant-governor on the Democratic ticket with C. L. Vallandigham for governor in 1863, and for representative from the first district of Ohio in the 29th congress in 1864, and was elected a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1872 but refused to serve. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 19, 1876.

PUGH, James Lawrence, senator, was born in Burke county, Ga., Dec. 12, 1820; son of Robert and Mary (Tillman) Pugh. He removed to Alabama with his parents in 1824; studied law in the office of John G. Shorter of Eufaula, Ala.; was admitted to the bar in 1841, and settled in practice in Eufaula. He was a presidential elector on the Taylor and Fillmore ticket in 1848 and on the Buchanan and Breckinridge ticket in 1856. He was married, Dec. 1, 1846, to Sarah S., daughter of the Hon. John L. and Sarah (Boler) Hunter of Barbour county, Ala. He was a Democratic representative from the second Alabama district in the 36th congress, serving from Dec. 5, 1859, to Jan. 21, 1861, when the state seceded and he retired, and was subsequently expelled. He joined the Eufaula Rifles and enlisted in the 1st Alabama regiment as a private, serving a year at Pensacola, and was a representative from Alabama in the 1st and 2d Confederate congresses, serving from Feb. 22, 1862, to the close of the Confederate government. He resumed the practice of law in 1865; was president of the Democratic state convention in 1874; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1875, and a presidential elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876. He was elected to the U.S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George S. Houston and took his seat Dec. 6, 1880, the term expiring March 3, 1885. He was re-elected for a second and third term, serving as U.S. senator, 1880–97, and as chairman of the judiciary committee of the senate in the 53d and 54th congresses.

PULASKI, Count Casimir, soldier, was born in Podalia, Poland, March 4, 1748; son of Joseph Pulaski, a nobleman, an able jurist, chief magistrate of Warech, and a founder of the celebrated Confederation of Bar, Feb. 29, 1768. Casimir Pulaski served in the guard of Duke Charles of Courland, and was in the Castle of Mittau when that city was besieged. He was one of the eight original associates of the Confederation of Bar; was taken prisoner with 300 other Poles in the monastery of Berdichef in 1759 and released on condition that he bear proposals for a reconciliation to the chiefs of the Confederation. He joined his father in Moldavia from whence he notified the Russian ambassador that he should not respect a parole extorted from him by fraud and violence. He continued to operate against the Russians with an independent command after the arrest and death of his father; was elected commander-in-chief of the Polish forces in 1770, but his success as a commander was followed by the intervention of Russia and Austria and the partition

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of Poland, and his estates were confiscated, and a price set upon his head. He escaped into Turkey in 1772 found refuge in Paris in 1775; and became interested in the efforts of the American colonists to acquire their independence, through his acquaintance with Benjamin Franklin who induced him to join the patriot army, and in March, 1777, he was welcomed on the staff of General Washington. He took part in the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777, and for his masterly aid in the retreat was appointed chief of dragoons with the rank of brigadier-general, Sept. 15, 1777. By prompt action at Warren Tavern he again saved the army from a surprise, and he commanded the dragoons at the battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777. He co-operated with Gen. Anthony Wayne during the winter of 1777–78, and resigned his command in March, 1778, upon learning of the dissatisfaction of the American officers under him who objected to being commanded by a foreigner who exacted such strict discipline and who could not speak English distinctly. Washington approved of a suggestion made by Pulaski to recruit a corps made up of lancers, light infantry, deserters and prisoners of war in Baltimore for special service, and congress authorized its acceptance. The corps, known as Pulaski's Legion, did good service at Little Egg Harbor, N.J., in September, 1778, and was stationed during the winter of 1778–79 at Minesink, N.J., where, becoming dissatisfied with an inferior command, Pulaski decided to return to Europe. General Washington, however, prevailed upon him to remain, and ordered him to Charleston, S.C., where he arrived May 8, 1779. He held the invested city against repeated assaults until the arrival of re-enforcements on May 13, and when Prevost retreated across the Ashley, Pulaski followed and finally obliged the British army to leave the state. He joined Gen. John McIntosh at Augusta, Ga., in September, 1779, and moved on to Savannah by way of Beaufort, S.C., where he opened communication with the French fleet. During the siege he had command of the entire cavalry, and in the assault of Oct. 9, 1779, he received his mortal wound. Congress voted a monument to his memory, but failed to carry the act into execution. The people of Savannah, however, completed one, the corner-stone of which was laid by Lafayette in 1824; and the monument was completed in 1855, on Pulaski square, Savannah. He died on board the brig *Wasp*, near Savannah, Ga., Oct. 11, 1779.

PULLMAN, George Mortimer, capitalist, was born in Chautauqua county, N.Y., March 3, 1831; son of James Lewis and Emily Caroline Pullman. He attended the public schools irregularly; engaged as a clerk and later as a cabinet maker, and in 1853 contracted to move buildings along the Erie canal, then being widened. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he engaged as a contractor and builder. In 1858 he became interested in providing better accommodation for travelers on the railroads, and in 1859 remodeled two day coaches of the Chicago and Alton railroad as sleeping cars at a cost of $4,000 each. The enterprise was temporarily abandoned, owing to the reluctance of the railroad companies to change their methods. He engaged in merchandising in the mineral regions of Colorado, 1859–63, during which time he worked out the details of the sleeping car. He returned to Chicago in 1864, and began the construction of sleeping and parlor cars. He was married, June 13, 1867, to Hattie, daughter of J. Y. Sanger of Chicago. He built the palace car "Pioneer" at a cost of $18,000, which he placed on the Chicago and Alton railroad at his own cost and venture, and subsequently placed sleeping and palace cars on the Michigan Central, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroads and on the Great Western railway of Canada. He next introduced the dining car on the Union Pacific railroad, and continued to develop his ideas for the safety and comfort of travelers until the Pullman car became known all over the world. He organized car works at Atlanta, Ga., in 1866, at Chicago, Ill., in 1867, and later at San Francisco, Cal. In 1880 he removed his establishment to Pullman, near Chicago, where he established an industrial town, built homes for his employees, supplied the place with every modern convenience, laid out beautiful streets, and erected public buildings—the town, according to statistics, proving to be one of the most healthful in the world. He designed the vestibule car and established the vestibuled trains in 1887, which were first run upon the Pennsylvania trunk lines. He also engaged extensively in other enterprises, including the Metropolitan Elevated railroad in New York city, of which he was president; the Eagleton Wire Works of New York, of which he was principal owner, and various car manufactories. He gave a church valued at $80,000 to the Universalist congregation at Albion, N.Y., in 1895, and in his will made thirteen bequests of $10,000 each to local charitable institutions in Chicago, also directing his executors to set aside $1,200,000 for the founding and endowment of a free manual training school at Pullman, Ill. He was a promoter of the Chicago Athæneum and its president; a director of the Relief and Aid society, and a member of the board of councillors of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. He died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 19, 1897.

PULSIFER, David, antiquary, was born in Ipswich, Mass., Sept. 22, 1802; son of Capt. David and Sarah (Stanwood) Pulsifer, and a descendant

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of Benedict Pulsifer, who settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1662, and married Susanna Waters of Salem, Mass. He attended the public school, and in 1817 was apprenticed to Isaac Cushing, bookbinder, of Salem, where he developed a taste for antiquarian research. He was an assistant to Ichabod Tucker, clerk of the Essex county courts, 1822–30; clerk and bookkeeper for James Munroe & Co., publishers and booksellers, Boston, after 1841; assistant in the offices of the clerk of courts and register of deeds, Middlesex county, where he gained a reputation for his skill in deciphering seventeenth century handwriting, and transcribed the first volume of the "Massachusetts Colony Records," for the American Antiquarian society. He was copyist for Ephriam M. Wright and N. B. Shurtleff in 1853, when they edited the colonial records, completing them to 1688, and copyist and subsequently editor of the "Plymouth Colonial Records," compiling volumes IX. to XII. (1859–61). He was clerk in the office of the secretary of state until about 1882; librarian of the New England Historic Genealogical society, 1849–51; its recording secretary in 1857, and a frequent contributor to the early volumes of its *Register*. He was married in 1867 to Lucy (Safford) Whaer, daughter of James Safford of China, Maine. He was a fellow of the American Statistical association, 1848–94, its librarian, 1863–65, and received the honorary degree A.M. from Amherst college in 1863. He is the author of: *Inscriptions from the Burying Grounds of Salem, Mass.* (1837); *A Guide to Boston and Vicinity* (1860), and an *Account of the Battle of Bunker Hill, with Gen. John Burgoyne's Account* (1872); and edited "The Simple Cobbler of Agawam," by Nathaniel Ward (1843); "A Political Epistle to George Washington, Esq., Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of America," by Rev. Charles H. Wharton (1881); and "The Christian's A.B.C.," an original manuscript written in the eighteenth century by an unknown writer. He died in Augusta, Me., Aug. 9, 1894.

PUMPELLY, Raphael, geologist, was born in Oswego, N.Y., Sept. 8, 1837; son of William and Mary Hollenback (Welles) Pumpelly; grandson of John and Hannah (Bushnell) Pumpelly and of George and Prudence (Talcot) Welles, and of Huguenot descent and Italian origin on his father's side. He attended Owego academy, Russell's institute at New Haven, the polytechnic school in Hanover, and the Royal Mining school at Freiberg, Saxony, and traveled extensively in Europe, studying geology and metallurgy, 1854–60. He had charge of Arizona mines during the Apache war of 1860; made an official exploration of the island of Yesso, 1861–63, and of the coal fields of northern China in 1864 for the Chinese government. He also made unofficial explorations in Corsica, 1854–60; through central, western and northern China and Mongolia, 1863–64, and across the Gobi desert into Siberia in 1865, and was professor of mining in the School of Mining and Practical Geology, Harvard, 1866–73. He was married, Oct. 20, 1869, to Eliza Frances, daughter of Otis and Ann (Pope) Shepard of Dorchester, Mass. He conducted the geological survey of the copper regions of Michigan, 1870–71; the geological survey of Missouri, 1871–74; organized the division of economic geology in the U.S. geological survey in 1879, and was special agent of the tenth U.S. census, 1879–81. He conducted an investigation of the soils from a sanitary standpoint for the national board of health, 1879–80; organized and conducted the Northern Transcontinental survey for collecting topographical and economic information in Dakota, Montana and Washington territories, 1881–84, and was chief of the Archæan division of the U.S. geological survey, 1884–90, in directing the mapping of western New England. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1872; was American vice-president of the international geological congress at Washington in 1891, and a member of various scientific societies. He contributed to the *American Journal of Science*, and to the transactions of other scientific societies, and is the author of: *Geological Researches in China, Mongolia and Japan* (1866); *Across America and Asia* (1869); *Copper Bearing Rocks*, part II. of Vol. I. of the "Geological Survey of Michigan" (1873); *A Preliminary Report on the Iron Ores and Coal Fields of Missouri* with an atlas, for the report of the "Geological Survey of Missouri" (1873); *Publications of the Northern Transcontinental Survey* (1882 and 1883); *The Mining Industries of the United States* in Vol. XV. of the "Census Reports" (1886), and *Geology of the Green Mountains* (1894).

PURCELL, John Baptist, R.C. archbishop, was born at Mallow, county Cork, Ireland, Feb. 26, 1800; son of Edward and Johanna Purcell. He came to Baltimore, Md., in 1818, entered Asbury college where he later became a tutor, and also tutored in a private family. He studied at Mount St. Mary's college, Emmittsburg, Md., 1820–23, and completed his theological course at the Seminary of Issy, St. Sulpice, Paris, France, 1824–26. He was ordained priest, May 21, 1826; was professor of moral philosophy in Mount St. Mary's college, Md., 1827–28, also assisting the president in the theological classes, and was president of the college, 1828–33. He was appointed bishop of Cincinnati, Feb. 25, 1833, as successor to the Rt. Rev. Edward Fenwick (q.v.), deceased, and was consecrated at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 13, 1833. The diocese then embraced the states of Ohio and Michigan, and the church

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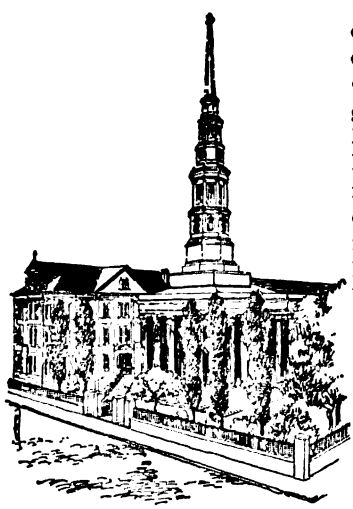
property of the diocese consisted of sixteen churches valued at only $12,000. He was obliged to borrow $300 to procure an outfit and pay traveling expenses to Cincinnati. He set about establishing parish schools and academies; organized German congregations, and built a convent for the Ursulines. During the first decade of his administration the Roman Catholic population of the diocese increased from 6000 to 70,000; the churches from sixteen to seventy-six, and the priests to seventy-three. The diocese of Detroit was set off in 1834, and that of Cleveland in 1847. He attended the third council of Baltimore in April, 1837; visited Europe in 1838, and was promoted archbishop of Cincinnati, July 19, 1850, with four suffragan bishops. He received the pallium from the hands of Pius IX in the private chapel in Rome in 1851; presided over his first provincial council in 1855, and the second in 1858; attended the Vatican council in 1869, where he opposed the declaration of the infallibility of the pope, but subscribed to the doctrine on its definition, and in 1876 celebrated his golden jubilee in Cincinnati. He founded the theological seminary of Mount St. Mary's of the West, built St. Peter's cathedral, and established *The Catholic Telegraph*, to which he contributed. He placed the financial affairs of the diocese in the hands of his brother, the Very Rev. Edward Purcell, who was his vicar-general, and also entrusted him with the funds of his diocesans, who brought their savings to him for safe keeping and investment, never questioning his ability as a financier. In 1879 it was discovered that the indebtedness of the archbishop had reached nearly $4,000,000; the property in which the investments were made had rapidly declined in market value, and could not be sold, and insolvency followed. Vicar-General Purcell died heartbroken, and although the matter was widely commented on, no charge of dishonesty was made against the archbishop, the fact that he had been twenty-five years bishop of the diocese before he accepted any part of his annual salary of $5000, satisfying his creditors as to his personal disregard of the use of money. He offered his resignation in 1880, which was not accepted. He was, however, given a coadjutor in the person of the Rt. Rev. William Henry Elder (q.v.), bishop of Natchez, and he retired to Brown county, Ohio, where he spent the rest of his life. The Roman Catholics in his diocese numbered more than 500,000, the priests 480, and the churches 500 at his death. He published: *The Roman Clergy and Free Thought* (1870); *Lectures and Pastoral Letters; Diocesan Statutes, Acts and Decrees of Three Provincial Councils held in Cincinnati*, and a series of school-books for parochial schools. He died in Brown county, Ohio, July 4, 1883.



ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL, CIN. O.

PURINTON, Daniel Boardman, educator, was born in Preston county, Va., Feb. 15, 1850; son of the Rev. Dr. Jesse M. and Nancy Alden (Lyon) Purinton; grandson of the Rev. Thomas and Sabrina (Boardman) Purinton, and of Aaron and Armilla (Alden) Lyon, and a descendant of John Alden of the *Mayflower*. He prepared for college at George's Creek academy, Pa., and was graduated from the University of West Virginia in 1873, where he was an instructor and professor, 1873–89, filling successively the chairs of logic, mathematics and metaphysics. He was married, July 6, 1876, to Florence A., daughter of Prof. F. S. and Harriet (Johnson) Lyon of Morgantown, W. Va. He was vice-president of the university and served as acting president, 1881–83. In 1890 he entered upon his duties as president and professor of intellectual and moral philosophy in Denison university, Granville, Ohio, which included the presidency of Doane academy and Shepardston college. In June, 1902, he accepted the presidency of the West Virginia university. He took the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Nashville in 1891, and the honorary degree of LL.D. from Denison university in 1887. He is the author of: *Contest of the Frogs*, an extended poem (1888); *Christian Theism: Its Claims and Sanctions* (1889); and a number of songs for which he composed music.

PURINTON, George Dana, biologist, was born in Preston county, Va., Oct. 1, 1856; son of the Rev. J. M. and Nancy Alden (Lyon) Purinton; grandson of the Rev. Thomas Purinton, lawyer and physician, of Coleraine, Mass., and subse-

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quently of Virginia, and a maternal descendant of John Alden of the *Mayflower*. George D. Purinton received a liberal preparatory education; taught school in Virginia, and after serving as principal of George's Creek academy, Pa., of the Cherokee Male seminary and of the national high school of the Cherokee Indians, Tahlequah, Indian Territory, was graduated from the university of Missouri, M.D., 1871, and from the West Virginia university, A.B., 1879, A.M. 1882. In 1871 he was married to Helen B. Fordyce of Morgantown, W. Va. He was co-proprietor and joint president of Broadus college, W. Va., 1879–80; was subsequently superintendent of the Piedmont schools, W. Va., but resigned to become vice-president and professor of physical sciences and natural history in the University of Des Moines, Iowa, and was president of the university, 1881–82. He was made professor of chemistry and physics in Furman university, S.C., in 1882, at the same time serving as analytical chemist and assayer to the trade and as official chemist to various manufactories, and was subsequently professor of chemistry and biology in Arkansas Industrial university; professor of chemistry, and superintendent of agriculture, which latter department he had founded. He was professor of biology and director and curator of the museum in the State University of Missouri, 1887–94, acting as organizer and director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Delaware, 1888. From 1894 till his death he practised medicine in St. Louis. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from the State University of West Virginia. He is the author of: *Systematic Descriptive Botany*, *A Guide to the Botanical Laboratory; Analytical Chemistry* and *Plant Chemistry*. He died at St. Louis, Mo., March 27, 1897.

PURNELL, Thomas Richard, jurist, was born in Wilmington, N.C., Aug. 10, 1846; son of Thomas Richard and Eliza Ann (Dudley) Purnell; grandson of John and Sarah Purnell and of Gov. Edward B. and Elizabeth (Ruffin) Dudley; great-grandson of John Purnell (1st), who settled in North Carolina in 1780, and a descendant of Christopher Dudley, John Haywood, one of the first settlers in Edgecomb county, N.C. (1675), and Thomas Purnell, who came from England, 1634, and settled in Virginia or Maryland. He attended Hillsboro Military academy, and in 1864 served in the C. S. army as orderly to Gen. W. H. C. Whitney at Wilmington, and in 1865 as topographical engineer in the Army of Northern Virginia with the rank of lieutenant. He was paroled at Greensboro, N.C., May, 1865, and was graduated at Trinity college, N.C., A.B., 1869, A.M., 1872. He studied law under Col. Robert Strange in Wilmington; was married, Nov. 11, 1870, to Adelia E., daughter of Dr. Alexander T. and Lucinda B. (Blum) Zevely of Salem, N.C.; practised law in Baltimore, Md., 1870–71; Salem, N.C., 1871–73; was state librarian at Raleigh, 1873–76; representative in the state legislature, 1876–77; state senator, 1883–84; Republican candidate for presidential elector, 1884 and 1888; candidate for attorney-general of the state, 1892; for solicitor of the 4th judicial district, 1894; was commissioner for the U.S. circuit court, 1877–97; practised law in Raleigh, 1876–97, and on May 5, 1897, succeeded Augustus Seymour, deceased, as U.S. district judge for the eastern district of North Carolina.

PURVES, George Tybout, clergyman and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 27, 1852; son of William and Anna (Kennedy) Purves. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1872, A.M., 1875, and at Princeton Theological seminary in 1876. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Wayne, Pa., 1877–80; of the Boundary Avenue church, Baltimore, Md., 1880–86; declined the chair of systematic theology in McCormick Theological seminary, Chicago; the chair of church history in Princeton Theological seminary and the pastorate of the Collegiate Reformed church in New York city in 1889; was pastor of the First church, Pittsburg, Pa., 1886–92; professor of New Testament literature and Greek exegesis at Princeton Theological seminary, co-pastor of the First church, Princeton, and preacher at Princeton university, 1892–1900, and pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, New York city, as successor to the Rev. Dr. John Hall, 1900–01. He received the degree D.D. from Washington and Jefferson college in 1888, and from the University of Pennsylvania and Princeton university in 1894, and LL.D. from Lafayette college in 1895. He was married to Rebecca Bird, daughter of E. M. Sellers of Philadelphia, Pa., and at Dr. Purves's death in 1901 she was left with one son and six daughters. He is the author of: *The Testimony of Justin Martyr to Early Christianity* (1888); *Christianity in the Apostolic Age* (1900), and sermons and numerous articles on New Testament themes. He died in New York city, Sept. 24, 1901.

PURVIANCE, Hugh Young, naval officer, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 22, 1799. He attended St. Mary's college, Baltimore, and on Nov. 3, 1818, was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy. His midshipman service was on the frigates *Congress* and *Franklin* of the Pacific squadron, 1819–23, and on the *North Carolina* of the Mediterranean squadron, 1824–27. He was promoted lieutenant, March 3, 1827; was an officer on the sloop *Falmouth* of the West India squadron, 1828–30; on the sloop *Peacock* of the East India squadron, 1833–34; on rendezvous at Baltimore, Md., 1836–37, and on the Brazil squadron,

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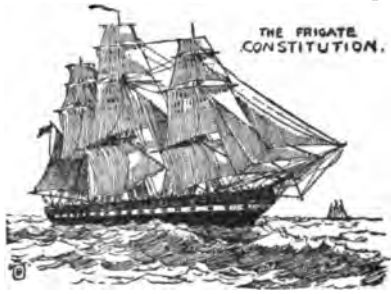
where he commanded the brig *Dolphin* and the sloop *Fairfield*, 1837–38, and during this service he relieved an American schooner from the French blockade at Salado, River Platte, for which act he received complimentary recognition from the U.S. government. He was on the *Brandywine* of the Mediterranean squadron, 1841–42; in command of the brig *Pioneer* on the coast of Africa in 1843, and of the U.S. frigate *Constitution* in the Mexican blockade in 1846. As commander, which rank he attained March 7, 1849, he was on the receiving-ship *Consort* at Baltimore, Md., 1850–51, and the sloop *Marion* on the coast of Africa, 1852–55. As captain, to which rank he was promoted Jan. 28, 1856, he commanded the frigate *St. Lawrence* in the blockade of Charleston and the southern coast in 1861, and captured and sunk the Confederate privateer *Petrel* when just twelve hours out. He also captured several other prizes and engaged his ship in the fight with the *Merrimac*, March 9, 1862, and in the attack on Sewall's Point, Hampden Roads. He was retired Dec. 21, 1861; was promoted commodore on the retired list July 16, 1862; served as light-house inspector, 1863–65, and was promoted rear-admiral on the retired list Feb. 25, 1881. He died in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 21, 1882.



PURVIS, Robert, abolitionist, was born in Charleston, S.C., Aug. 4, 1810; son of William and Harriet (Badaracka) Purvis. His father, a native of Northumberland, England, was a cotton broker, and an abolitionist. His mother was the daughter of Baron Judah Badaracka, a German Jew, and his wife Dida, a Moor and East Indian. He received a liberal education in Pennsylvania, completing it at Amherst college. Benjamin Lundy met him in 1830, and the two began an antislavery crusade. He was married in 1831 to Harriet D., daughter of James and Charlotte Foster. He was one of the sixty founders of the American Antislavery society at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 4, 1833; signed its declaration of sentiments, and was its vice-president and its last survivor. He was also president of the Pennsylvania Antislavery society, and organizer and president of the so-called "underground railroad" in 1838, of which his home was a station, giving his personal attention to all fugitives en route to Canada, although often at the peril of his life. When John G. Whittier was his guest, the two were mobbed in Pennsylvania Hall. He was intimately associated with William Lloyd Garrison, whom he assisted in establishing and maintaining the *Liberator*, and he labored to have President Lincoln place the civil war on an antislavery basis in 1861. After the proclamation of emancipation he became the first vice-president of the Woman Suffrage society. He was also identified with the temperance cause, the labor movement, and the movement to reform political methods in the city of Philadelphia. He was a speaker of much force and eloquence and presided at the semi-centennial anniversary of the American Antislavery society in 1883. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 15, 1898.

PURYEAR, Bennet, educator, was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., July 23, 1826; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Marshall) Puryear; grandson of John and Mary (Hubbard) Puryear, and a descendant of John and Anne (Bennet) Goode, who came to Virginia from Berkshire, England, in 1658, and settled at Whitby on the James, naming it after the old home in England. He was graduated with the highest honors at Randolph-Macon college, A.B., 1847, A.M., 1850; taught school in Monroe county, Ala., 1847–48; was tutor in Richmond college, Va., 1850–51; professor of natural sciences, 1851–58, and professor of chemistry and geology at Randolph-Macon college, 1858–66. He returned to the chair of natural sciences at Richmond college in 1866; was chairman of the faculty, 1869–75, with the exception of four years (1885–88), and professor of chemistry, 1873–95. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Georgetown college, Ky., and by Howard college, Ala., in 1878. He was married, first, to Virginia C., daughter of Nathaniel and Sallie (Massie) Ragland; and secondly, to Ella M., daughter of Leroy B. and Elizabeth (Puryear) Wyles. He is the author of many educational and political papers, including those on *The Virginia Debt* and *The Public School in its Relation to the Negro*. In December, 1902, he was residing in Orange county, near Orange, C.H., Virginia.

PUTNAM, Albigence Waldo, author, was born in Belpre, Ohio, March 11, 1799; son of Aaron Waldo and Charlotte (Loring) Putnam; grandson of Israel and Sarah (Waldo) Putnam and of Col. Daniel Loring of Ohio, and great-grandson of Gen. Israel Putnam. He engaged in the practice of law first in Mississippi, and after 1836 in Nashville, Tenn. He was president of the Tennessee Historical society, contributed to its publication, and is the author of: *A History of Middle Tennessee* (1859); *Life and Times of Gen. James Robertson* (1859), and *Life of Gen. John Sevier* in Wheeler's "History of North Carolina." He died in Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 20, 1869.

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PUTNAM, Alfred Porter, clergyman and author, was born at Danvers, Mass., Jan. 10, 1827; son of the Hon. Elias and Eunice (Ross) Putnam; grandson of Israel and Anna (Endicott) Putnam, and of Adam Ross of Ipswich, a Bunker Hill and Revolutionary soldier; great-grandson of Capt. Edmund Putnam, who commanded one of the Danvers-Lexington companies, April 19, 1775, and a descendant of John Putnam, John Porter, Gov. John Endicott, Maj. William Hathorne, and other leading settlers of Salem Village, now Danvers. He was a bank clerk in Danvers; a book-keeper in a Boston mercantile house; attended the Pembroke, N.H., Andover, Mass., and Springfield, Vt., academies; matriculated at Dartmouth in 1849, but changed to Brown in 1850, and was graduated there A.B., 1852, and from the Harvard Divinity school in 1855, being sent while a student as delegate from Danvers to the first Republican convention in Massachusetts, held at Worcester in 1854. He was appointed to preach by the Boston Association of Ministers, and was pastor of the Mount Pleasant church (Unitarian), Roxbury, 1855–64; being also elected president of the Unitarian Sunday-school society in 1863. In 1862–63 he traveled abroad with the Rev. Frederick Frothingham, visiting the principal European countries, ascending the Nile for a thousand miles, journeying by caravan to Mount Sinai, Petra, Mount Hor and Jerusalem, and sailing from Joppa to Constantinople. He was twice married; first, Jan. 10, 1856, to Louise P., daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Proctor) Preston of Danvers, who died June 12, 1860; and secondly, Dec. 27, 1865, to Eliza King, daughter of Ephraim and Mary (King) Buttrick of Cambridge. He was minister of the First Unitarian church (Church of the Saviour), Brooklyn, N.Y., 1864–86, and while there started its flourishing mission school, and also a third Unitarian church in the city. He was one of the founders of the Brooklyn Union for Christian Workers; one of the editors of the *Liberal Christian*, a Unitarian weekly; director, chairman of the executive committee, corresponding secretary, and a life member of the Long Island Historical society, and after 1886 honorary member of the Brooklyn New England society. He visited Europe in 1883 for the benefit of his health, and in 1886 resigned his pastorate to seek recovery in the country, soon settling in Concord, Mass. A year later, he began to preach in many places and to lecture before various historical societies, at the Meadville Theological school and at Tufts college, on subjects relating to history and hymnology, the Bible, ethnic religions and archæology. In 1889 he established the Danvers Historical society, of which he was chosen president. In 1895 he removed to Danvers, and in 1897 to Salem, Mass. He was made an honorary member of the Peabody and Lexington historical societies, a member of the American Historical association, and of several patriotic and kindred organizations. Brown conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1871. His bibliography, embracing about fifty titles, and comprising books, pamphlets, and discourses, includes the following: Memorial discourses on Edward Everett (1865), William Lloyd Garrison (1879), and Abiel Abbot Low (1893); *Unitarianism in Brooklyn* (1869); *The Unitarian Denomination, Past and Present* (1870); *Singers and Songs of the Liberal Faith* (1874); *Christianity the Law of the Land* (1876); *Proceedings of the Brooklyn Celebration of the Hundredth Birthday of Dr. Channing* (edited, 1880); *A Unitarian Oberlin* (1888); *Rebecca Nurse and Her Friends* (1892); *Old Anti-Slavery Days* (1893); and *Gen. Israel Putnam and Bunker Hill* (1901). He is also the author of many contributions to periodicals, notably the Danvers *Mirror*, for which he wrote (1876–1902) more than one hundred articles, historical, biographical, genealogical, and descriptive.

PUTNAM, Eben, genealogist, was born in Salem, Mass., Oct. 10, 1868; son of Frederic Ward and Adelaide Martha (Edmands) Putnam; grandson of Eben and Elizabeth (Appleton) Putnam and of William and Martha Adams (Tapley) Edmands. He was prepared for college at Cambridge high school, but did not matriculate, and in 1885 entered business life. He was married, Aug. 17, 1890, to Florence, daughter of Frank and Elizabeth Tucker of Boston, Mass. He was manager of the Salem Press, and editor of the *Salem Press Historical Genealogical Record*, and its successors, *Putnam's Historical Magazine* and *Genealogical Quarterly Magazine*. He was business manager of *The International Monthly*, 1899–1902, resigning in July, 1902, when he became president and manager of the Research Publication company of Boston. He was elected a member of the Essex Institute and of the New England Historic Genealogical society, in both of which societies he was a member of the library committee; and of the New Brunswick Historical society. He was a founder, secretary and registrar, and member of the council of the Old Planters' society; member, secretary, and lieutenant-governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in Vermont, and delegate to its general assembly, 1902; librarian of the Vermont Antiquarian society, 1901–02, chairman of the executive committee, and one of the editors of the *Vermont Antiquarian*. He is the author of: *History of the Putnam Family in England and America* (1892–1901); *Military and Naval Annals of Danvers* (1895); editor and part author of *Osgood Gene-*

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alogy (1894); and of many genealogical monographs, more or less complete, among which are the published results of research in England regarding the origin of the Endicott, Pillsbury, Purrington, Graves, Streeter, Tapley, and Weare families, and many articles on records and record searching, as well as on historical subjects of local interest.

PUTNAM, Emily James, educator, was born in Canandaigua, N.Y., April 15, 1865; daughter of James Cosslett and Emily (Adams) Smith; granddaughter of Thomas and Alice (Cosslett) Smith and of John and Margaret (Hamilton) Adams, and a descendant of Henry Adams, who settled at Braintree, Mass., in 1634. Her father was a justice of the supreme court of the state of New York. She was graduated at Bryn Mawr college, Pa., 1889; was a fellow in Greek language and literature, University of Chicago, 1893–94; studied at Cambridge university, England, 1889–90, and was dean of Barnard college, Columbia university, 1894–1900. She resigned from Barnard, Feb. 1, 1900, having been married, April 27, 1899, to George Haven Putnam (q.v.). She is the editor of *Selections from Lucian* (1891).

PUTNAM, Frederic Ward, anthropologist, was born in Salem, Mass., April 16, 1839; son of Eben and Elizabeth Appleton Putnam; grandson of Eben and Elizabeth (Fiske) Putnam and of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Ward) Appleton; great-grandson of Joshua Ward and of John Fiske, and a descendant of John Putnam, who emigrated from Aston Abbotts, Bucks, England, to Salem, Mass., in 1640. He received private preparatory instruction and was graduated from the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard, S.B., 1862. Very early in life he displayed an unusual aptness for the study of natural history, and in 1856 he was made curator of ornithology of the Essex Institute, Salem, and published his "List of the Birds of Essex County." In this same year he became a special student of zoölogy under Louis Agassiz and was his assistant in charge of the collection of fishes in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard, 1856–64. He was married, first, in 1864, to Adelaide Martha, daughter of William M. Edmands of Charlestown, Mass., who died in 1879, and secondly, in 1882, to Esther Orne, daughter of John L. Clarke of Chicago, Ill. He

was in charge of the museum of the Essex Institute, Salem, 1864–67; superintendent of the East India Marine Society Museum, 1867, and when the two collections were merged as the Peabody Academy of Sciences, was made director of the academy. In 1875 he was made curator of the Peabody Museum of Archæology and Ethnology at Harvard, and when the Peabody professorship of American archæology and ethnology was established, he was awarded the chair. He was instructor at the School of Natural History on Penikese Island in 1874, and in the same year was appointed assistant on the Kentucky geological survey. He was state commissioner of inland fisheries for Massachusetts, 1882–89, and chief of the department of ethnology of the World's Columbian exposition, 1891–94. In 1894 he was appointed curator of anthropology in the American Museum of Natural History, New York city. In 1901 the regents of the University of California appointed him chairman of the advisory committee on anthropology. In connection with his zoölogical and anthropological work he published over 300 papers. He prepared Volume VII of the *Reports* of the U.S. geological surveys west of the 100th meridian (archæology); and edited, for varying terms, the *Proceedings* of the Essex Institute, the *Reports* of the Peabody Academy, and the annual volumes of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He edited the annual reports of the Peabody Museum as well as all its publications after 1873. He was the originator and editor of the *Naturalists' Directory* in 1865, and one of the founders of the *American Naturalist* in 1867. His researches in American archæology began in 1857, when he examined a shell-heap in Montreal. He personally explored shell-heaps, burial mounds, village sites and caves in various parts of North America, as well as the ancient pueblos and cliff-houses, and the later geological deposits in California and in the Delaware Valley in connection with the antiquity of man in America. He directed extensive explorations in the United States, Mexico, Central and South America. He served as president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Boston Society of Natural History, and of the American Folk-lore society; became a fellow of the National Academy of Science, the American Philosophical society, the Massachusetts Historical society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Antiquarian society, and the anthropological societies of Washington, London, Paris, and Brussels; and in 1896 was decorated by the French government with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The University of Pennsylvania gave him the S.D. degree in 1894 and one of the first four Drexel gold medals in 1903.

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PUTNAM, George Haven, publisher, was born in London, England, April 2, 1844; son of George Palmer and Victorine (Haven) Putnam. He was brought to New York in 1847 and was a pupil in the public and Columbia grammar schools of New York city; matriculated at Columbia college in the class of 1864; studied in the College of the Sorbonne, Paris, and the University of Göttingen, 1861–62, and left Germany in August, 1862, to enter the 176th regiment, New York volunteers, organized largely by the Young Men's Christian association. He was promoted sergeant, lieutenant, quarter-master and adjutant, and commissioned major; served in the Red River campaign in Louisiana; with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley; was a prisoner at Libby and Danville, and with Emory in the last campaign in North Carolina. He was deputy collector of internal revenues under his father, 1865–66, and became a partner in his father's publishing house in 1866, the firm becoming G. P. Putnam & Son, and on the death of his father in 1872, G. P. Putnam's Sons, George Haven, John Bishop and Irving constituting the firm. They established the Knickerbocker Press as the manufacturing department of the publishing business in 1875. George H. Putnam was active in reorganizing the American Copyright league in 1887, originally organized by his father in 1851, and was its secretary during the contest for international copyright, resulting in the bill of March, 1891. This service secured for him the cross of the Legion of Honor from France in 1891. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Bowdoin in 1895, and that of Litt. D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1897. He was married, first, in July, 1869, to Rebecca Kettell Shepard of Boston, Mass., and after her death in July, 1895, secondly, April 27, 1899, to Emily James, daughter of Judge James C. Smith of Canandaigua, N.Y. He was admitted to membership in the Commonwealth club of New York, the Century association and the Authors and Aldine clubs of New York, and was one of the founders of the City and Reform clubs of New York. He was also a member of the Swiss club of London, and an honorary member of the National, Liberal and Cobden clubs of London, England. He was a founder of the Society for Political Education; a member of the executive committee of the Civil Service Reform association; and also a member of the New York Free Trade club, the National Free Trade league, and the Honest Money league, 1876–78. He is the author of: *Authors and Publishers* (1883); *Questions of Copyright* (1891); *Authors and Their Publications in Ancient Times* (1893); *The Artificial Mother* (1894), *Books and Their Makers in the Middle Ages* (1896).

PUTNAM, George Palmer, publisher, was born in Brunswick, Maine, Feb. 7, 1814; son of Henry (1778–1822) and Katherine Hunt (Palmer) Putnam (1791–1869); grandson of Joseph Pearce Palmer; great-grandson of Gen. Joseph Palmer of the Continental army (1742–1804), and a descendant of John Putnam, born at Aston Abbotts, Bucks county, England, 1580; settled at Salem, Mass., 1640. He attended school in Brunswick, Maine, two years, and when eight years old went to Boston, Mass., where he was helper in the carpet store of his uncle, John P. Gulliver, 1822–26. In 1826 his mother removed to New York, where he was a clerk in a book store of George W. Bleecker for a short time. He became clerk for Jonathan Leavitt in 1830, and in 1836 was made junior partner in the firm of Wiley and Long, book importers, for whom he went to Europe in 1838 as buyer, forming the first American book agency in London. Soon after this the firm became Wiley and Putnam. He was in London, 1837–47, in charge of the English house, and in 1848 established the publishing and bookselling house of G. P. Putnam, 155 Broadway. He was married in June, 1841, to Victorine, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Tuttle) Haven of Boston, Mass. He published Irving's Works; Edgar Allen Poe's "Eureka;" James Russell Lowell's "A Fable for Critics;" Bayard Taylor's "Views Afoot," and the first books of Cooper and Bryant in 1848. He established *Putnam's Monthly* in 1853; organized the copyright league in 1851, and admitted as partner John W. Leslie in 1854, the firm becoming G. P. Putnam & Co. In 1861 he organized the Loyal Publication society, which had an important influence on public opinion at home and in Europe, and in 1862 he retired temporarily from the publishing business and accepted from President Lincoln the collectorship of internal revenues for the eighth district of New York, serving 1862–66. He resumed the publishing business in 1866 with his son, George Haven Putnam, and they established the house of G. P. Putnam & Son, which in 1868 admitted another son, John Bishop, and subsequently a third son, Irving, and became G. P. Putnam & Sons, with a house in Bedford St., London, England. He was secretary of the Publishers' association, a founder and honorary superintendent of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and in 1864 was appointed chairman of the American committee on art, Vienna exposition, 1873. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Bowdoin college in 1853. He is the author of: *Chronology, An Introduction and Index to Universal History, Biography and Useful Knowledge* (1833); *Plea for International Copyright* (1837); *The Tourist in Europe* (1838); *American Facts* (1840); *American Book Circular* (1843); *American Facts* (1845); *A Pocket Memorandum-*

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Book in France, Italy and Germany in 1847 (1848); *Ten Years of the World's Progress; Supplement 1850–1861* (1861). He died in New York city, Dec. 20, 1872.

PUTNAM, Harvey, representative, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Jan. 5, 1793; son of Asa and Anna (Collins) Putnam; grandson of Josiah and Lydia (Wheeler) Putnam, and a descendant of John and Priscilla (Gould) Putnam, who emigrated from Buckinghamshire, England, in 1634, settling in Salem, Mass. He was left an orphan at an early age, and in 1808 removed to Skaneateles, N.Y., where he learned the trade of a saddler and harnessmaker. He attended the village academy, studied law under Daniel Kellogg and Judge Jewett, and was admitted to the bar in 1816. He was married, Aug. 5, 1817, to Myra, daughter of Stephen and Ablina (Simonds) Osborne, and granddaughter of Col. Benjamin Simonds of Williamstown, Mass. He practised in Manlius, 1816–17, and in Attica, N.Y., 1817–55, after 1847 in partnership with his son-in-law, John B. Skinner, 2d. He was a Whig representative from the thirty-third New York district in the 25th congress, 1838–39, completing the term of William Patterson, deceased; was surrogate of Genesee county, 1840–41 and of Wyoming county, 1841–42; member of the state senate, 1843–46, serving therein as a member of the court for the correction of errors, and a Whig representative from the thirty-second district in the 30th and 31st congresses, 1847–51, where he opposed compromise measures. He died in Attica, N.Y., Sept. 20, 1855.

PUTNAM, Herbert, librarian, was born in New York city, Sept. 20, 1861; son of George Palmer and Victorine (Haven) Putnam. He was prepared for college in the private school of James H. Morse; was graduated at Harvard in 1883, and studied law at Columbia college, N.Y., 1883–84. He was librarian of the Minneapolis Athenæum, 1884–87, which he organized in 1887 as the Minneapolis Public library, serving as its librarian, 1887–91, and in 1888 went to Europe in the interest of the library. He was admitted to the Minnesota bar in 1886; was married, October, 1886, to Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Charles W. Munroe of Cambridge, Mass.; engaged in the practice of law in Boston, Mass., 1892–95, and was librarian of the Boston Public library, 1895–99, succeeding Theodore F. Dwight. During his administration the income of the library increased from $190,000 to $263,000; the departments were reorganized, new ones established and several improvements in equipment and arrangement made as to the circulation of books. During 1896–97 he was president of the Massachusetts Library club; in 1897 he represented the United States as delegate to the International library conference, and in 1898 he was elected president of the American Library association. He was appointed to succeed John Russell Young, deceased, as librarian of congress, Washington, D.C., March 18, 1899. He received the honorary degree of Litt.D. from Bowdoin college in 1898, and LL.D. from the University of Illinois in 1903.

Herbert Putnam

PUTNAM, Israel, soldier, was born in Salem, Mass., Jan. 7, 1718; twelfth child of Joseph (half brother of Edward) and Elizabeth (Porter) Putnam; grandson of Thomas and Mary Verne Putnam and of Israel and Elizabeth (Hathorne) Porter, and great-grandson of John Porter, of William Hathorne and of John and Priscilla (Gould) Putnam, all immigrants from England about 1630–1634, and settlers in Salem, Massachusetts Bay Colony. Israel's father died when he was quite young, and his mother marrying Capt. Thomas Perley of Boxford, he was brought up on the farm of his stepfather, receiving a portion of his father's farm near Salem, on reaching his majority. In 1739 he was married to Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Mehitable (Putnam) Pope, and in company with his brother-in-law, John Pope, he removed to Mortlake, Conn., and settled on a farm of 514 acres, purchased from Governor Belcher. He brought his wife and child to this place in the autumn of 1740, and on June 13, 1741, became sole owner of the estate, which he at once began to improve. He planted a variety of both fruit and shade trees in orchards and along the highways which he laid out through the place. His success in farming, as an orchardist, and in sheep raising made him the leading citizen of the community, and he was an early promotor of good neighborhood schools. He was captain in the regiment of Col. Ephriam Williams, raised to protect the northern frontier from the invasion of the French in 1755, when he joined the army of Gen. Phineas Lyman in the expedition to Lake George and Crown Point,

STATUE OF PUTNAM

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and was present at the disastrous defeat of the Colonial army by Baron Dieskau in the woods near Lake George, Sept. 8, 1755, followed by the successful battle that resulted in the annihilation of the army of Dieskau, and the baronetcy of William Johnson. Putnam displayed such unusual skill in Indian warfare that he was made an independent scout, and operated with the rangers under Maj. Robert Rogers. After spending the winter of 1755–56 at home, he joined General Abercrombie at Fort Edward in the spring, and his exploits in saving the powder magazine during a fire in the fort, his rescue of a party of soldiers by passing the rapids of Fort Miller in a bateau, and his recapture of provisions and military stores seized by the French, his capture, torture, miraculous escape and final exchange, form an important part of the history of the French and Indian war. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and took part in command of his regiment in the successful expeditions of General Amherst against Ticonderoga and Crown Point in 1759, and against Montreal in 1760. He accompanied General Lyman to the West Indies in 1762; and took part in the capture of Havana, Aug. 13, 1762, and in 1764 was promoted colonel and joined Bradstreet in his march to the relief of Detroit besieged by Pontiac. He had spent his winters at home, and in 1765 resumed his farming operations, also conducting a profitable inn in Mortlake Manor, which had been set off from Pomfret in 1751. Colonel Putnam became a member of the church, a selectman of the town, deputy to the general assembly, and in the winter of 1772–73 accompanied General Lyman to inspect the lands on the Mississippi river near Natchez given to the soldiers of Connecticut for their services in the French and Indian war. He was a Son of Liberty, having joined the order in 1765, and when General Gage was in Boston, he visited him, and declared his allegiance to the cause of the colonies. He heard the news of the battle of Lexington while plowing in his fields, and at once mounted his horse. After riding all night he reached Cambridge, Mass., the next morning, proceeding on the same day to Concord, Mass., whence he sent a messenger back to Pomfret to have the militia in readiness to meet the emergency. The next week he returned home and was appointed brigadier-general by the legislature, having command of the militia of the colony. He joined the patriot army at Cambridge, and commanded at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, and on June 19, was made major-general in the Continental army, and placed in command of the division stationed at Cambridge. He was ordered to New York to assume chief command of the army, and on his arrival, April 4, 1776, he proceeded to place the city in a condition of defence, to this end declaring the inhabitants under martial law. Washington arrived April 13, and continued the work so efficiently begun by Putnam, who remained second in command. On August 17, Putnam announced to Washington the arrival of General Howe's fleet off Sandy Hook, and on August 22, 15,000 royal troops crossed the narrows from Staten Island to Gravesend, Long Island. On August 24, he succeeded General Sullivan in command of Brooklyn Heights, and his army was defeated August 27, and forced to cross the East River to New York, where his army of 5000 men found temporary refuge. On the retreat to Harlem, he commanded the rear guard, and after distinguishing himself in the battle of Harlem Heights, he was sent with a detachment to the support of General McDougall at White Plains, but arriving too late, crossed the Hudson River to Fort Lee, where after the capture of Fort Washington, Nov. 26, 1776, and the discovery of the treachery of General Charles Lee, he was placed in command of the troops in Philadelphia, where he constructed fortifications and prepared the city against threatened British attack. In January, 1777, he went into winter quarters at Princeton, N.J., and in May, 1777, was transferred to the command of the troops in the Highlands of the Hudson river, with headquarters at Peekskill, from which post he was forced by the British to retreat to Fishkill in October, but reoccupied Peekskill on the retirement of Sir Henry Clinton to New York. His delay in complying with Washington's directions to reinforce the army at Philadelphia now threatened by Howe and Clinton, cost him his command and a severe reprimand from the commander-in-chief, and he was placed on recruiting duty in Connecticut. He defended the state against the raids of Governor Tryon, when Danbury was burned, April 26, 1777, and during the winter of 1778–79, made his escape from Tryon's cavalry, by dashing down the precipice at Greenwood. He commanded the right wing of the American army at the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, and at West Point on the Hudson, July to December, 1779, and while on his return to Washington's headquarters at Morristown after a visit to Pomfret, he was stricken with paralysis at Hartford, Conn., and this disease closed his military career. He married as his second wife, in 1767, Deborah (Lathrop) Avery Gardner, widow of John Gardner, and she accompanied him on most of his campaigns, and died at his headquarters in the Highlands in 1777. An equestrian statue by J. Q. A. Ward was unveiled in Brooklyn, Conn., June 14, 1888. Lives of General Israel Putnam have been written by David Humphreys (1790); by O. W. B. Peabody in Sparks's "American

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Biography"; by William Cutler (1846); by the Rev. Duncan N. Taylor, D.D. (1876), and by William Farrand Livington (1901) which gives much new light on his private and military life. In the election of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900, his name in "Class N, Soldiers and Sailors," received ten votes. He died in Brooklyn, Conn., May 29, 1790.

PUTNAM, James Osborne, diplomatist, was born in Attica, N.Y., July 4, 1818; son of Harvey and Myra (Osborne) Putnam, and a descendant, in the eighth generation, of John and Priscilla Putnam, who emigrated from Buckinghamshire, England, in 1634, and settled in Salem, Mass. He passed his freshman and sophomore years in Hamilton college, 1837–38, and entered the Yale junior class of 1839, and was graduated as of that class in 1865, receiving his A.M. degree the same year. He studied law in his father's office; was admitted to the bar in 1842; practised in Buffalo, N.Y., and was postmaster of that city, 1851–53. He was married, Jan. 5, 1842, to Harriet Foster, daughter of George and Harriet (Foster) Palmer of Buffalo; and secondly, March 15, 1855, to Kate F., daughter of the Rev. Worthington and Katherine (Green) Wright of Woodstock, Vt. He was a member of the New York state senate, 1854–55, where he originated the bill that became a law, requiring the title of church property to be vested in trustees. He was defeated as the American party nominee for secretary of state in 1857; was a presidential elector from the state-at-large on the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket in 1860; U.S. consul at Havre, France, 1861–66; U.S. minister to Belgium, 1880–82, and U.S. delegate to the International Industrial Property congress at Paris in 1881. He is the author of: *Orations, Speeches and Miscellanies* (1880). In 1903 he still held the position of chancellor of the University of Buffalo, which he had occupied for many years.

PUTNAM, Mary Traill Spence (Lowell), author, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 3, 1810; daughter of the Rev. Charles and Harriet Bracket (Spence) Lowell; granddaughter of Judge John and Rebecca (Russell) Tyng Lowell, and of Keith and Mary (Traill) Spence, and a descendant of Percefall Lowle, who emigrated from Bristol, England, to America, in the ship *Jonathan* in 1639, and settled in Newbury, Mass. She was a sister of James Russell Lowell. She received a liberal education, and was married, April 25, 1832, to Samuel Raymond, son of Judge Samuel (1768–1853) and Sarah (Gooll) Putnam of Salem, Mass. Their son, William Lowell Putnam, of the 20th Massachusetts regiment, was killed at the battle of Bulls Bluff, Va., Oct. 21, 1861. She was eminent as a traveler, scholar and linguist; contributed articles on Polish and Hungarian literature, and the history of Hungary, published in the *North American Review*, 1848–50, and in the *Christian Examiner*, 1850–51; translated Fredrika Bremer's "The Handmaid," from the Swedish (1844), and is the author of: *Records of an Obscure Man* (1861); *The Tragedy of Errors* (1862); *The Tragedy of Success* (1862), dramatic poems; *Memoir of William Lowell Putnam* (1862); *Fifteen Days* (1866); *Memoir of the Rev. Charles Lowell* (1885). She died in Boston, Mass., June 1, 1898.

PUTNAM, Rufus, soldier, was born in Sutton, Mass., April 9, 1738; son of Elisha and Susanna (Fuller) Putnam; grandson of Edward (half-brother of Joseph) and Mary (Hall) Putnam, and of Jonathan and Susan (Trask) Fuller; great-grandson of Thomas Putnam, and great²-grandson of John and Priscilla (Gould) Putnam. His grandfather, Edward Putnam, and Gen. Israel Putnam's father, Joseph Putnam, were half brothers. Rufus Putnam's father died in 1745 and Rufus was taken into the family of his grandfather, Jonathan Fuller, who resided at Danvers, Mass., where he attended school two years. When his mother was married to Capt. John Sadler of Upton, he removed to the inn kept by his stepfather, where he had no school privileges, and when sixteen years old was apprenticed to a millwright in North Brookfield, from that time devoting his leisure to study. When nineteen years old, he enlisted in Capt. Ebenezer Leonard's company for service on the northern frontier against the French and Indians, and reaching Fort Edward in April, 1757, was made a scout in the company of Capt. Israel Putnam. He declined a lieutenant's commission in 1759 and returned to Massachusetts, settling in New Braintree, where he followed the occupations of millwright and farmer. He was married in April, 1761, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Ayers of Brookfield; she died, 1762. He married secondly, Jan. 10, 1765, Persis, daughter of Zebulon Rice of Westboro, and they made a new home in North Brookfield. With Col. Israel Putnam and other officers of the Colonial army, he explored lands in East Florida granted by Parliament to Provincial officers and soldiers, and in January, 1773, surveyed the supposed grant, which proved to be of no value. He was made lieutenant-colonel of

Rufus Putnam

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Col. David Brewer's Worcester County regiment on his return to Massachusetts in 1775, joined the American army at Roxbury, and was appointed engineer to take charge of the works about Boston. On the night of March 4–5, 1775, he constructed the fortification on Prospect Hill, Dorchester Heights, a masterly piece of engineering, which compelled the evacuation of Boston, March 17, 1776, saving Washington the necessity of attacking with an inferior force the British army entrenched in Boston. He also constructed fortifications for the defence of Providence and Newport, Rhode Island, in December, 1775. He was transferred to New York when Gen. Israel Putnam commanded that city, and planned its defences. He was appointed chief engineer of the Continental army with the rank of colonel, Aug. 11, 1776, and took part in the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776, and in the retreats of the army to Harlem and across into New Jersey. He directed the construction of the temporary fortifications that protected the rear of Washington's army and prevented the enemy capturing the baggage trains and stores. Congress, disappointed that New York had fallen into the possession of the British, and fearing for the safety of Philadelphia, questioned the engineering skill of Colonel Putnam and he resigned, Dec. 8, 1776. Washington, however, stated that he was the best engineer in the army, whether American or French. Upon returning to Massachusetts Putnam rejoined the army, Dec. 17, 1776, as colonel of the 5th Massachusetts regiment under General Gates, and in the campaign that culminated in the surrender of General Burgoyne's army at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777, he bore a conspicuous part. In March, 1778, he superintended the construction of the defences of the Highlands of the Hudson in the neighborhood of West Point, building forts Wyllis, Webb and Putnam, the last being named for him by General McDougall. He also commanded a regiment in Gen. Anthony Wayne's brigade, joining the American forces at Peekskill in June, 1778, and was in active service from the battles of Stony Point to the close of the campaign. He was transferred to Boston where he obtained relief from the government for the Massachusetts troops in 1780, and was engaged from February to July, 1782, in adjusting the claims of citizens of New York for damages caused to their property by the war. He was commissioned brigadier-general, Jan. 8, 1783, and at the request of Washington reported a comprehensive plan for fortifying the whole country, which was submitted to congress but not acted upon, owing to the opposition in that body to preparing for war in time of peace. He purchased the confiscated property of Daniel Murray, an absentee, located at Rutland, Mass., in 1780, and made it his home. He was aide to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln in quelling Shays's rebellion in 1787, and represented his town in the general court of Massachusetts in 1787. He planned the settlement of Ohio territory by a company of veteran soldiers from New England in 1782, and in his plans made the absolute exclusion of slavery an inflexible condition. He urged the matter upon President Washington, 1782–87, as shown by his correspondence, and the President in turn urged the scheme upon congress, but could get that body to take no interest in it. Washington therefore secured the appointment of Putnam by congress as surveyor of the Northwest territory, and Putnam sent Gen. Tupper as his deputy to examine the country in the winter of 1785–86. The two veterans met at Putnam's home, Rutland, Mass., Jan. 9, 1786, and planned the meeting of the veteran soldiers of Massachusetts in Boston, March 1, 1786. When the Ohio company was organized in 1787, Putnam was made the director of all their affairs. He sent Samuel H. Parsons (q.v.) to congress in 1787 to negotiate the purchase, but when he retired unsuccessful, Putnam sent Manasseh Cutler (q.v.), who secured the territory, including the provision to exclude slavery by the passage of the ordinance, July 13, 1787,—the sum to be paid, as fixed by the measures passed July 27, to be $1,500,000, the veteran soldiers settling in the territory to surrender their claims for half pay. General Putnam then organized his band of forty-eight men and made the journey to Ohio, reaching Marietta, April 7, 1788, where they made the first permanent settlement in the eastern part of the Northwest territory. The centennial of the settlement was celebrated by the states carved from the Northwest territory, April 7, 1888, when Senator Hoar of Massachusetts delivered the oration, in which he took occasion to give General Putnam his rightful place in the history of the settlement of the Northwest. General Putnam was appointed judge of the supreme court of the territory in 1789, and was commissioned brigadier-general, U.S.A., May 4, 1792, serving with General Wayne in the operations to quell the Indian trouble on the frontier. He was U.S. commissioner to treat with the Indians, 1792–93, which led to a treaty with eight Indian tribes at Point Vincent, Sept. 27, 1792. He resigned his commission in the army, Feb. 15, 1793, and was surveyor-general of the United States, 1793–1803; a founder of Muskingum academy, 1798; a trustee of the Ohio university, 1894–24; a delegate to the Ohio constitutional convention of 1802, where his determined opposition prevented by one vote the introduction of a clause preserving the rights of slaveholders within the state. He was an organizer of the first bible society west of the Alleghanies in 1813. He was the last living

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officer of the Continental army. His manuscript diary was placed in the library of Marietta college, Ohio. A tablet placed on his house at Rutland, Mass., by the Society of Sons of the Revolution, was unveiled, Sept. 17, 1898, "Rufus Putnam, Founder and Father of Ohio." General Rufus Putnam died in Marietta, Ohio, May 4, 1824.

PUTNAM, Sallie A. (Brock), author, was born in Madison Court House, Va., in 1845. She was educated by private tutors, and early showed a talent for literature, writing at first under the pen name of Virginia Madison. She was the author of *Richmond During the War* (1867), and *Kenneth, My King* (1872); and she edited *The Southern Amaranth*, a collections of poems written in the seceding States at the time of the civil war. She married the Rev. Richard Putnam, of New York, in 1883.

PUTNAM, Samuel, jurist, was born in Danvers, Mass., April 13, 1768. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1787, studied law, and settled in Salem, where he obtained a large and famous practice. He represented his county in the state senate in 1808 and 1814, and was a member of the lower house of the legislature in 1812. From 1814 till 1842 he was a justice of the supreme court of the state. He died in Somerville, Mass., July 4, 1853.

PUTNAM, William LeBaron, jurist, was born in Bath, Maine, May 26, 1835; son of Dr. Israel and Sarah Emery (Frost) Putnam; grandson of Israel Putnam of Sutton, Mass., and of William Frost of Topsham, Maine, and a descendant of John Putnam of Salem, Mass., of Dr. Francis LeBaron of Plymouth, Mass., of Anthony Emery of Newbury, Mass., and afterward of Kittery, Maine, and of George Soule of Plymouth, Mass. He was graduated from Bowdoin, A.B., 1855, A.M., 1858; was admitted to the bar in December, 1857, settled in practice at Portland as the copartner of George Evans (q.v.), and continued to practise in Portland until he was appointed U.S. circuit judge, building up an extensive professional business. He was mayor of Portland, 1869–70. He twice declined appointment as justice of the supreme judicial court of Maine. In September, 1887, he was appointed by President Cleveland, with Thomas F. Bayard and James B. Angell, plenipotentiary to negotiate with Great Britain in the settlement of the rights of American fishermen in the territorial waters of Canada and Newfoundland. He was also the representative selected by the President to sit on the Bering Sea Claims commission under the treaty with Great Britain of Feb. 8, 1896, and served, 1896–98. As Democratic candidate for governor of Maine in 1888 he received the largest vote ever given in that state to a gubernatorial candidate strictly of that party. Although a Democrat, he was appointed by President Harrison judge of the U.S. circuit court for the first circuit, his commission issuing, March 17, 1892. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin college in 1884, and from Brown university in 1893.

PYLE, Howard, artist, was born in Wilmington, Del., March 5, 1853; son of William and Margaret Churchman (Painter) Pyle; grandson of Isaac Pyle and of William and Phœbe (Churchman) Painter. His progenitors upon both sides were members of the Society of Friends, who early settled in the province of Pennsylvania under the proprietary government of William Penn. Robert Pyle, his ancestor in direct descent, came from Hornton in the parish of Bishop Canning, Wiltshire, where he married Ann, daughter of William Globy of Hilperton. This colonist emigrated in 1683–84 to America, where he held considerable grants of land in eastern Pennsylvania, and where he was for several years a member of the Provincial assembly, besides being more or less identified with public affairs of the early days of the province. Howard Pyle studied art under Franz Van der Wielen (a gold medalist of the School of Antwerp), in Philadelphia, Pa., 1869–72, and subsequently (1876–77) was associated to some extent with the Art Students' league of New York city. His early illustrations, short stories and poems appeared in the leading New York periodicals in 1876–79. He was married in 1881, to Anne, daughter of J. Morton and Ann (Suplee) Poole of Wilmington, Del. He devoted his art work almost entirely to the production of illustrations which appeared in periodicals and books. He is the author of the following works, which he himself illustrated: *The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood of Nottinghamshire* (1883); *Within the Capes* (1885, unillustrated); *Pepper and Salt, or Seasoning for Young Folk* (1887); *The Rose of Paradise* (1887); *The Wonder Clock, or Four and Twenty Marvellous Tales* (1888); *Otto of the Silver Hand* (1888); *A Modern Aladdin* (1891); *Men of Iron, a Romance of Chivalry* (1892); *Jack Ballister's Fortune* (1894); *Twilight Land* (1895); *The Garden Behind the Moon* (1895).

PYNCHON, John, colonist, was born in Springfield, Essex county, England, in 1621; son of Col. William (q.v.) and Anna (Andrew) Pynchon. He was married, Oct. 30, 1644, to Amy, daughter of Gov. George Wyllys of Hartford, Conn., and when his father returned to England in 1652, succeeded him as governor of the settlement at Springfield, Mass., acquired by him by purchase, which included the greater part of the Connecticut river valley. He built the first brick house in the Connecticut valley in 1660, which served

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as a fort against Indian invasion, laid out the towns of Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Deerfield, Northfield and Westfield; served as colonel of the 1st regiment of Hampshire County militia in King Philip's war, 1675–76, and his influence enabled him to make favorable treaties with the Indians, including one with the Mohawks in 1680. He was a deputy to the general court of Massachusetts, 1659–65; a commissioner to receive the surrender of New York by the Dutch in 1664; an assistant under the first Massachusetts Royal charter, 1665–86, and councillor under the respective governors, 1668–1703. He visited England several times in the interest of his father's estate, and left a large landed property. He died in Springfield, Mass., Jan. 7, 1703.

PYNCHON, Thomas Ruggles, educator, was born in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 19, 1823; son of William Henry Ruggles and Mary (Murdoch) Pynchon; grandson of Thomas Ruggles and Rebecca Pynchon and of James and Mary Murdoch, and a descendant of Col. William and Anna (Andrew) Pynchon, immigrants to Massachusetts from England in 1630. He was fitted for college at the Boston Latin school; graduated at Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., A.B., 1841, A.M., 1844, and was a tutor in classics there, 1843–47. He studied theology; was admitted to the diaconate, June 14, 1848, and to the priesthood, July 25, 1849; was rector of St. Paul's, Stockbridge, and Trinity, Lenox, Mass., 1849–54; Scovill professor of chemistry and natural sciences at Trinity college, 1854–77; studied in Paris, and made a geological tour through southern France, Italy and Sicily with special reference to volcanic action, including the ascent of Mount Etna by night, 1855–56; was librarian of Trinity college, 1857–82; chaplain, 1860–64 and 1866–67; president, 1874–83; in 1877 became professor, and in 1888 Brownell professor of moral philosophy. During his presidency he superintended the transfer of the college to its new site and the erection of the new buildings. He became an associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; founder and vice-president of the American Metrological society, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Geological Society of France. He received the degree D.D. from St. Stephen's in 1865 and LL.D. from Columbia in 1877. He is the author of: *A Treatise on Chemical Physics* (1869), and *An Examination and Defense of Bishop Butler's Analogy, and his Argument Extended* (1889).

Dr. Thomas R. Pynchon

PYNCHON, William, colonist, was born in Springfield, Essex county, England, in 1590; son of John and ——— (Orchard) Pynchon. He immigrated to America with his wife Anna, daughter of William Andrew of Twiwell, Northamptonshire, England, in 1630, being of the party with Governor Winthrop. He held valuable patents from Charles I. of lands in Massachusetts, being made one of the eighteen assistants in March, 1629. He aided in organizing the first church in Roxbury, entered into the fur trade with the Indians and became treasurer of the colony. His wife having died, he was married, secondly, to Frances Sanford of Roxbury, Mass., and in 1636 removed with his family and a small party to Agawam in the valley of the Connecticut river, which place was renamed Springfield in 1640, the name of his father's residence in England. He was chief magistrate of the colony, 1636–52. He was deposed from his offices in the colony by the legislature for alleged heretical sentiments expressed in his book published in England in 1650, and the edition was burned by the sheriff in the presence of the faithful in Boston, only three copies of the book being saved from destruction. He refused to appear before the legislature and the case was dropped. He returned to England in September, 1652, in company with his son-in-law, Henry Smith, and the Rev. John Moxon, and devoted himself to theological writing. His works include: a revised edition of *The Meritorious Price of Man's Redemption, or Christ's Satisfaction Discussed and Explained*, with a rejoinder to Rev. John Norton's Answer (1655); *The Jewish Synagogue* (1652); *How the First Sabbath was Ordained* (1654); and *The Covenant of Nature* (1662). He died in Wraisbury, England, Oct. 29, 1662.

PYNE, Moses Taylor, educationist, was born in New York city, Dec. 21, 1855; son of Percy Rivington and Albertina (Shelton) Pyne. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1877, A.M., 1880, and from the College of the City of New York, LL.B., 1879, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He was married, June 2, 1880, to Margaretta Stockton and made his home at "Drumthwacket," Princeton, N.J. He was an officer and director in various banks, manufactories and railroads, and was largely interested in educational advancement, serving as a trustee of Princeton university from 1885, as a trustee and chairman of the finance committee of Lawrenceville School and as a trustee of St. Paul's school, Concord, N.H.

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